"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain today; Friday overcast; fresh east winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,320. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

# CZAR'S ARMY SWEEPS SWIFTLY ON, GATHERS IN 40,900 AUSTRIANS; GERMANS CAPTURE FORT VAUX

## CZAR THANKS BRUSSILOFF

### Powerfully Fortified Positions Overwhelmed by Infantry Charges.

### ENTIRE BATTERIES SEIZED

### Huge Store of Booty Includes 77 Cannon, 134 Machine Guns, 49 Bomb Throwers.

### VICTORIES WON IN 3 DAYS

### Offensive Developing Successfully in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukowina, Petrograd Reports.

PETROGRAD, June 7.—In their new offensive movement the Russians have captured more than 40,000 men, it was announced officially today. The statement reads:

The successes of our troops in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bukowina are developing. The total number of prisoners and trophies captured in the fighting, which resulted in the enemy being dislodged from his powerfully fortified positions, continues to increase.

Since the beginning of the recent actions until noon Tuesday General Brussiloff's armies have captured 900 officers, more than 40,000 rank and file, 77 guns, 134 machine guns, and 49 trench mortars, and, in addition, searchlights, telephones, field kitchens, a large quantity of arms and war material, and great reserves of ammunition. A number of batteries were captured intact by our infantry with all their guns and limbers.

In the recent fighting the enemy had actual proof of the increase in our war material. The actions have strengthened our confidence that as this material develops the enemy's fortified lines will be more effectively destroyed.

The valor and dash of our troops were proved by the results achieved in only three days' fighting. His Majesty's Supreme Commander at 10 o'clock last night telegraphed from headquarters the following dispatch congratulating the troops of General Brussiloff on the success attained:

"Transmit to my well beloved troops on the front under your command the news that I am following with satisfaction their brave deeds and that I appreciate their bravery. Express to them my gratitude. May the good God assist us in driving our enemies from our territories. I am convinced that all will hold firmly together and fight until the glorious end for Russian arms. NICHOLAS."

Prudence does not permit us at present to divulge the names of the valiant battalions, which fought some time with the loss of all their officers. It is equally impossible to publish the names of the brave general officers killed or wounded, or the localities where the combats occurred.

### BRUSSILOFF AT THE FRONT.

#### Russian Commander a Great Stickler for Technique.

"A. A. Brussiloff" was the name given in a brief safe conduct which he was forced to show to the officials at the Rovno headquarters, when the successor to General Ivanoff as Commander in Chief of the Southern Russian armies arrived there early in April. He was in the uniform of a cavalry officer of indefinite grade, and was apparently without any authority.

Until his staff arrived a fortnight later, and he sent the newspaper correspondents home, he was almost an object of suspicion.

M. Breshko-Breshkovsky, the correspondent of the Petrograd Bourse Gazette, however, claims to have penetrated his disguise, and was not surprised when he received the order to decamp and the intelligence that no one in Petrograd would know what A. A. Brussiloff was doing until he had done it.

Breshko says that he dined with Brussiloff once in a little room the latter had fixed up in a side-tracked railway carriage. He describes him as "an unusually complete and harmonious person, with no half-tones or ambiguities. Though he is below medium height, his erect lean figure looks as if it were sculptured out of bronze. He has that nervousness which means accessibility to impressions, but it is always well under control. Through all his actions and words there runs like a red thread a sound intelligence matured by the best education and interesting itself in everything."

Officers of the permanent staff of the Cavalry School says that its palmy days date from the epoch of Brussiloff. They declare that his perfection as a cavalry officer has enabled him to grasp as no one else the hidden strategy of the present war. Months ago, it is said, he was slated for a high command, but wished time to perfect his "great scheme."

When he hears officers talking of modern Napoleons or Wellingtons or Suvoroffs or Skobeleffs, he laughs and exclaims, peering under his arched, bony brows, with small, vigilant eyes—hunter's eyes, Breshko says:

"Technique, technique, and still technique. Forty years have passed since the Russo-Turkish war, and what a revaluation of values! Then splendid bravado had its object and meaning—it was an inspiration for the troops. Now everything is buried under ground.

One day Brussiloff, who was going about Rovno in a gig, was addressed by an officer with:

"Your Excellency, in town there are is.

Continued on Page 7.

### *Entire Austrian Front Heavily Bombarded; First Two Days' Battle Described by a German*

By LEONHARD ADELT.
(The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.)
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, June 6.—One of the most gigantic battles ever witnessed on the Russian front has been raging since Sunday between the Styr and the Pruth.

After smaller preparatory undertakings the Russians yesterday began the bombardment of our entire front, several hundred kilometers long, that against some of our positions reaching drumfire pitch. After hours of artillery preparation troops held in readiness behind the front were driven to the attack.

The Russian leaders still cling to the theory of deep attacking columns. In countless waves the Russian infantry rolled toward our entanglement zones that had been partly destroyed by the artillery fire, and row after row of the attackers sank down, but ever fresh swarms were sent mercilessly ahead. The attacks against the Austro-Hungarian positions on the Putilowka and on both sides of the Olyka were characterized by the utmost fierceness and the employment of vast human masses. In the far-flung battle line the fighting was also particularly violent on the Bessarabian border and northwest of Tarnopol. In the northeast corner of Bukowina, by the village of Okna, bitter hand-to-hand fighting occurred. Equally violent was the fighting on the Ikwa. But at no place could the Russians break through. Their attacks, in so far as they were concluded, were all beaten off. At many points our troops in counterattacks threw the Russians back to their initial positions.

Thus the first day of the Russian offensive passed without any gain to the enemy, but the battle continues to rage along the whole front, and the intensity of the artillery fire has not diminished.

#### *Second Day of the Battle.*

(The Berlin Tageblatt Dispatches.)
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN RUSSIA, June 7.—The second day of the general Russian offensive was of a violence equal to the gigantic artillery preparation of the first. At numerous points on the entire southern Russian front the enemy launched mass attacks, many waves following close one upon another. When the attacks were beaten off the enemy undertook new costly attempts, at some points twelve attacks following in quick succession.

The bombardment of our trenches has been simply overpowering. For months the Russians have been saving and collecting ammunition in order to squander it now in unbelievable quantities. The bombardment was most violent on the front of the sectors on the Ikwa by Sapanow, west of Tarnopol, east of the Strypa by Jazlowiec, and south of the Dniester by Okna.

At Okna the Austro-Hungarian command saw itself forced to withdraw the front five kilometers southward, as the first line in Northeast Bukowina running by Okna was completely shattered by the enemy's drumfire and the wire entanglements were mown down by countless shells. To have tarried longer at this point of the front would have cost too great a sacrifice. Unfortunately, sixteen antiquated small-calibre guns which had been built into the trenches had to be left behind after first being rendered useless. The first line was cleared in the afternoon. By evening the Austro-Hungarian troops had advanced again, taking the height at Czarnpotok, thus recovering some of the lost ground.

On the upper Strypa, in the zone between Buckanow and Sokolniki, west of Trembowla, the enemy's attacks reached our entanglements before collapsing under our artillery fire. Near Kozlow and Cebrow, west of Tarnopol, the Russians succeeded in gaining some advantages, but our counterattacks drove them from the trenches again.

Northwest of Kremieniec, near Sapanow, the enemy's attacks were especially severe, but the Vienna Landsturm, holding the line there in a courageous, self-sacrificing defense, prevented the Russians from gaining any ground.

The battle still rages. The Russian guns thunder incessantly and the enemy sends on fresh masses of storming troops, particularly between Olyka and Mlynowin, in Volhynia. Our troops have a heavy but glorious task, and so far they have acquitted themselves to the utmost.

# *Last of Vaux Garrison Surrender; Fort Really Taken June 2, Says Berlin*

### *Paris Denies That Meuse Stronghold Had Fallen Up to Wednesday Morning, But Admits That Communication With It Is Now Cut Off.*

BERLIN, June 7. (via London.)—Fort de Vaux, one of the Verdun defenses, has been captured by the German troops, according to the official statement issued from headquarters today.

What remained of the French garrison finally surrendered, and an attempt to relieve the fort on Tuesday resulted in the capture by the Germans of 700 unwounded prisoners.

The German official statement follows:

On the western bank of the Meuse strong French forces, after vigorous artillery preparation, thrice attacked our lines on Caurettes Height. The enemy was repulsed. The position is completely in our hands.

On the eastern bank there was hard fighting on the 2d inst. between Caillette Wood and Damloup which produced advantages.

The armored Fort de Vaux in all parts has been in our hands since last night. It was really stormed on the 2d inst. by the First Company of the Paderborn Infantry Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Ranckot, effectively supported by pioneers—the First Company Reserve Pioneer Battalion, No. 20, Reserve Lieutenant Ruberg and other detachments. These troops followed the stormers.

The publication of this fact was withheld so far because some underground places, inaccessible to us, were still held by the remains of the French garrison. These have now surrendered.

The result of these operations and a vain attempt at relief yesterday brought over 700 unwounded prisoners. A large number of guns, machine guns, and mine throwers were captured.

Fights around the slopes on both sides of the works and on the high ridges southwest of the village of Damloup were successfully carried out.

During the past few days the enemy made desperate efforts to ward off the loss of the fort and the adjoining positions. All his counterattacks have failed with severe losses.

Besides the Paderborn troops, others which especially distinguished themselves in the fighting are the Westphalians, the Lippe, and the East Prussian troops. The Kaiser has conferred the Order pour le Merite on Lieutenant Ranckot.

#### Fort de Vaux Cut Off from Paris.

PARIS, June 7.—The official communication issued tonight by the War Office reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse there has been great artillery activity in the region of Hill 304.

On the right bank the very violent bombardment continued against our first and second lines from the region of Douaumont to Damloup.

The Germans announce today that Fort de Vaux fell into their power on the evening of June 6. On June 7 at 3:50 o'clock in the morning Fort de Vaux was still in our hands. Since that hour, by reason of the violence of the bombardment, it has not been possible to effect any communication with the fort.

In the Vosges German reconnoissances against our positions south of Apelles were repulsed by our fire.

There was an intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

The text of the afternoon statement follows:

To the west of Soissons two German patrols which were endeavoring to cross the River Aisne were dispersed at a point near Fontenoy. The fire of our artillery destroyed several observatories of the enemy east of Nouvrons.

In the Argonne district, at La Fille Morte, we caused the explosion with success of three mines.

On the left bank of the River Meuse there has been artillery fighting in the sector of Hill 304 and in the sector of the Caurettes Wood.

On the right bank of the river a strong German attack yesterday evening at about 8 o'clock upon Fort de Vaux was broken by the fire of our machine guns. The enemy was driven back in disorder, leaving numerous dead on the field of battle. The German artillery responded with energy, and the bombardment of Fort de Vaux and the region immediately surrounding it continues.

In the Vosges there has been an intense bombardment of our first-line positions at Hartmannsweiler-Kopf.

## SEEKING TO CAPTURE YPRES.

### German Attacks on the British Are Fierce and Sustained.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, June 7. (Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph.)—Very violent fighting continues in and around the Ypres sector. On both sides the artillery actions are as fierce and sustained as any ever known on this part

Continued on Page 6.

### *Anti-American Riot in Chihuahua City Quelled*

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, June 7.—An anti-American riot, incited by a mass meeting to protest against the continued presence of American troops in Mexican territory, was put down here tonight by the military, after a demonstration had been made against the American Consulate and stones hurled at the Foreign Club, in the belief that it was an American institution.

The meeting of protest was called for a theatre, and an overflow meeting was held near the Consulate. Rioters snatched the Consulate signs, which were later recovered by police.

General Lopez came with troops and put a guard around the Consulate. The few Americans still in Chihuahua were not molested.

## WOULD ARBITRATE MEXICO DISPUTE

### Administration Considers New Suggestion as Answer to Carranza's Note.

### BASIS IN TREATY OF 1848

### International Commission Would Have Long-Delayed Grievances to Take Up and Settle.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A proposal to General Carranza that the United States and the Mexican de Facto Government submit the whole subject of their relations to an international commission is being seriously considered by the Administration.

Such a proposal, if it is made, will serve as a reply to the Mexican note demanding withdrawal of the American troops, and may contemplate adjustment of many unsettled differences that for years have caused accumulating embarrassment in the relations of the two nations. Settlement by a commission is provided for expressly by the treaty of 1848, which provides further that "should such a course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

President Wilson and General Carranza would appoint an equal number of Commissioners under the plan, and the meeting probably would be held somewhere outside the territory of both countries. There was no indication tonight that the President, with whom rests the final word as to whether the proposal shall be made, had yet reached a decision or that the reply would go forward within the next few days.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, called at the State Department today to seek information as to when a reply might be expected. It was pointed out to him that Secretary Lansing had been indisposed for several days and as yet had been unable to fully consider the 12,000-word Mexican note in all of its phases. Mr. Arredondo gained the impression, however, that there would be no undue delay. He received no inkling as to its probable nature, aside from the intimation that the Washington Government's friendly attitude toward Mexico had undergone no change because of the unusual character of General Carranza's note.

#### Would Solve Hard Problem.

Just what scope would be given to the commissioners has not been worked out. In view of the fact that the Mexican note demands withdrawal of the troops as evidence of good faith, it is possible that this question would have to be considered, although prior to the meetings of the commission no step toward withdrawal probably would be taken.

Many officials believe such a discussion of all disputed matters would do much to solve the difficulties each Government has encountered in getting a clear view of the purposes of the other and in making its own position clear. In addition to military questions, there are far-reaching economic considerations, now greatly complicated by the European war.

Coming down from bygone years are unsettled questions as to certain portions of the international boundary. Out of the Vera Cruz incident arose new problems which must be cleared up sooner or later, including disposition of the customs revenues collected by General Funston, amounting to more than $1,000,000 and now deposited in this country. There are also claims for property damage at Vera Cruz, long pigeonholed in the Navy Department.

Most far-reaching of all, however, is the question of indemnification for American lives lost and American property destroyed or damaged during the years of revolution in Mexico. No attempt ever has been made to set an estimate upon the amount involved in these claims, but all are recorded at the State Department, awaiting restoration of order and peace in Mexico for a day of settlement.

While the commission suggested may not propose to go into a broad discussion of all these matters, it seems likely that each would have its bearing upon the deliberations. For this reason it is thought the American membership of the commission would be so chosen that the military, commercial, and financial interests of the nation would all be represented.

Out of such a deliberation, which it is believed General Carranza would welcome, officials believe there might come so definite an understanding as to the purposes of the Washington Government that it would have its effect not only in Mexico, but also in all Latin America, and make toward a furtherance of the neighborly relations between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The article of the treaty of 1848, which forms the basis of the suggestion for a

Continued on Page 5.

DOES YOUR STOMACH GOOD.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Aids digestion, allays thirst and is especially refreshing in hot weather. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

# REPUBLICANS TO DISCUSS HARMONY WITH PROGRESSIVE COMMITTEE TODAY; CONVENTIONS HOLD FIRST SESSIONS

## CONFEREES TO BE OFFICIAL

### Their Appointment Will Be Moved in Both Conventions This Morning.

### NOMINATION LIKELY FRIDAY

### Hughes Continues to Gain Delegates—Michigan to Give Him Twenty-nine.

### T. R. CHEERED 93 MINUTES

### Demonstration in Progressive Convention — Attempt at Stampede Expected Today.

### *Harmony Committees In Today's Conferences*

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—As a result of conferences tonight between Republican and Progressive leaders, the following was agreed upon as the personnel of the joint harmony committee:

For the Republican—Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, ex-Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, and Samuel A. Perkins, delegate from Washington.

For the Progressives—George W. Perkins of New York, Victor Murdock of Kansas, William Hamlin Childs of New York, William Allen White of Kansas, and as the fifth man, either E. A. Van Valkenburg of Philadelphia or Walter Brown of Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Colonel Roosevelt's plan—heretofore it has been called George W. Perkins's plan, but Perkins was only the medium for its statement and its execution—for harmony and agreement between the Republican and Progressive Parties moved on toward its fulfilment today. The unofficial conferences of the last days and nights culminated in an agreement for the precise method which Mr. Perkins outlined last Friday—the appointment of a Conference Committee from each convention to agree on candidates. The appointment of this committee, which is to consist of five members from each convention, will be moved in both conventions tomorrow.

The Republicans plan to adopt the platform tomorrow, and reach the nominating speeches in a night session, to begin balloting Friday, and wind up Saturday. The final conferences between the Conference Committees, with Colonel Roosevelt on the telephone, probably will be Friday night. That, then, if the Roosevelt plan goes through, will be the night celebrated in future history as the date of the reunion of the Republican and Progressive Parties.

With the Roosevelt plan for conference thus on the eve of acceptance it is well to bear in mind the program set forth by Mr. Perkins last Friday. He said he wanted a Conference Committee appointed by both sides, and that when it was appointed the Progressive members would name their candidate, Colonel Roosevelt, and his claims on the nomination. Those claims are that the issues are Americanism and preparedness; that he typifies these issues; that he did more than any other man to make them the issues, and that every one knows where he stands on them. Then the Progressives would ask the Republican conferees to name their candidate and give similar reasons.

#### An Entirely New Candidate.

What this means is that if the Republicans name Justice Hughes and cannot give any reasons, the Progressives will insist that it bars him from consideration and will demand a new name. If the Republicans insist that Colonel Roosevelt is also barred—and they will—the way is open for the naming of an entirely new candidate, who will be suggested by the Progressives, if, after all, these negotiations fail, Roosevelt will be nominated anyhow by the Progressives.

This, then, is the program for the conference committees which will be named tomorrow. It can be seen what pregnant results hang on the inability of everybody to get the slightest indication of Justice Hughes's views, for his speech to the schoolgirls in Washington the other day is not regarded by anybody here as affecting the situation in the remotest degree.

The Republicans would prefer an unofficial committee, but they have yielded this point to the Progressives. The latter cannot have anything less than an official one, for the rank-and-file Progressives, already peevish and irritable to the point of revolt, would not permit such a thing. As it is, the Progressive leaders are having their hands full keeping the rank and file from nominating Roosevelt and going home. Many of them have consented to the conference only in the belief that Roosevelt's name is the one that will finally emerge from it, and if it doesn't they are prepared to nominate Hiram Johnson.

#### Colonel's Name to go In.

Roosevelt's name is to go before the Republican Convention after all. He did not approve the idea of pussy-footing on

Continued on Page 3.

### *Roosevelt Asked by Wire to Hurry to Chicago and Address Republican Convention on Harmony*

CHICAGO, June 7.—Ex-Senator William P. Jackson, of Maryland, Republican National Committeeman from that State, tonight sent a telegram to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay urging him to come to Chicago in the interest of harmony and announcing that he would do his utmost, in case of an acceptance, to have the privilege of the convention floor given to Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Jackson's telegram reads:

The national interest demands the complete reunion of the Republican Party, which unhappily divided in 1912. I believe this can be accomplished by a more perfect understanding between you and the Republican Convention now assembled. I therefore most earnestly urge you to come to Chicago immediately, to address this convention and to make common cause in our deliberations. If you will indicate your willingness to take this course, I will use my utmost endeavors to secure for you the privileges of the convention floor.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 7.—Colonel Roosevelt said tonight that he had not received a message from National Committeeman Jackson and could make no comment. Reports that such a message had been sent added to the feeling here that Colonel Roosevelt ultimately will go to the Convention City.

## ROOSEVELT READY TO GO TO CHICAGO

### In Fighting Trim, He Is Prepared for a Quick Move, if His Presence Is Needed.

### OPTIMISTIC BUT SILENT

### No Hint of Withdrawal, Compromise, or Accepting Hughes —Won't Discuss Third Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 7.—With the fight at the Republican Convention narrowed down to a contest between Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Charles E. Hughes, there were many reports here today that developments in Chicago might force the Colonel to hurry to the convention city to take personal charge of his campaign. There was nothing definite to indicate that he would take such a step, yet the reports persisted, and served to add to the tenseness of the situation.

Colonel Roosevelt is holding to the position that he will not go; that his lieutenants will be able to direct the fight better with what aid and advice he can give them over the telephone. On the other hand, it was said, reports that reached here were that a sterner leadership was needed to keep the Progressives in line in connection with the campaign that had been mapped out. At any rate, it is understood that all arrangements have been made for a quick departure if conditions arise to warrant such a move.

In reply to almost all the questions put to him concerning developments at the convention the Colonel remained silent. When told that there was a report that he had held long conferences with Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and Senator Borah of Idaho over his private telephone to Chicago the Colonel simply smiled and made neither a direct denial nor any remark in confirmation.

It was evident that he wanted to remain silent on those points as well as on others connected with the convention and permit his leaders there full opportunity to conduct the campaign as they thought best, and without verbal and public interruption from this end, until the time should come when a crisis made necessary a decisive step on his part.

In this connection he told a favorite story about a mate of a whaler, who told his Captain: "I want nothing but silence out of you, and mighty little of that." After relating this tale the Colonel smiled again and refused to discuss reports which, he ventured, might be counted by the hundreds before the convention decided upon its candidate.

Colonel Roosevelt by adopting this attitude does not discount the fact that the fight to make him the nominee of the Republican Convention has reached a critical stage. He knows, as well as his leaders in Chicago do, that within a few days the convention must act and that the developments within forty-eight or sixty hours may decide whether Mr. Hughes or he himself will be selected. He is simply taking heed of all the reports he receives from his leaders and adopting the course which these developments indicate to him is the wisest.

He is not adopting the attitude of a man who is prepared for a compromise. There is nothing to indicate that he is in sympathy with the movement to nominate Mr. Hughes, or that he would passively accept Hughes. He refuses to comment upon the question of a third ticket if Hughes is nominated, and at the same time is doing nothing to still the reports from Chicago that there is a real danger of a third ticket in such an event.

#### In Fighting Trim.

One thing is definitely established: Colonel Roosevelt is in fighting trim at present; at any rate, has no time for thought or talk of withdrawal. He does not feel that today any candidate put forward by the Old Guard Republicans has measured up to the platform which he (Roosevelt) has placed before the country in his statements concerning this country's position in the face of the world war, both in writings and public speeches.

Justice Hughes's address at Washington before a class of school girls has been brushed aside as unworthy of consideration in a campaign when great issues are at stake. Absolutely disregarding it, the Colonel has taken the

Continued on Page 2.

## COLONEL'S ENVOYS PRESS OLD GUARD

### Chicago Full of Rumors of Big Offers to Compass His Nomination.

### QUIGG AS ONE EMISSARY

### Secret Sessions Held and Everything Deeded Away but the White House, Says One Story.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—With the Republican National Convention preparing to get down to its real business of naming candidates, the friends and supporters of Colonel Roosevelt are pulling tonight every wire they can lay their hands on in a final attempt to land for him the prize he covets above all things—the Republican nomination for President.

In this eleventh-hour campaign bands are playing heroic music in the Florentine Room on the second floor of the Congress Hotel, glee clubs are translating the glory of "Teddy" into song, and iron-lunged orators are shouting the praises of Roosevelt, while admiring audiences listen and applaud. Such noisy demonstrations are staged to impress the passing throng, create atmosphere, and produce reflex action which, in turn, is expected to affect the convention. But while this is going on in public a secret campaign is being carried on which is depended upon to produce more direct results on the men who can swing votes in the convention itself.

Ever since the pre-convention activities were transferred to this city there have appeared from time to time on the scene men who are talked of in whispers as "spokesmen" for or "emissaries" from the Colonel. None of these men has been seen much about the hotel lobbies or in places where the convention throngs gather. Now and then visitors to the headquarters of Republican bosses, who are supposed to wield potent influence in the convention, have discovered them in close conferences with the latter.

The latest arrival is George Bruce Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, who was in succession secretary to Colonel Roosevelt, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury during the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. Cortelyou came in today, and his coming was heralded by rumors that when he arrived everything was to be settled in the twinkling of an eye, as he would be equipped with full authority to speak for the Colonel.

#### Cortelyou Dodges Question.

In common with other ostensible Roosevelt envoys, Mr. Cortelyou upon his arrival here did not say a word to encourage belief in the reports which had made it appear that he came vested with plenipotentiary powers.

"I came here as a former Chairman of the Republican National Committee," said Mr. Cortelyou to a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "As a Republican I am naturally anxious to do all I can to help in bringing about harmony."

"It has been said that you come as an emissary from Colonel Roosevelt," Mr. Cortelyou was told.

"I haven't anything further to say," Mr. Cortelyou replied.

The former National Chairman appeared only for a brief time in this Michigan Avenue hotel, which is the centre of the convention activities. Then he left for Evanston, where he is staying at the residence of Charles G. Dawes, President of the Illinois Trust Company and ex-Controller of the Currency.

The failure of Mr. Cortelyou to set up a claim to the broad powers ascribed to him was disappointing to some Republicans, but did not convince a majority of the Republican leaders that he could not speak for the Colonel. Some leaders in this class, in commenting on what Mr. Cortelyou had said, made much of the fact that he had not made a positive disclaimer. The general belief seemed to be that if he had stated that he had authority from the Colonel to speak for him he might have claimed too much; if he had positively disclaimed such authority he might have claimed too little.

Soon after his arrival Mr. Cortelyou called on George W. Perkins, the generalissimo of Colonel Roosevelt's Bull Moose forces.

Other Republicans who are presumed to represent more or less directly the in-

Continued on Page 3.

## REPUBLICANS LACK FIRE

### Only Perfunctory Cheering as Chairman Harding Outlines Issues.

### PARTY UNITY HIS KEYNOTE

### Americanism and Preparedness Emphasized and Wilson Administration Attacked.

### SESSION OF THREE HOURS

### Preliminary Organization Effected and Adjournment Taken to 11 A. M. Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Somewhere between 12,000 and 14,000 graven images gathered together in the Coliseum at 11 o'clock this morning and viewed each other with cold, unwinking eyes and chilled steel faces for something like three hours, then dispersed. During those three hours they demonstrated convincingly the hitherto unrealized powers of the human race in the matter of not getting excited.

Nothing could tease them into a flicker of emotion. At certain moments, when the rising inflection at the end of a sentence indicated to their minds that Temporary Chairman Harding wished them to cheer, a certain number of them would simultaneously open their mouths and produce therefrom a conscientious noise. This inflection the others, who were the great majority of those present, would endure in still unwinking passivity, conceding not even the flicker of an eyelash to indicate that they heard or were interested. Those who did produce the noise merely opened their faces patiently in response to Mr. Harding's vocal signal and made as short a noise as possible, unaccompanied by any expression on their faces to indicate joy, anger, sorrow or any other feeling. When they stopped making this noise, they did so without effort.

The first session of the Republican National Convention was cheerless—cheerless in every sense. A convention of oysters probably would compare to advantage with the animated churchyard that listened to Harding's keynote speech. The speech itself was not one to awaken any wild enthusiasm, nor was the speaker a second Bryan; but really enthusiastic conventions do not need that.

There had been talk of Harding stampeding the convention, or rather of his setting it aflame with his oratory so that the lightning would strike him when the moment came if it ever should, to name a dark horse. But nobody could stampede this convention, and Harding could not stampede any convention. He is a man of good presence, and he had a good figure until the passing years began to bow it out just a little in front; he has sharply marked features and hair that is turning iron gray, and he looks somewhat as Bourke Cockran did twenty years ago. He has a resonant voice, but he pitches it all in the same key; it has no heights, depths, or shallows, and after an hour or so it begins to weaken. His full name is Warren G. Harding and he is Senator in Congress from Ohio; but it is not necessary to burden one's memory with these statistics if one is merely trying to remember the names of persons likely to be nominated for President.

#### Bryan Haggard and Worn.

The convention was to have begun business at 11 o'clock, and it was there on time, 985 delegates and more than 12,000 spectators, including William J. Bryan, who was hidden away in the press section. Four years ago Mr. Bryan had one of the best seats in that section, supplied to him by THE TIMES, that provision for him having been overlooked by the newspaper that employed him, and all the spectators could and did see him as he noted down little things that occurred to him to put in the piece he was writing for the paper. This year he was tucked away in the background, fronted, flanked, and backed by obscure reporters whose heartless editors do not print their names. To do Mr. Bryan justice, he sympathizes with these horny-handed toilers and some time ago proposed the passage of a law compelling editors to do this little thing, but the law is one of several proposed by Mr. Bryan in the course of his life that have not been passed. Four years ago, Mr. Bryan was the life of the press section, chipper, jovial, flippant, and cheery. Today he was depressed looking and haggard, and his face wore a worried and tired look.

It was 11:39 when Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order, and said:

"To paraphrase McKinley, this is a year when politics is patriotism and patriotism is politics. Therefore the audience will please rise and sing two verses of 'America.'"

The audience did, but it sang the way it did everything else, conscientiously, listlessly, uninterestedly. If it had been asked to sing "This Is the End of a Perfect Day" it would have responded with the same conscientiousness and just as much punch. It did not cheer itself when it got through singing, as convention audiences do when they are in any sort of form; it merely stopped and sat down, and there was no necessity for the chair to rap with the gavel to stop the buzz of conversation, because nobody buzzed.

The Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago offered prayer, the convention was photographed by flashlight, and Secretary James R. Reynolds read the call of the National Committee for the convention. Hilles then named Harding

as the committee's choice for Temporary Chairman. The Chairman was to have been escorted to the chair by Murray Crane, Senator Borah, and Congressman McKinley, but Borah wasn't there and Harding had to get along with two-thirds of an escort.

**Harding Deserved Better.**

It was 11:30 when he was presented, and 1:10 when he finished his keynote speech. The convention viewed him with a dull and fishy eye when he came before it, and there was not a gleam of interest or curiosity in any face. He began in a loud voice, and at the end he could still be heard as clearly as at the beginning, but his voice had begun to fall him a little then, and he had to conserve it, so that he brought out some of his best points with little gusto.

His gestures are of the regulation order. He has about six of them, and he begins with No. 1, works through in routine to No. 6 and passes on to No. 1 again. No. 1 is the arm stretched toward the heavens about half way between horizontal and perpendicular. No. 2 is the shaking finger. No. 3 is the arm drawn back behind him in the Ollie James fashion, the antithesis of No. 1. No. 4 is the double sweep of the arm, first up, then down, then up. And so on. It is all rhythmic and a little tiring to the eye.

But many of Harding's points were well and epigrammatically put and should have met with a better reward. They were of the kind that is ordinarily sure of a hand in a political convention, as for instance:

"We proclaim justice and we love peace, and we mean to have them—and we are not too proud to fight for them!"

"The Democratic Party has espoused the freedom of the seas and wrought only the freedom of the Panama Canal!"

"The mistaken policy of watchful waiting and wabbling warfare!"

"Under the pretext of non-interference in Mexico the Democratic Administration miserably meddled!"

"In the name of peace that same Administration encouraged revolution, and the cost of American sacrifices was charged to needless war on Huerta, where the real American expenditure required only the voice of authority demanding protection to American rights."

"The Democratic Administration first coddled Villa as a patriot, then chased him as a bandit."

**Deeper Phrases Fall Flat, Too.**

These are phrases of the sort that actors call fat. They are "Hurrah, boys!" lines, good for conventions or mass meetings to fire the party heart. But here they got just as damp a reception as phrases with a deeper meaning, addressed to more thoughtful minds, such as:

"There is no geographic modification of American rights."

"Far better a high cost of living and ability to buy than a lowering of cost attended by destruction of purchasing capacity."

"No honest business in this country is too big to be good and useful or too little to be protected and encouraged, and both big and little deserve the American shield against destruction by foreign competition and protection from the raiders, political or otherwise, at home."

"The strength of the business heart shows in every countenance in all the land, and the weakness of that heart holds a nation ill."

The oratory of the stump and the Senate got the same kind of reception. If Harding had been Daniel Webster, Robert G. Ingersoll, Demosthenes, and Billy Sunday, rolled into one, he could not have stirred a quiver in the Little Neck Convention.

The keynote of the keynote was an appeal for the olive branch, for harmony with the Progressives.

"Let us forget," he said, "and make friends to our country."

From that he proceed to an outlining of the issues, and, since it is well known that his speech has been revised many times, and that it represents the views, not of the individual, Harding, but of the Republican Party, soon to be embodied in the official platform, the speech ceases to be a speech and becomes an event of the campaign.

His position on preparedness was strong, and it held the first place in his list of issues; no sop was thrown to the pacifists, unless some hypercritic might say that of his disclaimer of any wish for militarism. He declared for a scientific tariff, made on a tariff commission, and for industrial preparedness. He declared that our Government must protect American rights "at home, on our borders, on the seas, in every land and under every sky," and that the Wilson Administration had failed to do this. On the Mexican question, where a division is in prospect in the Committee on Resolutions, he merely denounced the Administration. This outlines the platform, despite his formal and perfunctory statement that he was not anticipating it.

**Cheered the German Fathers.**

While very few delegates made even a pretense at cheering anything, those who did make any noise at all made much more over his compliment to German-American patriots than over anything else. In telling of the founders of the republic the speaker first mentioned those of the fathers who were of English ancestry—according to the histories they were no inconsiderable part of those who signed the Declaration and fought at Bunker Hill and Yorktown—but nobody clapped a hand. Then he spoke of those who were of French origin and mentioned Lafayette, and still not an icicle dropped from the crust around the hall.

Then he mentioned those who were from Germany, and the silence broke. A number of delegates, mostly from the Middle West, cheered. It wasn't much of a cheer, as conventions go, but it was the only respectable imitation of one in the whole day's proceedings. He mentioned the Irish next, and some of the same delegates tried to repeat the cheer.

When he got through there was no demonstration, only the same courteous and necessary noise that had been made to do duty for a cheer wherever in his speech he had paused for one.

The various delegations, on motion, handed up the names of their respective members of committees, some formal announcements were made, and then the icy convention went out into the even colder street to meet again at 11 o'clock this morning. The storm that raged all day yesterday was still blowing, roaring, and pouring down, a snowless blizzard. The hall had been nearly as cold as the street, nearly as cold as the delegates; many had worn their overcoats throughout the session and did not have to put them on when they went out. The cold, wet, dismal street strongly resembled the convention, but there was one great difference; the wind that bore the rain along in furious gusts was an angry, surging, gusty wind, and there was life in it. The convention was cold, too, but it was lifeless.

**Like the 1900 Convention.**

CHICAGO, June 7.—It was remarked that today's session of the Republican Convention in its lack of demonstration or outbursts of any kind and in its strict attention to the business in hand was reminiscent of the Philadelphia Convention of 1900 that nominated McKinley and Roosevelt. At no time did a demonstration occupy more than a half minute by the watch.

Those of the old-time leaders present who used to march down the aisles to their seats to the tune of an uproar walked in to day almost unrecognized. W. Murray Crane, Senator Lodge, Reed Smoth, and a lot of the others came in practically unnoticed, perhaps because a majority of the delegates did not know them even by sight. Chauncey Depew was surrounded by a small admiring group, Senator Penrose got a reception from his own delegation, Governor Whitman was recognized by some, but on the whole the convention was more interested in wondering what was going on in the Auditorium than it was in the arrival of the men who hitherto have decided what the convention should do with itself.

Here is the prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Stone:

"Most holy and eternal God, we bow before Thee with reverent hearts and thoughtful minds. Thou art our God; Thou art the God of all nations; Thou art the God of our nation. Thou hast been the God of our fathers. Thou hast been our guide in times of peace and amid the perplexities of war. Thou hast given us freedom, liberty, purpose, and prosperity.

"Although the immediate interests which now control our gathering together have reference to our own national issues, we would not forget the warring, suffering nations of the earth. We pray Thee to bring them speedily, if it be Thy holy will, to terms of peace and conditions of adjustment.

"We bow before Thee and, pausing quietly, ask Thy blessing before entering upon the deliberations of this convention. As Thou dost order the affairs of men, so frame the doings of this great body. Save from all hasty and ill-spoken word. Control judgments, purposes, plans, and platform, that all may have Thy pure mind of wisdom and strength. May the men of Thy choice be our choice, and may motive, method, and result centre in Thy sure laws of right, and in Thy lasting victories of truth and righteousness.

"Direct, suggest, control, this day,
All we design or do or say.
That all our powers, with all their might,
In Thy full glory may unite.

"We ask all in the name of our common Master and Lord. Amen."

**Effecting the Organization.**

At the close of Chairman Harding's speech Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island offered the rules of the convention of 1908 and moved their adoption until permanent organization. There was no dissenting vote. There were no rules adopted in the 1912 convention. Senator Lippitt explained that the Progressive bolt in 1912 somewhat upset the program of the convention of that year and that the convention had proceeded without adopting rules of its own, using those of the House of Representatives.

Senator Smoot of Utah then was recognized to offer the resolution to create the Committee on Credentials. It also was adopted.

Then John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania was recognized to present a resolution for permanent organization. There was no opposition to that.

Charles Hopkins Clark of Hartford, Conn., offered the resolution for the Platform Committee. That, with its adoption ended the routine committee business and the Secretary called the roll of States and the selections to the committees were announced.

While the temporary organization was being effected there was a movement of many persons toward exits. This movement became so general that the Chair asked for more order.

The roll call was slow and Senator Lodge protested.

"Call the roll once for all five committees," said he. "Don't call it five times."

The method of calling for the appointments swiftly went on, however, and some delegate then suggested that all lists be sent to the platform to be announced. That was adopted. After the lists had been gathered, the place and time of the committee meetings later in the day were announced.

Elon R. Brown of New York moved that the convention adjourn until 11 A. M. tomorrow. It was carried, and the delegates began to file out.

They found 1,000 automobiles, furnished by Mayor Thompson's Reception Committee, waiting for them. The committeemen assembled in hotels, and the Resolutions Committee returned later to the Coliseum to give a public hearing to any one who wanted to suggest planks in the platform.

All the temporary officers will become permanent officers when the convention assembles tomorrow. That makes Senator Harding of Ohio permanent Chairman. The motion to make all the temporary officers permanent was carried without a dissenting vote in the Committee on Permanent Organization.

## ON RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

**Complete List of the Members of the Republican Body.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—The following were selected as members of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention:

Alabama—S. T. Wright.
Arizona—John B. Wright.
Arkansas—John I. Worthington.
California—J. G. Mott.
Colorado—C. W. Waterman.
Connecticut—Charles H. Clark.
Delaware—Ruby S. Vail.
Florida—M. B. MacFarlane.
Georgia—E. J. Davis.
Idaho—William E. Borah.
Illinois—Martin B. Madden.
Indiana—Fred A. Sims.
Iowa—Howard J. Clark.
Kansas—Charles F. Scott.
Kentucky—J. M. Robison.
Louisiana—S. A. Truaut.
Maine—John A. Peters.
Maryland—Thomas M. Bartlett.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan—B. S. Hanchett.
Minnesota—George H. Sullivan.
Mississippi—L. B. Redmond.
Missouri—Berryman Henwood.
Montana—J. M. Burlingame.
Nebraska—Peter Jansen.
Nevada—Samuel Platt.
New Hampshire—George H. Moser.
New Jersey—Hamilton Kean.
New Mexico—A. B. Fall.
New York—James W. Wadsworth, Jr.
North Carolina—Marion Butler.
North Dakota—J. E. Paulson.
Ohio—Paul Howland.
Oklahoma—T. P. Ferguson.
Oregon—W. R. Brooke.
Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver.
Rhode Island—H. F. Lippitt.
South Carolina—E. F. Cochran.
South Dakota—Thomas Sterling.
Tennessee—Lee Thomson.
Texas—Eugene Marshall.
Utah—George Sutherland.
Vermont—Theodore N. Vail.
Washington—E. C. Hughes.
West Virginia—H. C. Ogden.
Wisconsin—E. J. Gross.
Wyoming—Dwight E. Hollister.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE LIST.

**Members Chosen by Republicans from Nearly All States.**

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Following is the list of Republican National Committeemen so far selected:

Alabama—O. D. Street.
Arizona—(Postponed.)
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.
California—W. H. Crocker.
Colorado—Hubert Work.
Connecticut————.
Delaware————.
Florida—Henry S. Chubb.
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.
Idaho—John W. Hart.
Illinois—William Hale Thompson.
Indiana—James A. Hemenway.
Iowa—John T. Adams.
Kansas—Fred E. Stanley.
Kentucky—A. T. Hert.
Louisiana—Armand Romain.
Maine—Frederick Hale.
Maryland—William P. Jackson.
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane.
Michigan—Charles D. Warren.
Minnesota—(Postponed.)
Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.
Missouri—A. E. Reichel.
Montana—(Postponed.)
Nebraska—R. B. Howell.
Nevada—G. M. Humphreys.
New Hampshire—F. W. Estabrook.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron.
New York—(Postponed.)
North Carolina—John M. Morehead.
North Dakota—Gunder Olson.
Ohio—R. K. Hyncks.
Oklahoma—J. J. McGraw.
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—William P. Sheffield.
South Carolina———.
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook.
Tennessee—Jesse M. Littleton.
Texas—H. F. MacGregor.
Utah—Reed Smoot.
Vermont—Earl Kinsley.
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.
Washington—S. A. Perkins.
West Virginia———.
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.
Wyoming—George E. Pexton.
Alaska—W. G. Gilmore.
District of Columbia———.
Hawaii———.
Philippines———.
Porto Rico———.

## CONTESTANTS LOSE AGAIN.

**Credentials Committee Upholds Decision Toward District of Columbia.**

CHICAGO, June 7.—Three contesting delegations from the District of Columbia, which were denied seats in the Republican Convention by the National Committee at a hearing last week, were unable to obtain a reversal of that verdict by the Committee on Credentials tonight, and the district will be without representation in the Convention. After counsel for each of the contestants had spoken for five minutes, the decision of the National Committee was sustained, 23 to 20.

The District of Columbia cases were the last in a list involving thirty-four seats considered. Decisions of the National Committee were sustained in all but two Congressional Districts—the Ninth of Alabama and the Fifth of Oklahoma, in which three votes in the convention were involved. In the Oklahoma reversal the McGraw delegates were seated over the Harris delegates, who had been placed upon the temporary roll.

Georgia retains five Hughes delegates out of a delegation of seventeen. After four of the protests from this State had been heard the remainder were withdrawn.

The committee was organized with the election of Senator Reed Smoot over W. Y. Morgan of Kansas, as Chairman, and it was in session about seven hours. As a result of the hearings there will be 987 votes in the convention. Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico get votes, but Porto Rico did not send a delegation.

# NAME COMMITTEES FOR HARMONY

Continued from Page 1.

that matter any more than on others, and the plan to let his delegates vote for him without placing his name on record among the others was dropped. Senator Fall of New Mexico will make the speech. In the Progressive Convention it will be made by Bainbridge Colby of New York.

Meanwhile the Hughes boom continues to wax and those of the favorite sons to wane. The Michigan delegation, which was instructed for Henry Ford, but to vote for him on the first ballot, but concede before then, agreed the result to change twenty-nine of their votes to Hughes.

One Michigan delegate will change his vote to Roosevelt. The minimum official Hughes claim for the first ballot is 301 votes, though the favorite sons will not concede more than 300. The Fairbanks, Weeks, and Burton managers have been trying to reach an agreement to unite and cast their votes for one of their number, but they can't agree on which one it shall be; each favorite son is convinced that he should be the man. The Burton boom is not in position to deliver anything worth mentioning after the puncture it got last night at the hands of its own delegation. The Cummins and Sherman booms are expected to collapse probably by tomorrow, and in that case the Cummins votes will go to Hughes.

Arrangements were completed today for placing the name of Justice Hughes before the Republican convention. When the time for making nominations is reached the Secretary of the convention will call the roll of States, and Alabama, first on the list, will yield to Arizona. The Chairman of the Arizona delegation will then announce that his State yields to New York, which will be the cue for Governor Whitman to take the platform and make his nominating speech in behalf of Justice Hughes.

The honor of seconding the nomination will go to Oregon, the first State to instruct its delegates to vote for Justice Hughes in the Republican convention. Ex-Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon will make the seconding speech.

The plans of the Republican leaders contemplate having the platform reported and adopted by the convention Thursday afternoon or early Thursday evening, and immediately thereafter having the nominating speeches made. It is expected that with such a multiplicity of candidates these speeches will not be completed when the convention adjourns tomorrow night, and the delivery of them may run over into Friday afternoon. When the last of them has been delivered, balloting to determine the choice of the convention for President will be begun. The leaders are hopeful that the convention will be able to adjourn by Saturday night.

Senator Lodge, who stands for the Roosevelt plan of an Americanism and preparedness platform, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Ex-Congressman Richard Bartholdt, the German-American from St. Louis, engineered a movement to defeat Lodge for the place because he considered him anti-German. His candidate was Senator Borah, who, when he heard of it, promptly repudiated him. The German-Americans took Bartholdt's activities very ill and disclaimed any interest in them. They also disclaim any interest in Senator La Follette's attempt to get a plank adopted favoring an embargo on munitions.

**Settling, Not Fighting.**

It is an extraordinary convention. Conventions have been dull, but only when everything was cut and dried and the convention a mere ratification meeting. None of that is true here, but this is the most lifeless convention that ever convened. The reason is that, mixed and dubious as the situation is, it is not being fought out, it is being settled. It is a convention of, backstairs conferences, not of battle on the floor. It is a convention of the tongue and brain behind the door, not of the fist and club in the ring.

The dullness is not because the delegates are a set of dummies waiting to register the decree of the bosses, but because what is needed to give effect to their wishes cannot be done by debate, but only by negotiations. The contending interests must be harmonized, the factions obliterated, or the men who control this convention are the men who are doing that. They cannot do it on the floor. Therefore, when the Republican and Progressive Conventions go through the motions of meeting and doing business, they may appear to be apathetic, but they really are not. They are in the position of someone who listens with a wandering eye and inattentive ear to the conversation, because he is listening for a telegram.

The opening sessions of the Republican and Progressive Conventions, therefore, had a strange lifelessness. Everything that was being done at either was only scenery. The Republican Convention was openly apathetic and uninterested in the perfunctory proceedings on the platform. The Progressive Convention made an attempt at its old-time enthusiasm, but it was a hollow pretense. It gave a record-breaking cheer of an hour and thirty-three minutes for Roosevelt, but the cheer was an artificial thing prolonged by the familiar devices. Its devotion to Roosevelt is in no way impugned by this. It is for him as strongly as ever, but its ear, like that of the Republican Convention, was strained to catch the ring of the telephone, the step of the messenger boy.

**Same Tone in Both Keynotes.**

In both conventions the same tone was taken by official keynote sounders.

"Let us forget," said Harding, the Republican.

"Let us be patient," said Robins, the Progressive.

"This is not the day of recrimination, it is the day of reconsecration," said Harding.

"Petty wrongs which gave affront as between brother and brother should not keep apart those who are brothers in spirit," said Robins.

Robins's job was the harder. He had to confront men who were downcast and suspicious, whose ears had been filled with rumors, and who had the power and many of them the will to take the bit in their teeth and run away from the leaders. He had to be dextrous. Besides, it was more his part than Harding's to feel out the sentiment of the men before him. Harding was in no great danger of getting off a mine by an unfortunate sentence. Robins had to see how near he could come to hinting at the coming retirement of Roosevelt from the race without exciting a burst of fury. He did come near it when he hinted that it might be necessary to cling no longer to "dear names" at the expense of the national interest. He must have winced when he came to that danger point, but he passed it in safety and breathed freer.

Neither he nor Harding evoked any enthusiasm by their hints at the coming compromise. It was not to be expected. Harmony must be had, but at the cost of sacrifice. The Progressives must give up the nomination of Roosevelt, the Republicans must let him be the dictator of the party which four years ago threw him out, and on which four years ago he wreaked so terrible a revenge. The harmony is a necessity, but the sacrifice is bitter. There is far less of bitterness on the Republican side than on the Progressive, but neither is joyful over the sacrificial part of the ceremony.

**Radicals Still Obstreperous.**

Robins's speech was the first real breaking of the news to the Progressives. Though they took it as well as could be expected, the danger is not over. The radicals tried to force a meeting of the convention at 10 o'clock tomorrow, an hour before the Republican Convention will meet; their last hope is to force the nomination of Roosevelt before the Republicans can even get down to nominating speeches. But again the lines of the leaders held, and the Progressives adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow, giving the Republicans a three-hours' start.

Despite the way in which they skated over the thin ice today, the Progressive leaders are afraid that they will have their real troubles tomorrow. They expect Governor Johnson, Henry J. Allen, William Allen White, and other radicals to make an attempt to stampede the Progressive Convention for Roosevelt tomorrow afternoon.

If the men over whom William Barnes rode with spurs four years ago are a revengeful lot, this is their night to gloat. Barnes, who started down the toboggan a year ago, reached the bottom tonight with a jolt. He is down and out as State leader, and Herbert Parsons will succeed him. The Whitmans-Tanner outfit claim not less than forty-five votes from New York for Hughes on the second. The fight within the delegation is all over, and they started out today to do missionary work with the other delegations.

Barnes's libel suit against Roosevelt at Syracuse a year ago was the start of his slide. At that time he was still so strong that he hoped to be United States Senator. He has been bumping the bumps ever since, and he has omitted not a single act that could help him further down. Finally nothing remained to complete his descent except that he should pick the wrong candidate for the Presidential nomination. So, with unerring perception, he did just that. Four years ago in the national convention and laughed loudly as the Roosevelt men were yelled down and their delegations thrown out. Today the national convention, though it will not nominate Roosevelt, waits on his words and seeks his wishes, and Barnes is down and out. The Old Guard will miss him, but the directors will see his face in the board room no more.

## RIVAL PARTIES PLAN TO MERGE INTERESTS

***Committees of Republican and Moose Conventions to Confer on Joint Action.***

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—The complex, almost chaotic, situation confronting the Republican Party leaders—chaotic except in the apparent certainty that Charles E. Hughes will be the nominee of the party for President—began to clear a little today.

An agreement was reached between Republican and Progressive leaders to adopt a concrete basis for an amalgamation of the two parties. This basis is to take the form of the appointment of a committee of Republicans, acting under authority of their convention, to meet a similar committee of Progressives, with the object of providing a program for harmonious procedure on both platform and candidates.

If the rules which the Republican convention adopted when it met today had not served to prevent it, the proposal would have been presented to the convention in a resolution providing for the appointment of three Republican delegates to meet a committee of three Progressive delegates. As originally suggested, the resolution was to name Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho as the Republican harmonizers.

**Final Action Postponed.**

Objection was made to having the committee named in the resolution, and final action on it prior to its presentation was postponed until opportunity could be given for some of the leaders to get together and draft it in a form that would be satisfactory to all concerned.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah and ex-Senator Wolfe Murray Crane of Massachusetts, both sympathizers with the Hughes movement, are credited with having raised the objection. Their contention was said to be that the members of the committee ought to be named by the presiding officer, and not in the resolution itself. Some of the Hughes sympathizers thought they saw in the proposal a plan for the Old Guard to eliminate Hughes, but inquiry among the real leaders of the Hughes movement failed to show that they had any objection to the harmony program. They found no reason to criticise the personnel of the committee first proposed.

While Senator Penrose is believed to be opposed to the nomination of Justice Hughes and Senator Lodge would rather see Colonel Roosevelt get the nomination, Senator Borah is an out-and-out worker in the Hughes cause, and no doubt exists in the minds of those on the inside that Mr. Lodge is convinced Justice Hughes will be chosen by the convention and is prepared to give him support at the first opportunity.

**Harmony Resolution Today.**

The plan tonight is to put the harmony resolution to the Republican convention tomorrow, and if it is adopted the Progressive convention will be asked to follow a similar course.

Meanwhile the strength of Mr. Hughes continues to grow. Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, who will place Justice Hughes's name in nomination, says that the Justice is already assured of the votes of a majority of delegates, which may go to him on the first ballot. Oregon delegates who have been canvassing delegations from other States, totaled their figures today and found that according to the information they had gathered Mr. Hughes would lack only thirty votes of a majority on the first ballot. Senator Borah, one of the most conservative of men, put the Hughes strength at 301 on the first ballot, or 192 fewer than the number required to nominate. Senator Borah's figures are believed to come nearer to the estimate of Frank H. Hitchcock, the field marshal of Hughes forces.

Hughes stock got another boost today when it was reported that all except one of the votes of Michigan would be given to the Justice on the first ballot. There are thirty delegates from the Wolverine State, and they were sent to Chicago under instructions given in a legal Presidential preference primary to vote for Henry Ford, the Detroit motor car manufacturer. The Michigan delegates desire to fulfill the moral obligation imposed on them, but they have reached the conclusion that it would be foolish to carry the thing too far. They have evolved a scheme by which Mr. Ford will receive a compliment and Justice Hughes will get the real benefit when the name of Michigan is reached in the call of States.

The votes of thirty Michigan delegates will be cast for Mr. Ford, but before the result of the first ballot is announced the Chairman of the delegation will ask permission to revise his first statement and will then make known that Michigan casts twenty-nine votes for Hughes and one for Roosevelt. The uninstructed North Carolina delegation, with twenty-one votes, is also ready to give eight or nine of them to Hughes. Of the remainder, two will go to Root, one to Burton, and nine or ten to Roosevelt.

**To Merge Minor Booms.**

Realizing the growing strength of Hughes, the backers of some of the favorite son booms are tonight endeavoring to effect a coalition under which they will throw their combined votes to some candidate other than Hughes or Roosevelt. Ex-Senator Hemenway, manager of the Fairbanks forces, seems to be at the head of this movement. Those concerned in it have reached the conclusion that Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois will be the first of the favorite sons to drop out of the contest for the nomination, and they are devoting their efforts to an arrangement under which the delegates pledged to Fairbanks, Burton, and Weeks, or who are reasonably certain to support these candidates, would poll their strength in behalf of some favorite son selected by the men who have undertaken to put this program into effect.

But the managers of the proposed coalition are having difficulty in agreeing on the candidate to whom the strength of the combination is to be thrown. The proposal contemplates limiting the choice to Fairbanks, Burton or Weeks, but the loyal managers of three booms seem to be unable to determine which one of these favorite sons shall have the coalition's ballots. None of them is willing to concede that his candidate's chance of being President of the United States has gone a-glimmering.

There is talk in the New York delegation of abandoning support of Elihu Root for the nomination. This talk seems to be the outgrowth of the knowledge on the part of the delegates favorable to Root that Hughes will have a majority of the votes of the Empire State's contingent. Hughes would have no fewer than forty-five of New York's eighty-seven votes on the first ballot.

There is expectation also that the Burton boom will collapse immediately after the result of the first ballot has been announced. Ohio's forty-eight delegates are pledged under primary instructions to vote for Burton, but at a meeting of the delegation last night opposition to continuing support of him beyond the first test of strength was so great that a resolution pledging the delegation to stick to the Burton cause until released by Mr. Burton was withdrawn.

**Cummins Vote to Shift.**

The Cummins strength is expected to go to Hughes on the second ballot, and it is doubtful, according to opinion here tonight, that Sherman will have any substantial support after the fifty-six of Illinois's fifty-eight instructed delegates have carried out their moral obligation to the Sherman cause.

But, while the amazing growth of the Hughes movement in the face of the uncertainty of many delegates as to the attitude of the jurist is a matter of comment everywhere, the chief interest of the Republican and Progressive leaders and delegates lies in the possible course of the radical Progressives and the course Roosevelt will adopt if the Republican Convention chooses Hughes. Predictions are heard that the radical Bull Moosers will bolt their convention if it should sanction the choice of the Republicans and will hold a separate convention which will declare Roosevelt the candidate of the bolting faction. Speculation continues as to whether the Colonel will accept the nomination by the Republicans of any man other than himself.

None of this talk seems to worry Hitchcock or the other Hughes leaders. Among themselves the leading Hughes workers express confidence that Roosevelt will support their candidate if he is chosen, as they are certain he will be. They did not seem to be at all disturbed today over a report that the Colonel had made it known that he would not support Hughes as the Republican candidate.

This report reached the headquarters of the Hughes workers in somewhat garbled form. As they heard it, Colonel Roosevelt had issued a statement at Oyster Bay positively declaring that he would oppose the Republican national ticket if Justice Hughes was the nominee. Disbelief in this information was expressed immediately, and the Hughes leaders declared they were positive Roosevelt would return to the Republican ranks if Hughes was named to lead the party in the forthcoming campaign.

A little later they learned that the report grew out of an Associated Press dispatch from Oyster Bay saying it was well known to Colonel Roosevelt's intimates there, that he opposed the nomination of Justice Hughes and it is their confident belief that if Justice Hughes is nominated Colonel Roosevelt will become a candidate himself." The dispatch said that the Colonel regarded Justice Hughes's "flag speech" at the National Cathedral School for Girls in Washington as further "evidence of pussy-footing" on the part of the jurist.

In quarters that have been in close touch with the position of Colonel Roosevelt divergent views prevail as to the significance of the Oyster Bay dispatch. Some of the informed ones regard it as the Colonel's notice to the Republican Convention that Justice Hughes's nomination will mean the Colonel will run again for President on a third party ticket.

**Suspect Inspired Statement.**

Others are of the opinion that the statement was inspired with the hope of heading off the Hughes movement, but that if the effort should fail the Colonel ultimately would announce that he favored the election of the Justice.

It is well known to Roosevelt's friends now in Chicago representing his interests that he is very anxious to be the nominee of the Republican convention. But they say that he never has declared he would not support the Republican ticket if Hughes should be the convention's choice. In the opinion of some of these the dominating idea in Roosevelt's mind is that the main thing to be accomplished in November is the defeat of President Wilson, and if the Colonel should run for President on a third ticket that would contribute more than anything else to Wilson's re-election.

In this knowledge and because Colonel Roosevelt has not issued any formal statement as to his attitude, a considerable number of the leaders refuse to believe that he will oppose the Republican ticket if Hughes heads it.

Arrangements are being made tonight to have Roosevelt's name put before the Republican Convention as a candidate for the nomination. Up to this time the plan of the Rooseveltites had been not to have the Colonel placed in nomination as a Republican, but today a movement was begun, headed by Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, to have him named with Hughes, Burton, Weeks, Sherman, and the rest of those in whose behalf nominating speeches will be made. Indications tonight are that Senator Fall will have his way.

Conferences continued today between Republican and Progressive leaders with a view to arriving at an understanding that would unite the parties in the campaign of 1916. Senator Penrose had talks with George B. Cortelyou, who served in the Roosevelt Cabinet and managed the Roosevelt campaign of 1904, and William Loeb, Jr., who succeeded Cortelyou as Roosevelt's secretary.

**Senator Lodge Active.**

Senator Lodge, Colonel Roosevelt's closest friend, was busy most of the day attending to his duties as Chairman of the committee which will draft the Republican platform, but he is in close touch with George W. Perkins and other representatives of the Colonel. The net result of all the conferences is expected to be the presentation in the Republican and Progressive conventions tomorrow of the resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to devise a plan for harmonising the differences between the two parties and enabling them to unite in support of one Presidential ticket.

The great fear on the part of these leaders of both parties who are working for harmony is that the radicals in the Progressive convention will accept no other solution than the naming of Colonel Roosevelt. Some of the radicals have grown calmer under the persuasive reasoning of Perkins, and the conservative Progressives, but it is doubtful if these will be able to control the more pronounced of their followers.

If Colonel Roosevelt should be nominated for President by bolting Progressives he would be placed in a very embarrassing position, according to some of his friends. They point out that while he would realise that his acceptance of such a nomination would only mean a rather innominious defeat, he might feel that it was proper to accept the compliment paid him by those who are so loyal to him and the principles he advocates. But nobody appears to be in a position to say what the Colonel would do if this result should be brought about. Meantime, his friends in both parties are hoping and praying that the Republicans will nominate the Colonel for President, and the more conservative of them are hoping and praying harder that he will return to the Republican fold if somebody else should be named to oppose President Wilson.

## APPORTIONMENT IS APPROVED.

**Republican Committee on Rules Upholds 1913 Procedure.**

CHICAGO, June 7.—By a vote of 38 to 6 the Republican Convention's Committee on Rules and Order of Business today approved the present basis of apportionment of delegates to the National Convention made by the National Committee in December, 1913, and later indorsed by every State Convention, which reduced representation of Southern States eighty-nine delegates. Under this rule each State gets four delegates at large and one delegate for each Congressional district, with an additional delegate in each district casting 7,500 or more Republican votes.

National Committeeman R. B. Howell of Nebraska attempted to have the rule on representation in the National Convention changed by fixing the number of delegates at four at large for each State and one for every 10,000 Republican votes cast at the previous Presidential or Congressional election. The change suggested is a modification of the Burke plan, defeated in the party's convention of 1908.

Irvin B. Tucker of North Carolina was the only representative of a Southern state to support the suggestion that the South's representation be cut down. He wanted Congressional districts which cast less than two thousand Republican votes deprived of delegate representation. Among those who spoke in favor of allowing the present apportionment to stand were Roy O. West of Illinois, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, and Elon R. Brown of New York.

E. E. Diggs of Texas wanted the number of delegates given to Southern States increased. Other rules followed by the National Committee in the call for the 1916 convention which were discussed and approved by the Convention Committee were:

A rule directing the National Committee to accept without question the election certificates of State officials where legalized primaries for the election of delegates have been held for use in making up the temporary roll of the convention.

A rule that in States where the law requires the election of delegates at large instead of by districts, the National Committee shall accept without question the names as certified by the State officials.

A rule that Republicans shall not be required to participate in primaries in Southern States where the party has no representation on the Boards of Election.

A rule declaring that National Committeemen must be elected by the National Convention of the party after having been nominated by the State delegation, even where State laws provide for their election by primary election or State convention.

A rule that there shall be no time limit on nominating speeches for candidates for President and Vice President.

A rule limiting all seconding speeches to five minutes.

No change was made in the order of business for the convention. The committee organized by electing Charles B. Warren of Michigan Chairman and John C. Blaine of Wisconsin Secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Charles B. Warren of Michigan, James M. Allshie of Idaho, Elon R. Brown of New York, H. S. Chubb of Florida, and Irvin B. Tucker of North Carolina, was named to draft the committee's report.

## CUMMINS DELEGATES WAVER.

**Indiana Contingent Also Among Those Leaning Toward Hughes.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—The Illinois and Ohio delegations tonight rooted for their respective favorite sons, Sherman and Burton, with all of their pre-convention vigor after the first session of the convention had been held. Among these delegates there was little or no talk of swinging to any other candidate at any specified time.

The attitude of the Iowa delegates, however, had changed since last night. These twenty-six delegates are instructed for Cummins, but they seem to have come to the realization that his chances are nil, and tonight they are discussing the time when they shall swing. A few of the Iowa leaders, who have been ardent supporters of the Cummins campaign, held an informal meeting tonight. The delegation as a body will hold a meeting to discuss the situation tomorrow morning before the second session of the convention. After tonight's discussion among the leaders it was reliably reported that the Iowa delegation would not scatter on giving up Cummins, but would go to Hughes in a body.

There was also a meeting of Indiana delegates in their rooms in the Congress Hotel tonight. This delegation of thirty is pledged to Fairbanks as long as his name is on the ticket, and it is supposed to include men who are favorable to Roosevelt. Tonight there are rumors that the Indiana delegation is negotiating to swing to Hughes en masse if Fairbanks can have second place on the Hughes ticket.

The question of a second place candidate on the Hughes ticket has been little discussed before tonight. There are two Senate vacancies from Indiana to be filled next Fall, and it is thought probable that Republicans anxious to gain control of the Senate and in need of these two men to do so might be very glad to support Fairbanks for the Vice Presidency.

It is pointed out, too, that the nomination of Hughes on an early ballot would be practically assured if the ballots now listed in the Fairbanks column could be flung to the already large total of Hughes votes.

# ROOSEVELT READY TO GO TO CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

position that he has placed before the people the real issue, that he has done everything in his power to make a campaign for the Republican nomination on a high plane of patriotism and national morality and that his cause is with the people as represented by the delegates.

It will be a situation, indeed, if it is thought to be beyond the power of anybody (and that includes the Colonel and his leaders) to tell just what is going to happen at Chicago. For the present every effort that Colonel Roosevelt and his advisers can put forth is being directed toward obtaining his nomination. And for the present the Colonel is decided to let his cause rest there. If it becomes evident that his defeat is likely, he will make known his decision on the course he will follow.

On the surface, at least, Colonel Roosevelt was never more optimistic about gaining the nomination. He pays little heed to newspaper reports from Chicago, which to-day generally predicted the nomination of Hughes. Reports this evening that he (the Colonel) would in that event head a third ticket were met with a grim "Very interesting," which might mean anything, and increased activity on his part. But no urging could get him to change his policy of silence on that point.

It is simply a case of permitting his campaign leaders in Chicago to do the talking for the present, and coming out with his own views, when the time of ultimate decision arrives. The Colonel's part for the present is now that of a director, listening to the reports he receives from his lieutenants as to their successes or rebuffs and giving advice, founded on experience gained by a life spent in just such political fights.

Reports, which come from such visitors as drop in here now, are that there is a real danger of a third ticket, but these reports can be accepted only at face value, with perhaps the additional statement that the Colonel is fighting first, last and all the time for his own nomination, and is being aided in Chicago by skilled Republican politicians, who are turning heaven and earth to bring enough Old Guard leaders into line to insure the result. The Colonel has no intention of showing his full hand until it is necessary.

There have been the usual reports today about compromise candidates, such as Major Gen. Wood, Senator Lodge, Senator Harding, and others. These names have not entered seriously into deliberations, unless these deliberations have been of the most secret kind. The talk here is all Roosevelt or Hughes, and the Roosevelt talk is warlike.

The long demonstration for Roosevelt at the Progressive convention today was one thing that started the reports that he might go to Chicago. It was even stated that, after the demonstration had been in progress half an hour, some Progressive leaders were afraid they would be unable to prevent the Progressive convention from taking immediate steps to nominate Roosevelt, and that such information was transmitted to the Colonel. Later reports seemed to indicate that a firmer grip on the delegates had been gained by the managers, and that the immediate danger of Roosevelt being forced to hurry to Chicago had been passed.

But there can be no doubt that the Colonel will go if it can be shown that his presence in Chicago will aid in his fight. That question is being discussed on many occasions by Roosevelt with his leaders, and will be decided by developments from hour

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# HUGHES UNPERTURBED BY EVENTS AT CHICAGO

## *Works at Supreme Court Cases and Adheres to Policy of Silence.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes today continued his silence regarding the sayings and doings at Chicago. Pursuing the even tenor of his way with admirable equanimity he spent most of the day plugging at Supreme Court opinions in cases assigned to him by the court, walked a bit, motored a little in his box-like electric, and continued to be inscrutable.

If he had any interest whatever in the trend of affairs at Chicago there was no surface indication of that fact at the Hughes residence, which he had built for himself at the corner of Sixteenth and V Streets, a mile north of the White House, soon after he became a member of the United States Supreme Court. The justice did not receive newspaper callers, but through his private secretary, Lawrence H. Green, in response to questions, came the reply, now stereotyped, "Mr. Justice Hughes has issued no statement and has nothing to say."

After breakfast this morning Mr. Hughes went out for his usual morning walk through the northwestern suburbs. Returning to his residence, he spent the morning working at Supreme Court cases. After luncheon the justice spent more time writing decisions and late in the afternoon he took his usual afternoon motor ride. There was nothing about his manner of spending the day to differentiate it from any other week-day at the Hughes residence.

Mondays, which are "decision days," and Saturdays, are the only days he goes to the Capitol. On Saturdays, from 11 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, he attends the weekly conferences of the Supreme Court in chambers on cases. The intermediate days are spent by the justice in the library at his home in the preparation of those opinions which are assigned to him by the court, and in dictation to his secretary.

# CHEER ROOSEVELT FOR 93 MINUTES

## The Progressive Demonstration Breaks All Duration Records at Mention of His Name.

## HEARS IT AT OYSTER BAY

## Telephone Carries Din to Him When He Is Called "Foremost Citizen of the World."

## KEYNOTE SPEECH STARTS IT

## Raymond Robins Sets Convention In Prolonged Uproar with His First Sentences.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Progressive National Convention met in the Auditorium today and showed the change that could come over a party in four years. When the Progressive Party was launched in Chicago four years ago the convention was intended as the beginning of a great crusade that would make Roosevelt President and reform the world. Today there was still unanimous devotion to Roosevelt. Mention of him as the only candidate was the one suggestion that unfailingly brought applause. But the delegates had not the air of men beginning a great crusade; they were men waiting for the end of something.

When Colonel Roosevelt's name was first mentioned this morning, the response that greeted it set a new record in the history of convention demonstrations. Raymond Robins of Illinois, the Temporary Chairman, in the opening paragraph of his keynote speech, referred to the Colonel as "the foremost private citizen of the world—Theodore Roosevelt." Then the tumult broke loose. It lasted an hour and thirty-three minutes, four minutes longer than the previous record, the demonstration for Bryan in Denver in 1908. But this demonstration, more than anything else, showed the change that had come over the Progressive Party since 1912.

It was a demonstration "made to order." The order was emphatic: There had to be a great outburst of feeling. And the specifications were that the outburst should last longer than any other demonstration ever had lasted. The record shows that these specifications were made good. But the machinery by which the order was filled groaned and creaked. The slowly revolving wheels were visible to every eye, and more than half the eyes in the convention were duly watching these revolutions, waiting, in obvious boredom, for the end.

There were signals for renewed enthusiasm when the noise showed signs of dying; there were patriotic songs to bring forth applause after their kind when the signals were ignored. At these times delegates rushed from the stage into the eddies of the throng, urging the crowd to renewed exertions, but they were not swept away by enthusiasm. Never was there a wild look in their eyes. Instead, they looked rather sheepishly about to see if they were followed, or laughed self-consciously to each other.

**Bored Into Cheers.**

The only spontaneous outburst amid the yells, songs, and catcalls that rose and sank in monotonous rhythm for ninety-three minutes was the applause that greeted the Chairman's efforts to restore order. This applause came from those who wearily watched the demonstration.

No one seeing that demonstration could have believed it spontaneous. Probably only one man hearing it caught the note of enthusiasm. That was Theodore Roosevelt himself, a thousand miles away, at Oyster Bay, who heard the distant sounds through a telephone on the Chairman's table in the Auditorium. The telephone connection was ordered by Victor Murdock of Kansas when he saw that a record could be established that might be pleasant for the Colonel to remember.

This does not mean that the convention was not heart and soul for Colonel Roosevelt. It was. It was for nothing else and showed plainly that it was for nobody else. But there was a sense of futility about it all. How could they be spontaneously enthusiastic when they knew that their convention would be adjourned as soon as the cheering stopped to permit their leaders in a closed room to negotiate secretly with leaders in "the crime of 1912"? Every mention of Colonel Roosevelt as the favorite son of the whole country brought forth brief applause that was spontaneous, just as every hint—and these hints were carefully sprinkled through Mr. Robins's speech—that it might be necessary to forego the Colonel's name and leadership, was received in silence. But when the call came for a prolonged and triumphant shout of coming victory, the triumphant note was lacking. The delegates were thinking of that little room.

Yet it was a throng eager to be enthusiastic. No men ever worked more loyally, and doggedly to be enthusiastic for a longer time than any group of men before them. Even before the major demonstration began the delegates were plainly waiting for the minute that would certainly come and sweep them into the old delirium. In little groups they stood about the floor waiting for the spark to fall. They had not forgotten the fervor of four years ago. They remembered it poignantly, hoping it would come again. The leaders had set the stage for that fervor, but they only staged a memory.

**Balconies Empty.**

With all the careful arrangements for an outburst there was something lacking, however, even in the physical accompaniments of the convention, something the leaders could scarcely have foreseen. This was a crowded audience. The Auditorium Theatre is a large house, with large stage for speakers, press men and some delegates; with a large pit devoted wholly to delegates; two tiers of boxes; a main gallery and two large balconies. The stage was fairly filled, the pit wholly so, the boxes fairly, the main gallery about two-thirds, and the two balconies were utterly empty. The place was aflutter with flags, but the expected guests had stayed away on account of ruin or had gone to the Republican convention.

It was in this setting, looked down on by the blank, staring balconies, that the delegates in the pit deliberately set about to show frenzy. The record shows that so far as endurance was concerned they succeeded, but at no time was there the spirit of the united crowd bringing into perfect fusion the little groups of men cheering here and there.

The historic moments of the Progressive Party have been sung to the words and tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers." Today the delegates were waiting for such a moment and for the battle hymn, but the leaders who had arranged the program seemed to have feared that the fighting hymn might fall a little flat at the beginning. So when the delegates were standing with bowed heads waiting for their battle song, the band played "Way Down on the Suwanee River," and followed it up with a medley of ragtime and popular tunes.

It was distinctly an old men's convention. Four years ago the leaders emphasized that it was the party of young men. Today there were some young men on the speakers' stage, but, looking down from the stage, one saw rows and rows of bald heads.

**Everything by Acclamation.**

The convention went about its business with the utmost harmony. The Temporary Chairman was elected by acclamation. The temporary organization was accepted by acclamation. All motions were accepted by acclamation; that is, all except one. The delegates did refuse a motion that the names of a certain committee be read out: they wanted the list filed in writing without the delay of common counsel. This objection prevailed.

The Progressive convention is still as much for Colonel Roosevelt as ever. The delegates know that negotiations looking to his elimination from the Presidential race are in hourly progress, and they are more than angry about it. Certainly today's session of the convention made it plain that a single hint, from Oyster Bay or from any one that had recently visited Oyster Bay would be the welcome signal to the mass of delegates to break off all negotiations with the Republicans, nominate Colonel Roosevelt, and proceed to push a third ticket.

But the delegates seemed to realize that the longed-for hint would be withheld. Otherwise the suggestions in Mr. Robins's keynote speech, that "dear names" must not be clung to at the expense of harmony, would probably have been howled down.

Mr. Robins's speech might be construed in two ways, and from either point of view it was effectively drafted. It might be the keynote speech, dropping the hint that Colonel Roosevelt could not be nominated by the Republicans and that the Progressives must prepare to fall in behind some other candidate. Or it might have been a "feeling out" speech to ascertain just how far the convention would follow the leaders. The hints were received sullenly and what the convention will do is uncertain, but the impression could not be avoided that the leaders were working to avoid a break.

The platitude must be repeated that it depends upon Colonel Roosevelt. Even silence from him at the last moment might precipitate his nomination by at least a bolting part of the Progressive Convention. Some of the delegates might even insist on something of this sort any way, but the dominant impression from the convention's reception of Mr. Robins's speech is that organized action will take the course Colonel Roosevelt desires or commands.

In its effect on the present situation, the importance of Mr. Robins's speech lay in his coupled references to Colonel Roosevelt as the logical, almost as the only candidate, and to the needs of harmony. The shrewdness of his speech lay in the even mixing of these elements. Just when the silence became almost overpowering at the suggestions of union and sacrifice Mr. Robins took the other tack; Colonel Roosevelt was the one man on whom the eyes of the nation were fastened; he was the one and only candidate.

**Spontaneous Yells.**

Then the relieved feelings of the sulking delegates found expression in a yell that was nothing like the forced shouts of the deadly ninety-three minutes. How these touches were mingled in his speech can be indicated by a few excerpts.

"In 1912," said Mr. Robins, "we sounded forth a trumpet that will never call retreat."

That brought the long, happy yell of conflict.

"The need of progressive leadership in America," he said later, "is greater now than in 1912."

That meant the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt, and the shout that welcomed it must have caused a happy stir at Sagamore Hill. The speaker's affirmation of the faith of 1912 got the same reception.

But when Mr. Robins said it was "a poor time to haggle over ceremonies" in effecting a needed union and a poor time to "cater to the pride and vanity of little men," the delegates were silent. To their ears that did not sound like a stroke at Colonel Roosevelt, but it certainly was not clear-cut praise. Then came the dark moment; the suggestion that "dear names" must be discarded, if necessary.

Mr. Robins ventured no further in that direction. Straining his rather weak voice, he shouted out that there would be no "cowardly compromise." That was better. The Progressives, he said, preferred being right to being successful, and the applause was full-throated again.

"I need be," he said, "the Progressive standards will go forward to battle alone." There was a burst of applause for that, which was still louder and more unmistakable in its significance when Mr. Robins added that the real issue before the country was "the supreme need of a man."

"The people are waiting for the naming of a President here in Chicago," said Mr. Robins.

"We'll name him," shouted back the whole pit, "we'll name him."

"It is now," he concluded, "not a call for a favorite son of any one State, but for the favorite son of the nation."

Mr. Robins outlined the domestic policies of the Progressive Party, which probably will be only briefly treated in the party platform. Without any qualification he declared for "universal suffrage and universal service." The phrase was well received. He added: "America unarmed and untrained will be a nation practically assured of war." That brought a burst of applause, which was still louder when he added: "A country must be worth living in to be worth dying for."

Mr. Robins touched on the hyphenates. His first reference was not pointed and caused no demonstration. But he had his audience with him when he said a moment later that lesser differences must be sunk for the protection of the "principles of Americanism unimperilled by alien endeavors in other lands and alien thinking in this."

Other planks he touched on briefly—a tariff commission social justice as proclaimed in the earlier statements of the Progressive Party. He roused a group of delegates from the Southern frontier, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado—by declaring that Americans should be protected in their right to live near the Mexican border. In the same strain he said the Progressives wanted no compromise with "half breed Americans."

Some of the more conservative Progressive leaders are afraid that today's demonstration indicated an intention on the part of the wilder faction to try to force Colonel Roosevelt's nomination tomorrow afternoon. They hope to head off this movement, but will take no chances and will try to keep the convention occupied as much as possible with delayed committee reports, songs, and speeches.

Henry Allen, William Allen White, and Governor Johnson of California are the leaders in the radical group. Today's demonstration indicated that the radicals, that is, the uncompromising Roosevelt men, were in the minority; but the conservative leaders wish, if possible, to avoid even a test of strength. Some of them thought this afternoon that forty-five minutes was long enough for the demonstration, but those working it up refused to call off their forces.

The convention was called for 11 A. M., but it was 12:30 o'clock before Victor Murdock called it to order. During most of the interval there had been a slow trickle of delegates into the pit, a still slower trickle of visitors into the galleries and boxes.

It was 11:40 before enough delegates were gathered for even an attempt at a demonstration. This began when the Louisiana delegation filed in, holding up a large picture of Colonel Roosevelt. A little later the Michigan delegation began to sing:

"This is Teddy, we declare.

"Sure it's Teddy; he's a bear."

But most of the incoming delegates were silent before the empty, yawning stage. A little later a man up three tiers of galleries began to sing some song that had nothing to do with anything in particular, and when the other three of his quartet joined in the delegates began to listen, and, though the words were indistinguishable from the pit, the song was warmly encored.

After that songs rose intermittently from different parts of the hall, but the singing did not amount to more than the different half-hearted processions fused into one marching line. Before the meeting was convened some delegations marched in with trumpet and drum, and always with Roosevelt banners at their head. They tried to get a general following, as did other delegations marching in at the same time. But all failed. The delegations stood at last stagnant in the filling hall, but even then they were not united in their demonstrations, and loud-tongued cheer leaders, trained for the purpose, halted in their work on finding themselves soloists competing with one another.

A bannered picture of Colonel Roosevelt, when freshly exhibited, always produced a ripple of applause from those who saw it. There was the same friendly flutter for the picture of a bear, waved back and forth by a woman delegate. This latter was a little more pronounced when a North Dakotan showed a banner with a picture of a log cabin and the legend: "North Dakota, the pioneer home of T. R."

Another banner asked this question: "If Teddy had been President, where would Pancho Villa be?"

New Mexico announced by its flag signal that it was "For Teddy. No second choice."

The New Jersey delegation chanted: "We want Teddy. He's the whole derned thing."

Long after this, when the meeting was called to order, Victor Murdock, mindful of the progressive ritual, called on the meeting to sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The delegates all joined in the singing, but it was not particularly militant. It might have been sung that way any Sunday in a church.

The list of temporary organization designations then were read, and on motion of James R. Garfield of Ohio the roll of the States for the purpose of filling out the committee lists was started, but soon was dispensed with. The appearance of Mr. Garfield was greeted with a tremendous outburst. Oscar S. Straus of New York also was applauded when, a few moments later, he made a routine motion.

Some opposition at the motion of Mr. Garfield to adjourn until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon developed, and Mr. Robins explained this was necessary in order to give the committee time to do their work.

"I for one promise that there will be no unnecessary delay," he said. "We shall move just as fast as possible."

The only suggestion of discord came with a movement against the selection of Walter Brown of Ohio as Permanent Chairman. Those behind it wanted to present Governor Johnson of California in Brown's place. The Governor quickly sent word that he would be a party to no discord. That ended it.

The convention adjourned at 3:55 o'clock.

Formal approval of the platform tentatively drawn by Dean William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania and other leaders was postponed tonight until tomorrow by the Resolutions Committee.

Dean Lewis was elected Chairman and Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, former Commissioner of Corporations, Secretary at the organization meeting this afternoon. The preliminary draft was read to the full committee, and tonight the committee heard any delegations and individuals advocating insertion of special planks. A separate woman suffrage plank was urged, but it was stated that the suffrage question would probably be included in the plank on national preparedness, social, economic, military, and industrial.

Consideration of the platform, which will be presented to the convention tomorrow afternoon after permanent organization is effected, was expected to be the principal business at tomorrow's session.

## ROBINS'S KEYNOTE SPEECH.

### Preparedness the Issue and Roosevelt the Man, He Tells Progressives

CHICAGO, June 7.—The keynote address of the Progressive Party's National Convention here today, delivered by Raymond Robbins of Chicago as Temporary Chairman, asserted that the Progressives would stand by the announcement made by the National Committee last January, that the party would join the Republicans if they nominated a man true to Progressive principles; that the principle, however, was greater than the party, and if need be the Progressives would go on alone. He said preparedness was the paramount issue of the campaign, and that Theodore Roosevelt was the man of the hour.

Mr. Robins led up to his first mention of Mr. Roosevelt in the following sentences:

"Times of stress and ferment bring tribulation to the weak and opportunity to the strong. The souls of timid men are vexed and the hearts of the valiant are uplifted. Four years ago brave deeds were done in Chicago. From every section of this country there gathered here men of leadership and character disregarding the ties and associations of a lifetime, even of generations, willing to sacrifice power and influence and friendships, the profits of lives of industry and honor in order that they might unite with their fellows in spirit to bring a new force, a new impulse, a new hope into American politics. They enlisted for public service behind the bravest and wisest leader of the people in our time, behind the foremost private citizen of the world—Theodore Roosevelt."

Continuing, Mr. Robins said: "What this country needs now is a man. There comes to us once more a common knowledge that in 1912 we 'sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat.' And we know that we are here to write a record that shall witness alike to the faint-hearted and the skeptical and to the great army still faithful to the cause, that our vision is yet undimmed and that our standards have not been furled.

"But the noblest common heritage of America is not her natural wealth nor are her best traditions found in the chronicles of her commercial greatness. We may well confess that under other flags, even under other national ideals, American ingenuity, industry, and courage might have achieved greater material welfare for all her people, and with her vast natural resources she might well have done away with that grinding poverty that is now unknown in many less favored lands. We may take just pride in the lesser achievements of our people in developing the physical resources of a continent, but not there lies the true greatness of America.

"Selfish business and politics never listed in the assets of America her most valuable possession, the priceless heritage which alone is worth the sacrificial cost of preparedness to defend against the world—her democratic soul. In this time it should be all too plain that we stand alone among the great nations not dominated by the ideal of Caesar. We have our ruthless master men, confident of their right and ability to rule their fellows, but they do not rule us yet.

"A competent program for national preparedness must comprehend and meet the social, economic, and spiritual needs of the people. Mere military preparedness alone is inadequate for the safeguarding of the nation's life, even in time of war. The final issue of the titanic struggle that now convulses Europe will be decided in the homes, workshops, fields, and laboratories of the peoples now at war. Any program for national security in time of war that does not involve social and economic security in time of peace is false to the needs of the nation's life, and arouses suspicion as to the good faith or intelligence of its advocates.

"The great nations now at war have developed an organized co-operative industry, capable of economic production unprecedented in the history of international commerce. To meet these new economic weapons in the markets of the world, American industrial life must undergo complete reorganization. The old wastes must be eliminated and the old methods transformed.

"We should solemnly warn all those of an easy and accommodating political virtue that we will not surrender principle nor make unworthy compromise to gain a meaningless and selfish political victory. We would rather face possible defeat fighting for our cause than to seek assured victory through moral treason to those high principles and heroic souls that comprised the second party of this nation in 1912. The 4,200,000 voters who followed our leader and espoused our cause can be augmented to a majority perhaps more easily under united banners, but if need be the Progressive standard will go forward alone. We cannot believe that a rule or ruin faction will dominate the political machinery of the historic party of Lincoln, and that they will prefer personal defeat and national degradation to acceptance of the foremost leadership of the nation. But in this day and hour it should be made plain that the choice is in our hands and that the judgment of the people will be upon our heads.

"We are ready to keep full and generous faith with the declaration of our National Committee in January of the present year. But if our faith shall meet no response and we alone stand ready to meet the demands upon the patriotism of American political leadership, we shall not shirk the task. There are worse things than temporary defeat for great principles of human justice and moral truth.

"Would any disinterested patriot untouched with partisan prejudice or personal feeling hesitate long to name the leader best fitted to serve this cause? His name is on the lips of the nation. The American people are waiting for the leader to be named here in Chicago. They want a leader whom they know and who speaks for them. They want firmness in our foreign affairs. They want certainty in stating and upholding the rights of American citizens. They want courage to announce a program and tenacity to fight it through."

## MOOSE PLATFORM DRAFTED.

### Reaffirms 1912 Principles and Calls for a Man of Deeds.

CHICAGO, June 7.—National preparedness "in spirit, arms, and industry" is the dominant theme of the Progressive Party's platform, of which a tentative draft was completed tonight by the Resolutions Committee appointed at today's session of the convention. It breaks party convention platform records for brevity, and consists of a broad statement of national conditions and remedies, rather than the usual formidable array of separate planks.

As to preparedness the platform declares for a navy second in the world's armadas, a standing army of 250,000 men, and "universal opportunity for military training under Federal supervision." Social and economic reforms and "social justice," features of the 1912 platform, are reaffirmed; "full political suffrage" is indorsed; a permanent, expert tariff commission, high protective tariff, regulation of industries, and development of national resources are urged.

The platform declares that the present situation makes an issue of men rather than words, and closes with the declaration that the Progressives "will meet any party which sees the nation's needs and puts forward a leader fit to meet it."

Following is the text of the tentative platform draft:

"This is the year of decision for the nation's future. As we now decide, so we shall go forward in righteousness and power, or backward in degradation and weakness.

"Of necessity we deal now with the foundations of our national life. We are facing elemental facts of force, of right and wrong, of extreme national peril. Our present choice of path will be irrevocable. The tradition of isolation has been ended. The United States is now a part of a world system of civilization. We stand or fall as we prepare to take our part in peace or war and hold our own therein.

**Certain Basic Duties.**

"As members of an international community we are subject to certain basic duties: To secure the rights of our citizens at home and abroad; to guard the honor and uphold the just influence of our nation; to maintain the integrity of international law. These are the cornerstones of civilization. We must be strong to defend them.

"The present war shows that it is the supreme duty of civilization to create conditions which will make peace permanent. Our country must be able and ready to take its part in that work. The peace which we desire for our country is not the peace of submission and cowardice, but the peace of justice. War and its evils will not be done away with by suffering injustice to ourselves or others, nor by pledging ourselves to drastic action for international right if we do not prepare the force which would sustain such action. We can perform our rightful part in promoting permanent international peace only by willingness and a prepared ability to defend our own rights and the rights of other nations. We earnestly desire to keep the peace But there are higher things that we must keep, as Washington and Lincoln kept them for us.

"Adequate provision for the common defense has become the task of foremost national concern. We must be ready in spirit, arms and industry. Preparation in arms requires a navy once more second in battle efficiency; a regular army of 250,000 men, fully armed and trained, as a first line of land defense, not for the glory or gain of military conquest. We therefore desire that the women of the country, who bear and rear its soldiers, and make and keep its homes, shall have the full political right of suffrage.

**Efficient National Industry.**

"Arms alone cannot maintain a nation. Of far greater permanent importance must stand a national industry efficient for the general welfare, a prosperity justly distributed, a national life organized in all points for national ends.

"Four years ago this party was born of a nation's awakened sense of these fundamental truths. In the platform then adopted we set forth our position on public questions. We here reaffirm these declarations. They are made on national issues.

"A nation to survive must stand for the principles of social and industrial justice. We cannot permit the oppression of any class and expect of that class high ideals of patriotism. We must protect the wage earner, develop country life, and remove the artificial causes of the high cost of living. A country must be worth living in to be worth dying for.

"To make possible social justice, to maintain our position in peace and war, we must insure business and industrial prosperity. This can be done by a regulation of industry aimed at promoting its growth and prosperity and a just distribution of its returns, by a conservation and development of our national resources, human and material by making a new standard of governmental efficiency through a complete civil service system, a national budget, and the destruction of pork-barrel legislation, by the creation of a permanent, expert tariff commission.

"The protective system is essential to our national prosperity. Tremendous new pressures will be thrown upon our industries after the war by the highly mobilized production of Europe. At all times conditions of competition must be equalized between our own and foreign countries. We can only get the protection we need through the use of exact and complete knowledge, unaffected by prejudice or politics. We can only secure that knowledge at all times and when needed through such a commission.

**"Issue is One of Men."**

"We have set forth in this platform the plain essentials of national existence with which most men agree; which any man can propose. They are not new in principle. Our urgent and immediate need is for their performance. We have had ample experience with the promises, with words and the bitter taste of words retracted. We must find a man who not alone by words, but by past deeds gives guarantees that he can and will make these ideals good. The issue is one of men. In the midst of world changes unparalleled in history we cannot forecast the problems which will confront our Government during the war and at its end.

"We therefore need as President a leader who knows the nations, a man who acts. If we continue longer to stand for words as above deeds, for hopes above facts, we shall receive and merit the fate that surely awaits the man or people who do not face the truth.

"We will meet and work with any man or party who sees the nation's need and puts forward a leader fit to meet it. We will accept no less in plan or in the man, and we hereby solemnly charge upon those who place partisan politics above country the dread responsibility for a nation's future, sacrificed to self-interest and spoils."

# COLONEL'S ENVOYS PRESS OLD GUARD

Continued from Page 1.

terests of Colonel Roosevelt are his former Secretary, William Loeb, who is now identified with the Guggenheim interests, and George Von L. Meyer, who was Secretary of the Navy during the second Roosevelt Administration.

In the early pre-convention days John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary, came here, heralded by reports that he held credentials authorizing him to speak for the Colonel and that on the strength of these he had begun negotiations with the Colonel's old foes in the Republican Party with a view to placating them and smoothing the way for the Colonel. Mr. McGrath, however, when confronted with reports ascribing to him this importance, promptly denied it, and said he was merely engaged in a game of watchful waiting; he was Colonel Roosevelt's eyes and ears in the mists of the convention scenes.

**Quigg Reported Active.**

One of the most interesting but least conspicuous of all those credited with chartered powers to push the Colonel's cause along is ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg of New York. He was first discovered in conference with William Barnes early last week by a visitor to the latter's headquarters. Since then he has been seen from time to time flitting through hotel lobbies on his way to the room of this or that Republican leader of prominence. He has not taken up his abode in any of the hostelries on Michigan Avenue, but sought the seclusion of a somewhat remote North Side hotel.

Mr. Quigg is known as a resourceful politician. He has made it known to his friends that he is here in a purely personal capacity to do all in his power to bring about Republican-Progressive harmony with Colonel Roosevelt as the candidate of both parties.

Mr. Quigg, who is not a purist in politics, and has not always been on the most cordial footing with Colonel Roosevelt, has always entertained warm admiration for the Colonel and some time ago he came out for him openly, asserting that he was the man of the hour.

"I have helped Teddy once or twice by my advice and co-operation and he never proved an ingrate," Mr. Quigg said recently to a friend. "I am here to do what I can now because I would like to see him the next President of the United States. If nominated he will win and we will have party harmony to boot."

There is no doubt that these "peace envoys" from Oyster Bay have held long sessions in secluded places with the Republican bosses, who four years ago were most bitter in their opposition to Roosevelt, and that the talks have been directed to urging the advisability of taking Roosevelt back into the party and forgetting old grievances.

The air has been filled with rumors regarding the purport of these secret talks, regarding which most of the Republican leaders here have maintained strictest silence.

"Everything except the White House has already been deeded away," is an utterance frequently heard in the hotel corridors when the Roosevelt visitors and their work have been under discussion.

**Tales of Roosevelt Offers.**

One interesting report has it that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, whom the Colonel held responsible for a large measure of the rough treatment he received at the hands of the 1912 convention, will be the leader in the Senate, provided Colonel Roosevelt shall become the next President with Republican aid; that the office of Secretary of State will be offered to Elihu Root, and the war portfolio to Colonel Goethals; that George von L. Meyer will get his old place at the head of the Navy Department, and that even Barnes, who sued the Colonel for slander, will have "a place in the sun."

In the midst of all these rumors there are some practical Progressives who ask with a show of anxiety: "Where would we come in?" They had their first misgivings when G. W. Perkins some time ago wrote a letter to his namesake, Samuel A. Perkins of Washington, a potential member of the Republican National Executive Committee, in which he stated that if Colonel Roosevelt were nominated and elected on the Republican ticket there would be no attempt by the Colonel's Bull Moose adherents to elbow out of the way Republicans seeking Federal patronage.

Whether these rumors be true or false, and they are not susceptible of verification at the present time, it is certain that the Republican leaders have received assurances from men who have talked with the Colonel, although perhaps not authorized, that the Colonel, if elected, would defer to the organization in matters of patronage and policy. The only reservation being that the Colonel must have his own way with regard to Americanism and preparedness.

There is no radical difference in the Colonel's views on these vital questions and the orthodox Republicans, except that the Republican platform will not contain any plank pledging the party to universal military service, though it will go some distance in that direction.

**Colonel to be Nominated.**

Colonel Roosevelt sent word to his followers tonight that he would insist that his name go before the Republican National Convention in the ordinary way, with nominating and supporting speeches. Earlier the conclusion had been reached in Bull Moose circles that nominating speeches should be avoided, since they might afford an opening for some one in the convention to rise and propound the parliamentary inquiry:

"Is this man, who is seeking the nomination from our party, a Republican?"

It was feared that this might provoke an untoward outburst in the convention which might injure the Colonel's chances. But apparently the Colonel has thrown all such fears to the wind, and insisted that he must have his name presented.

Tonight it was decided that Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico should present Colonel Roosevelt's name to the convention. Senator Fall, who is for intervention in Mexico, is known as an orator of no mean ability. His nominating speech if the advice of Colonel Roosevelt's spokesmen here is followed, will be of the rough-and-tumble variety, one designed to pave the way for a demonstration, even though a stampede is out of the question in this convention.

It was announced from the headquarters of the Roosevelt Republican Committee tonight that a corps of Roosevelt floor managers had been organized for action in the Republican National Convention. This was taken as a plain indication that an attempt would be made to start a big demonstration when Roosevelt's name was presented by Senator Fall.

Bainbridge Colby, who was one of the founders of the Progressive Party, will put the Colonel in nomination in the Progressive convention. While the conservative Bull Moose leaders, who are insistent that the pledges made by the Progressives in the statement following their January conference shall be lived up to and nothing done to mar the possibility of Progressive-Republican harmony, will try to keep the Bull Moose organization from nominating until the Republicans have chosen their candidate, it is a serious question whether they will be able to hold in check the radicals who cheered the name of Colonel Roosevelt for more than an hour and a half in the convention today.

One of the radical Progressives told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that in his opinion nothing would prevent the convention from nominating Colonel Roosevelt Friday morning. The Republicans do not expect to get down to nominations until Friday night.

Is Colonel Roosevelt in a sufficiently heroic mood to accept a nomination that can bring him no more substantial return than the consciousness of duty performed even in the face of martyrdom? is the question the radical Progressives are asking tonight. Some think he is; others believe that he is not. But they are determined to put him to the test and to make this test more satisfying they will ask him to run on what practically is a reaffirmation of the 1912 platform, embodying planks for social and industrial justice and pledges of a humanitarian character. Many Progressives here insist that they regard such a test essential since the lavish expenditure of money in the Colonel's pre-convention campaign has confronted them with a necessity of warding off all suspicions that the Colonel and his party have fallen prey to the lure of the flesh pots of Egypt.

The radical followers of the Bull Moose faith tonight are a unit in declaring that they are in a heroic mood —prepared to do and die for the sake of preserving their party faith and their party organization even in the face of defeat.

"We will go down with the ship, but we are determined to go down with all our colors flying and the band playing," was the way Bainbridge Colby put it.

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# HARDING'S KEYNOTE IS A PLEA FOR UNITY

## Senator, in Opening Address at Republican Convention, Says 'Let Us Forget.'

## 'GOLD SLUICED FROM BLOOD'

### Present Prosperity Is Not Stable, He Says—Attacks Foreign Policy of Wilson.

CHICAGO, June 7.—With a plea for party reunion, for reconsecration rather than recrimination, United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, in his address as Temporary Chairman, opened the Republican National Convention here today. Asserting that the country was "wearied afresh by a disappointing and distressing Democratic Administration," and was calling for Republican relief, the speaker, before undertaking to discuss political issues, appealed to the delegates to forget the differences which divided the party in 1912.

Referring to the Administration's foreign policy in the European war Senator Harding declared that it had spoken with more rhetoric than resolution. Mexican negotiations he described as the greatest fiasco in American foreign relations. He paid tribute to Americanism of foreign birth with brief reference to the few zealots who would impugn the nation's neutrality and urged a fraternity of American republics under the Monroe Doctrine. Advocating adequate national defense he charged the Democratic Party with having interrupted Republican naval construction, and he criticised the army reorganization bill. He also attacked the Administration shipping bill, the effort made to extend independence to the Philippines, and made a plea for a return to the protective tariff.

"We did not do very well in making for harmony the last time we met," the Chairman said in his appeal for harmony. "The country has regretted, let us for get—and make amends to our country. We did not divide over fundamental principles, we did not disagree over a national policy. We split over methods of party procedure and preferred personalities. Let us forget the differences, and find new inspiration and new compensation in a united endeavor to restore the country.

"Republican principles are in a vast majority in this country—when the banners of harmony are unfurled. We have witnessed the comeback of our party in various States. We have seen the re-enlistment of those who believe in Republican doctrines, and victory has followed and rejoicing has attended. No apology has been asked, no forswearing required. This is not the time for recrimination. It is the day of reconsecration.

**Parties Must be Progressive.**

"Rededicating here and now the Republican Party to the progress and glory of the Republic, let us bury party prefixes with the Administration which our differences put in power. I do not believe there is a really reactionary Republican bearing credentials to this convention. If there is, he will depart after our deliberations, solely and proudly a Republican, with heart aglow with the party spirit of 1916. And the welcome delegate who emphasizes his progressivism is expected to do his part in making our party a relex of the best thought and best intent of sincere committal to the uplift and progress of the American people, thereby strengthening party purpose instead of magnifying individual belief, and he, too, will find new rejoicing in being a Republican. No party can endure which is not progressive.

The world at war, preparedness, and America's foreign relations served as the basis for the Senator's first discussion of the issues. The enormity of the war in Europe, the total wreck of disease and disaster, new wonders, and new hindrances in commerce had utterly changed economic conditions, and "these have attended embarrassments in American foreign relations," he said, "as difficult as those which the individual citizen experiences whose every neighbor is involved in deadly quarrel."

"Everything is abnormal except the depleted condition of the Federal Treasury, which is characteristic of Democratic control," he said, "and the facility of the Administration for writing varied notes without effective notice." Amid these conditions America, he asserted, had been singled out for leadership among the neutral powers, "but the Administration at Washington spoke with more rhetoric than resolution, and we came to realize that the warring powers soon came to know that the official American voice lacked the volume of determined expression that once demanded international heed, and we lacked the strength and confidence in our own defenses."

In the discussion of foreign relations the Temporary Chairman made particular reference to Americanism, to the course with Mexico and with Europe. Beginning with Americanism he traced it back to Independence days, when there were Americans from Great Britain, from Germany, from France, and Southern Europe who made a common cause. Since that time, he said, America's gates had swung inward to the foreign born and "they are an inseparable and important and valued part of our American citizenship, and the few zealots of any origin who violate our neutrality do not, and cannot, impugn the loyalty or the American patriotism of that great body which adds to the swelling chorus of 'My country 'tis of thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'"

**Scores Foreign Policy.**

Expressing reluctance to speak of the division of American sentiment relating to foreign affairs, Senator Harding discussed briefly the Mexican problem. "It must be said, for the truth's sake and clearer understanding, we have hungered in vain for that unflinching Americanism at Washington which is needed to exalt the American soul," he declared. "There is no geographic modification of American rights. They are the same in Mexico that they are on the high seas; they are the same in Europe that they are in Asia, and are sacred everywhere, and the American spirit demands their fullest protection.

"Whatever the ultimate solution may be, history will write Mexico as the title to the humiliating recital of the greatest fiasco in our foreign relations. Uncertainty, instability, Mexican contempt and waning self-respect will be recorded in every chapter, and the pitiable story of sacrificed American lives and the destruction of lawfully-held American property will emphasize the mistaken policy of watchful waiting and wabbling warfare.

"Under the pretext of non-interference the Democratic administration miserably medled. In the name of peace that same administration encouraged revolution, and the cost of American sacrifices was charged to needless war on Huerta, where the real American expenditure required only the voice of authority demanding protection to American rights. The unbiased critic will recite that the Democratic administration first coddled Villa as a patriot, then chased him as a bandit."

Respecting America's course with Europe, the temporary chairman asserted that no political party could draw a 'variable chart for our ship of state amid Europe's warring ambitions."

"Justice," he continued, "points the way through the safe channel of neutrality. There are dangers, seeming or real, looming on every side, but we should feel secure along the course marked by international law and our own conscientious convictions of American rights. 'Straight ahead' shall be the command, and when peace comes the sober judgment of the world will exalt us ever higher and higher as a people strong in heart and noble in the espousal of justice and justice's humanity. In that world-wide respect and confidence which needs only to be preserved, we shall have a lofty place in the great reconstruction, and we reasonably may hope to see this mighty republic again ministering to the reestablishment of peace and all its precious blessings.

In connection with foreign affairs the Senator also discussed widened relationships of the United States, declaring that if this Government is to urge the world's attention to international justice and to become the agency of a progressive civilization it "must assume the responsibilities of influence and example, and accept the burdens of enlarged participation. The cloistered life is not possible to the potential man or the potential nation. Moreover, the Monroe Doctrine, stronger for a century's maintenance, fixes an obligation of New World sponsorship and Old World relationship. Our part must not be dictatorial; it must be trusted leadership in a fraternity of American republics."

**Republicans for Defense.**

The Senator declared America had been negligent concerning its own defense and had been dwelling in fancied rather than real security, and should heed the "warning in bleeding Europe." Republicans, he said, believed in adequate national defense. The Democratic Party, he insisted, interrupted when the Republicans were building to high rank among the naval powers.

"I shall not say that it is ours to have the greatest navy in the world," said the Senator, "but noting the elimination of distance and the passing of our one-time isolation, we ought to have a navy that fears none in the world, and can say any time and anywhere—these are American rights and must be respected."

"There are manifest differences about our developments for military defense," he continued. "The President made a trip from the coast to the valley of the Missouri to tell the American people the need of preparedness. It might have been more seemly to tell the story to Congress, for that body was in session and empowered to act, and seemingly ever ready to testify obedience. However, Congress undertook to provide an army for defense, and the majority wabbled between pacification and preparedness until the Republican minority in the Senate put something real in the pending measure. We Republicans made a rational response to the call of the land, but Democratic insufficiency and inefficiency are recorded in the conference-amended act, and a Federal nitrate plant to supply powder to the patriots and pap to the paternalists and Federal fertilizer to the farmers in competition with private enterprise is the great constructive offering of a Democratic majority."

America, the Senator said, proclaimed justice and loved peace, and we are not too proud to fight for them."

Turning to economics the Senator pleaded for a return to the protective tariff policy. He chose, he said, "the economic policy which sends the American workingman to the savings bank rather than the soup houses."

**Favors Prosperity of Peace.**

"No one," the Senator said, "disputes a temporary prosperity in our land today. But it is sectional in its factory aspect, abnormal in its favored rush, fictitious in its essentials, and perverting in its tendency. Worse, it is the gold sluiced from the river of blood, poured out by the horrifying sacrifice of millions of our fellowmen. God forbid that we should boast a prosperity wrought in such waste of human life. We had rather rejoice in the prosperity of peace.

Discussing the Democratic Party briefly, the Senator said it had "proclaimed the sacredness of its pledges and then profaned them"; that it had "espoused the freedom of the seas and wrought only the freedom of the Panama Canal," and had "professed economy and is staggering with extravagance." He attacked the shipping bill because of its Government ownership feature, and the attempt of Democratic forces to extend independence to the Philippines, "to set adrift an island empire, in violation of our obligations to the world, to the Philippine people and ourselves."

Senator Harding concluded with a laudation of Americanism, which he said "begins at home and radiates abroad. The Republican conception gives the first thought to a free people and a fearless people, and bespeaks conditions at home for the highest human attainment. We believe in American markets for American products, American wages for American workmen, American opportunity for American genius and industry, and American defense for American soil. American citizenship is the reflex of American conditions, and we believe our policies make for a fortunate people for whom moral, material and educational advancement is the open way.

"The glory of our progress confirms. The answered aspirations of a new world civilization acclaim. We have taken the ideal form of popular government and applied the policies which had led a continent to the altars of liberty and glorified the Republic. We have justified pride and fortified hope. We need only to preserve and defend, and go unfalteringly on. Power is the guarantor of peace and conscience the buckler of everlasting right. Verily, it is good to be an American. And we may rejoice to be Republicans."

## MARINE LEAGUE SENDS PLEA.

### Wants Conventions to Adopt Merchant Shipping Planks.

The National Marine League of 18 Old Slip has sent to the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican Convention these suggestions for a merchant marine plank in the national platforms:

Our capacity to produce is twice that of our power to consume; therefore our only hope of economic salvation lies in a vastly increased export trade, which is impossible of adequate attainment unless we ourselves control the ocean transportation of American products. This, in turn, is impossible unless we have an adequate merchant marine. We therefore pledge the party to the passage of such laws as will encourage American citizens to invest their lives, their energies, their capital, and their savings in the business of building and operating American ships on the high seas.

To this end Government aid is necessary, but Government ownership demoralizing, being subversive of the fundamental principles of American citizenship. Government may regulate, but should not usurp, the pursuit of business—still less of "adventure."

A nation that cannot control the sale of its products abroad must of necessity remain the industrial pen of another nations that have developed a keener commercial sense. Labor can never be steadily employed, farmers can never be sure of their best markets, and manufacturers can never hope to run their mills continuously unless the things that are raised and made are quickly sold.

The same plea will be submitted to the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

## DEMAND AN IRISH PLANK.

### Republican Party Called Upon to Advocate Republic of Ireland.

Advocacy in the Republican platform of the establishment of an Irish republic was requested last night by the National Council of the Friends of Irish Freedom. In a telegram to the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago the council said that, representing millions of American voters of Irish origin whose love for Ireland was second only to that for their adopted country, "we insist that, regardless of whom the Republican Party chooses as nominee for President, he stand on a platform in which there is this plank: 'Resolved, We demand that in the peace congress to be held at the end of the war, should the United States participate therein, this country should advocate, in the interest of lasting peace, the establishment of an Irish republic guaranteed by a solemn agreement of all the world powers.' This demand in behalf of a subjected people is made to the Republican Party that was instrumental in the freeing of Cuba."

The resolution and message were signed by Joseph McGarrity of Philadelphia, Frank F. Cohalan, New York; John O'Dea, Philadelphia; James K. McGuire, New York; Robert E. Ford, New York; Jeremiah A. O'Leary, New York; Thomas J. Matthews, Providence; Joseph Smith, Lowell, Mass.; Patrick O'Mara, Jersey City; John T. Ryan, Buffalo; P. J. Sullivan, Thompsonville, Conn.; James A. McGarry, Chicago; John P. Kelly, Pittsfield, Mass.; John E. Healy, Wilmington; Maurice Donnelly, Indianapolis; James P. Mooney, Cleveland, and P. A. Moynahan, New York.

**Illness Calls Kenyon Home.**

CHICAGO, June 7.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa, manager of the campaign for the nomination of his colleague, Senator A. B. Cummins, for President by the Republican convention, was called back home tonight by serious illness in his family.

# 45 NEW YORK VOTES IN LINE FOR HUGHES

## Whitman and Others Believe 50 of the Delegates Will Support Him on Second Ballot.

## OLD GUARD NEAR SURRENDER

### Governor's Forces Feel Sure They Will Elect Parsons to National Committee.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 7.—Hughes sentiment in the New York delegation is steadily increasing. When the balloting begins Governor Whitman, Chairman of the State delegation, will announce at least 45 votes for Hughes, and by that time, there may be an addition of one or two. On the second ballot, at least five Root delegates will switch to Hughes, so that on the second ballot Hughes will receive not fewer than 50 of the 87 votes of the delegation.

That is the situation tonight. Mr. Whitman, State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, and other Hughes leaders felt so sure this morning of holding the majority in the delegation that they practically abandoned all effort to bring over any more of the Root men. Instead, they started a proselyting movement among the delegations from other States. Congressmen and ex-Congressmen in the New York contingent went among the other delegations and sought to bring over Root supporters to Hughes. They have not accomplished much along these lines as yet, but they expect their work to produce results by tomorrow.

"I see nothing to make me change my opinion that Justice Hughes will be nominated," said Governor Whitman. "He will have a majority of the delegation on the first ballot. After that several Root delegates will come over to us, how many I do not care to say at present. The situation for Hughes is improving every hour. It never looked better than it does tonight."

Other Hughes leaders did not agree with Mr. Whitman as to the Justice's strength on the first ballot. Most of them said the second or third.

**Hughes Men Firm.**

"The Hughes men are standing firm," said Samuel S. Koenig, "and there is an indication that the Root delegates are beginning to break away. We will have at least forty-four votes for Hughes in the State delegation, one more than a majority on the first ballot. Our information is that after the first ballot is cast, six or seven Root men will come over to us. A majority of the State delegation is safe for Hughes, and we are now doing everything we can to bring over Root delegates from other States."

The Hughes men say that they have already obtained two votes from the Thirty-third Congress District—Homer P. Snyder of Little Falls and Thomas H. Proctor of Utica. The Root followers do not concede this, however, and predict a majority for Mr. Root. The New York delegation, because of its numerical strength, will have a powerful influence in the convention, several other States looking to it to lead the way for a Hughes stampede.

The patching up of the quarrel between the Root and Whitman forces over the selection of a national committeeman to succeed William Barnes, Jr., has had a good effect on the entire delegation. The Whitman forces are confident that they will be able to elect Herbert Parsons national committeeman as soon as the Presidential candidate is nominated. The Old Guard hoped to have enough votes to elect their own man to this place, but as the matter did not come to a vote on Tuesday night there are willing to let the Parsons selection go through.

**Think Roosevelt Eliminated.**

The New York State delegates who favor Hughes are not taking the Roosevelt situation seriously. They consider that the Colonel is eliminated and that the test of strength will come between Hughes and Root. On the other hand they are perfectly willing to listen to compromise talk from the Roosevelt representatives so long as the Colonel is not put forward as a compromise candidate. They are willing to let Roosevelt have something to say about the makeup of the platform if the Progressives will support the nominee of the Republican convention. They see no reason why the Colonel should not be willing to indorse either Hughes or Root. The Roosevelt strength in the New York delegation still sticks at two. They are Francis Hendrix and Willard A. Hill of Syracuse. It was rumored tonight that both men would desert the Colonel however after the first ballot. If they decide to do this their second choice is Hughes. This will increase the Hughes vote to forty-seven, according to the estimates of the Whitman-Tanner forces.

Root leaders are not putting forth any figures, but are satisfied with the general claim that they will have a majority of votes in the delegation for their candidate. Indications are plenty, however, that the Old Guard is about ready to surrender. They are waiting for the word from Barnes to desert Root and go over to Hughes. Barnes pinned his hope on being able to dictate the selection of a national committeeman. He won a partial victory by having the selection postponed, but his friends say that he is about willing to concede that the Hughes forces in the State are having everything their own way.

## COLONEL'S BAN ON HUGHES.

### New York Delegates Said to Have Been Told Several Days Ago.

CHICAGO, June 7.—New York Republicans, supporting Justice Hughes, said today that they were informed from trustworthy sources two days ago that under no circumstances would Colonel Roosevelt support Justice Hughes if he were nominated by the Republican convention.

A report that Colonel Roosevelt had said in Oyster Bay that he would favor a third party ticket, if Hughes was the Republican nominee, brought forth the statement from the Hughes men.

Governor Whitman, leader of the Hughes faction of the New York delegates, smiled when told of the reported Roosevelt statement.

"I don't consider that bad news, do you?" he said. "I have thought all along that Justice Hughes would be nominated and elected, and I still think so. We have, I understand, within fifty-eight votes of a majority guaranteed on the second ballot."

The Governor said he knew nothing of reports that the Justice would decline to run if a third ticket was put into the field.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 7.—Although Colonel Roosevelt and one of his secretaries, Walter Hayes, remained a good part of last night at this end of the private telephone wire between Sagamore Hill and the Progressive Party headquarters in Chicago, the Colonel said this morning that there was no statement to make, except to repeat that he was "neither for nor against any candidate."


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## CONVENTIONS' LIGHT SIDE.

### One Idaho Delegate Lost His False Teeth Shouting for Teddy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 7.—The wiseacres may have their political explanations as to why this convention season is the dullest ever heard of, but Chicago merchants and others who have not reaped the harvest they anticipated are putting all the blame upon the weather. The only real princes of industry are sellers of rubber shoes, raincoats and umbrellas, with the saloons, of course, running up to form. Certainly there never was worse weather anywhere. As a big majority of the convention crowds are onlookers, whose gayety and noisiness is dependent only incidentally on whether this or that candidate succeeds, it seems reasonable to speculate that lake winds and rain have had a lot to do with keeping the week from being as much of a hummer as had been prophesied.

William Jennings Bryan, reporter, sat in one of the front rows of the press section in the convention hall. A press badge was pinned to the lapel of Mr. Bryan's black cutaway coat. Before him was a pad of paper on which he occasionally made a penciled note.

The former Secretary of State arrived early at the convention hall. In a black raincoat and a white Panama hat he scurried through the driving rain into the shelter of the entrance for members of the daily press. One of the first persons he encountered when he reached the press section was Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois. To see the Commoner and Uncle Joe in animated conversation, each occasionally giving the other a friendly pat on the back, was likely to create the impression that here were two old companions meeting after a long lapse of separation.

Mr. Bryan sat throughout the session, listening intently, with a face that reflected the bleak weather outside, to Temporary Chairman Harding criticise Mr. Wilson and Administration's Mexican policy and other policies which Mr. Bryan had a part in formulating when he was Secretary of State.

The last man in the Progressive convention audience to remain loudly vocal today after the hour and a half demonstration had died down, was a tall Arkansan on the stage. He rose on his chair and shouted:

Give us Teddy and we'll sweep the country on a platform of peace, prosperity, protection, and prohibition.

The last "pro" seemed to be unpopular, for some one rolled up a large ball of paper and hurled it at the proponent. It hit him on the head and rolled off, but he came down and was silent.

At one of the noisiest stages of the "we want Teddy" chorus in the Auditorium a diminutive delegate with a big voice from Idaho, turned himself into a human paving block, jumping up and down with both feet with the force of a pile-driver and the noise of a huge bass drum, waving both arms and yelling "we want Teddy" for all he was worth. The little man quite out-shouted the entire crowd of delegates on the stage. When asked by newspaper men for his name, the Idahoan delivered at full voice a rapid-fire account of the "Theft of 1912" in Idaho, interspersing his tale with "Oh, you Teddy" and "we want Teddy" so liberally and explosively that before he was aware of it he coughed clear out of his head a fine and perfect set of false teeth—literally talked out his teeth for Teddy. There was a marked pause while the little fellow was busy getting his set back. Then the demonstration continued with unabated vigor.

The same little Idahoan later grabbed a huge elongated gourd, labelled "Roosevelt a Big Stick." He swung it over the heads of his nearest neighbors so viciously that they ducked in terror. Presently, tiring of this noiseless method of demonstration, he threw away the Big Stick and brought his fist down with a bang on the bench in front of him, breaking a bone in his hand.

But inasmuch as Samson's jawbone was still undamaged, this did not deter the little Idahoan from subsequently becoming duly vocal.

Perhaps the reason why the convention demonstration for Roosevelt, lasting an hour and thirty-three minutes, was so vague and formless in sound, was because it was made up of an infinite number of little impromptu stump speeches, or rather stump-yells, all over the Auditorium. When finally it died down and Chairman Robins had called the convention to order, the sudden hush was broken at three separate points of the hall by over-eloquent shouters, who still wailed out through the now quiet hall: "Ladies and Gentlemen!"

Several inspiring gems of poetry were launched in the Bull Moose convention today. Here are two of them, both sung to the slow measure of religious hymns, even if not with the same high devotion:

This is Teddy, we declare.
Sure it's Teddy; he's a bear.
And we're going to put him there,
Sure we're going to put him there.

CHORUS.

Put him there, we declare,
Oh, you Teddy! Oh, you Teddy!
We're going to put you there!
Here's another:
The pacifists will not be there,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Josephus won't be anywhere,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
We'll not be bossed by Henry Ford,
Nor Old Doc. Bryan, thank the Lord!
So we'll give three cheers when Teddy comes marching home!

Illinois and Michigan vied evenly in these poetic gems.

Some of the other State songs for Roosevelt were rather unfortunately chosen as to acoustic qualities of the auditorium. Thus, for example, one song from Pennsylvania, which announced in slow, measured swing that "We'll all be there when Teddy comes marching home," threw the Bull Moose throng into startled surprise. For, as heard even a few rods away, it seemed to run: "We'll all be dead when Teddy comes marching home."

Then there was one yell from Kansas, uttered in short, quick staccato, which sounded to all the newspaper men on the stage as follows:

"Rotten—raw! T. R.!"

Of course it could not have been that; but in the three times it was repeated it sounded just so to the surprised hearers.

# SUFFRAGISTS INVADE PLATFORM HEARING

## Some Hiss Opponents Who Speak After Those Who Appeal for the Ballot.

## DEMANDS MADE FOR LABOR

### Federation Represented by Gompers and Morrison—Immigration Also Discussed.

COLISEUM, CHICAGO, June 7.—Immediately after the adjournment of the opening session of the Republican Convention the Committee on Resolutions met and elected Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts as Chairman and Charles F. Scott of Kansas as Secretary.

A sub-committee of nine to formulate a platform to be submitted to the entire committee was announced to be composed of the following members: Senator Lodge, Chairman; Senator Borah, Idaho; Senator Sutherland, Utah; Senator Fall, New Mexico; Representative Madden, Illinois; Paul Howland, Ohio; Senator Oliver, Pennsylvania; Senator Wadsworth, New York, and Charles H. Clarke, Connecticut.

The full Resolutions Committee held its first hearing at the Coliseum late today on matters which various interests desire to have dealt with in the party's platform. Senator Lodge, Chairman, presided. Three delegations of women were heard on the equal suffrage question, and a committee representing union labor urged planks it desired placed in the platform.

The women's delegation represented the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and the Woman's Anti-Suffrage Association. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, presented a memorial adopted at a meeting of suffragists here yesterday. This memorial requested that the committee insert in the Republican platform the following proposed plank:

The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, favors the extension of the suffrage to women as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country.

**Speeches by Suffragists.**

Mrs. Catt made a brief speech supporting the memorial, and presented Mrs. Abbie E. Krebs, a delegate at large from California to the Republican Convention. Mrs. Krebs told the committee that the Republican Party would never regret its action if it put a woman's suffrage plank in the platform. Speeches were made also by Mrs. Ellis Meredith Clement, for four years a Commissioner of Elections in Colorado; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, a former President of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Association's Congressional Committee.

The National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage then had a hearing. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association, introducing the speakers. Mrs. Dodge said the organization she represented had members in twenty-four States.

Mrs. Alice Chittenden, President of the New York State Association, opposed a woman suffrage plank in the Republican platform at this time, she said, because it was a controversial question and the times were too serious for political parties to take up such matters. Other speakers opposed to equal suffrage were Miss Minnie Bronson of Iowa, General Secretary of the Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, and Mrs. A. J. George of Massachusetts.

When the anti-suffragists began speaking a request was made to Senator Lodge to permit thousands of woman suffrage paraders outside to enter the Coliseum. He did not comply, stating that probably would break up the hearing. Later some one opened the doors and several thousand women wearing yellow sashes and yellow hatbands poured into the big hall. As the delegation opposed to suffrage was leaving the platform some of the paraders began hissing, but leaders among them quickly suppressed the demonstration.

Representatives of the Woman's Party, organized by members of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, next were heard. These included Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, National Chairman of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Sara Bard Field of Oregon, President of the party, and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch. Mrs. Blatch said the biggest things the Republican Party had done was to write the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments into the Constitution.

"You had stood by the black man. Now we want you to stand by the woman," she added.

Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, National Secretary of the Woman's Party, was the last speaker for equal suffrage.

**Labor's Demands Heard.**

The Resolutions Committee then listened to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Frank Morrison, Secretary of the federation.

The federation asked the committee to adopt planks pledging the party to maintain the Federal law securing to the workers the legal right of voluntary association for mutual protection and welfare, protecting their rights against unwarrantable issuance of writs of injunction, and guaranteeing the right of trial by jury in alleged contempt cases committed outside the presence of courts.

The speakers also urged the vigorous enforcement of the Seaman's act and the most liberal interpretation of its provisions, demanded that the immigration and contract labor laws be enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States all persons who cannot read some language, and urged the early enactment of a law providing for adequate assistance to public educational institutions in the various States, which shall provide for industrial education and vocational training in accord with Federal provisions and standards.

Among other things asked by the Federation were the enactment and enforcement of a Federal child labor law, the faithful observance and enforcement of all the Federal eight-hour laws and their extension to comprehend all departments of government, the enactment of a law by Congress for a comprehensive and generous Workmen's Compensation act, the enactment of legislation excluding from interstate commerce the products of convict labor, Government ownership of the telephone and telegraph, and creation and maintenance of a bureau of safety under the Department of Labor.

A demand was made that all adaptations of speeding-up systems be forbidden on all Government work and that the powers and the function of the Federal Bureau of Mines be extended. Enactment of a law was urged bestowing the full right of American citizenship on the people of Porto Rico.

Adequate compensation for all employes in the civil service and legislation establishing a reasonable minimum wage for all such employes, creation of a tribunal to which all employes in the competitive civil service may appeal for redress of grievances, enactment of a comprehensive Federal compensation law to apply to all civil service employes, enactment of a retirement law for superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service, a declaration that the acceptance of employment in the civil service of the Government must not impair the employes' right of petition, and woman suffrage also were advocated.

Petitions were also presented by speakers for civil service for all Government employes.

A committee from a conference of negro delegates and others wanted a plank pledging the party to enact legislation to equalize the representation in Congress of all the States and in the Electoral College.

Ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts headed a committee that asked for a national prohibition plank.

Charles M. Fowler of New Jersey asked the committee to readopt the tariff plank favored Abraham Lincoln and to declare for an adequate merchant marine and a banking system founded on "the law of economics and American history."

**In Behalf of Immigrants.**

Representatives of foreign language newspapers of Chicago, various organizations of Polish, Bohemian, Jewish, Swedish, and other foreign-speaking organizations, and the Immigrant Protective League asked that the committee declare against any further restriction of immigration laws and against the physical tests. They also asked for a declaration against the exploitation of immigrants and for a more favorable distribution of immigrants.

The American Jewish Congress Association and allied Jewish organizations asked that the committee adopt a plank declaring that whatever the United States can legitimately do to attain peace for war-stricken Europe and to try to procure neutral rights without discrimination because of race or creed to all men in all lands should be done.

Chairman Lodge at 6:30 o'clock declared the hearing adjourned. He announced that the sub-committee would meet at 8:30 o'clock tonight and that the full committee would hold a session, beginning at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, in the National Committee room at the Coliseum to receive a report from the sub-committee. The committee will hold no more public hearings.

When the sub-committee resumed its labors late tonight there was a feeling among its nine members that their task could not be finished before the early morning hours, and possibly not before the convention would meet at 11 o'clock. There were predictions from some of the less optimistic members that the platform might not be presented to the convention until Friday.

As an instance of the difficulty which confronted the committee, it was stated that four drafts already had been submitted on the plank on "Americanism" alone by members aside from outside suggestions on the same subject.

The committee began tonight with a plank on Mexican affairs. The opinion seemed to be general that it should contain unstinted censure of the Democratic Administration for its conduct of the Mexican situation, but there was great difficulty in agreeing on what all would consider an adequate presentation in the space allowed by ordinary platform limits.

**Hadley Can't Go to Chicago.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—Herbert S. Hadley, delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and who was a prominent figure in the 1912 convention of the party, will not be able to attend this year's meeting. The former Governor of Missouri has been in ill-health, and his physicians advised him today not to make the trip.


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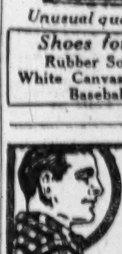

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# SUFFRAGISTS MARCH IN SPITE OF STORM

## Thousands Parade Through Rain in Chicago Streets to Impress Delegates.

## PLUCK GAINS THEM FRIENDS

### Senator Borah Promises Help in Getting Plank in Platform—Lesson to Politicians.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, June 7.—This was no day for men to be out in the cold. The firemen's parade, scheduled for this afternoon, was called off on account of rain. But between 9,000 and 10,000 women took part in the suffrage parade, marching in the heavy downpour and biting wind for more than an hour.

In hotel lobbies people are talking about this woman suffrage demonstration tonight as much as about the fifty-seven varieties of candidacies that should, logically, demand more undivided attention on this opening day of the conventions. In the past few days there had been little attention paid to the women. There were reports that a couple of suffrage conventions were in progress somewhere in town at the same time, but nobody paid any particular attention to them.

But tonight everybody was talking about the parade. The politicians and the other visitors were calling it the pluckiest thing they ever knew women to do. Arguments and innumerable parades on clear days, it is admitted, could not have done half as much to convince the men that the women were so enthusiastic for the vote.

It had been announced in advance that the American Woman Suffrage Association, one of the bodies in convention assembled, would hold a parade today. The day started out dismal and cold, with a high wind and heavy, driving rain, and the crowds that went to the convention halls were less than half the size expected. Most of these went in automobiles or taxicabs, and complained of the cold downpour which beat its way in through the crevices. The streets were practically deserted.

The weather grew worse as the day progressed, and put a damper even on the boisterous crowds that had been making the hotel lobbies ring with shouts and songs for different candidates. The women's parade was considered entirely out of the question on such a day.

**Parade in Spite of Storm.**

At 4 o'clock, after the opening session of the Republican Convention had adjourned, the delegates had flocked back to the hotels to remain indoors the rest of the day. A band was heard in the street and a few men went to the hotel windows to see which candidate was being boomed by this particularly hardy band that would play out in the rain. Then a shout went up from the windows that the women were parading in spite of the storm.

Everybody rushed to windows and crowded out on the street in the shelter of walls of buildings. And everybody looked on in amazement. A band of disgruntled players who had contracted to play without thinking to make any stipulation regarding the weather was in front. Then on foot, leading the column and carrying a large umbrella to which clung a dripping yellow banner, marched Mrs. Herbert Carpenter of New York. Behind her trailed the strangest-looking parade that ever went through the streets of Chicago or probably through any other streets.

From the hotel windows above delegates looked down on a moving army of bobbing umbrellas. The women had bought out the entire stocks of all the umbrella venders they could find. Some had been unable to get them, and were parading anyhow, a number in straw hats.

Most of the marchers had procured rubber raincoats; only a few had been fortunate enough to find overshoes of any sort, but they would not be stopped by this. The rain was directly in their faces, but they flaunted their drooping yellow flags at the men who stood out of the rain gazing at them in wonderment.

Somewhere in the women's column was a sense of humor. The second band that passed the Congress Hotel was blaring out:

"Nobody Knows How Dry We Are!"

Another that passed was playing the marching song that is generally accompanied with the words: "Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!" Two women were struggling along with a big banner on two sticks, the strong wind nearly blowing them over. The legend on this read: "Do You Think We Would Make Presentable Citizens?"

Just at this particular time the two looked like citizens who had just come from a ducking stool.

Another banner was labeled facetiously: "I Vote; You Vote; He, She, It Votes."

**New Yorkers Are Undaunted.**

The New York delegation had a banner so big that its bearers had to have help whenever a particularly strong gust of wind came along, and it nearly capsized half a dozen of them several times. In this group from New York were observed twenty or thirty who had come from home optimistically expecting perfect weather. A few of them had borrowed raincoats five times too large, and several, apparently, had appropriated their husbands' overcoats, while most of them had on low walking shoes. Their yellow ribbons clung to their wet clothes. But they all smiled.

In the parade was one participant that didn't seem to enjoy a bit of it—an elephant the women had borrowed from the Lincoln Park Zoo. They had him dressed up in a blanket labeled: "G. O. P." The miserable "G. O. P.," shivering, was led by a man, unassisted by women.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was one of the women responsible for the parade despite the storm. The women had been in convention here for two days, the principal object of the convention being to try to get the Republicans and Progressives to incorporate a suffrage plank in their platforms. This morning they held the last session of their convention in the Princess Theatre. Mrs. Catt is President of the organization, which is a federation of the suffrage organizations of the different States. Some of the members urged that the parade be abandoned on account of the impossible weather. She insisted that it be held. Men in the lobbies, discussing it tonight, were calling it the wisest political move any of the numerous conventions here have yet developed.

While the argument over the parade was in progress a woman whose name wasn't recorded took the floor and made a short speech that brought about a unanimous vote to parade, no matter what happened. Her speech was:

"If you ever have the vote, you expect to vote on rainy days, don't you?"

**Suffrage Plank Presented.**

When the paraders reached the Coliseum, where the Republican convention is being held, Mrs. Catt and a committee presented their proposed suffrage plank to Senator Borah, who promised to do everything in his power to have it incorporated in the platform. If adopted, it will place the party on record as favoring national woman suffrage. Tonight the same plank is being urged upon the Progressive committeemen by the suffragists. Next they are going to St. Louis to urge the Democrats to incorporate it in their platform. As an organization they're neutral, they say, but most of the women are wearing T. R. badges, as Colonel Roosevelt is the only candidate who has championed their cause.

The plank which the suffragists gave to Senator Borah reads: "The Republican Party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, favors the extension of the suffrage to women as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country."

A few anti-suffragists, who knew that the marchers intended to deliver their proposed plank to Senator Borah and the members of the Resolutions Committee, beat them to the Coliseum, going in automobiles. When the drenched suffragists marched into the great hall they found the half dozen perfectly dry and comfortable antis arguing against suffrage.

During the convention of the National Suffrage Association the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage has been holding a convention of its own here. It is the I. W. W. of suffrage. The national body urges the different conventions to adopt their plank; the Congressional bevy then sends around notice as to what will happen if they don't. There are quite a number of old-line politicians here who say they are learning a few things about political teamwork by watching the manoeuvres of these women.

**Iowa Suffragists Admit Defeat.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 7.—Complete unofficial returns indicate that the equal suffrage amendment was defeated at Monday's primary by 4,655 votes. The suffragists now concede defeat.

## 23 WOMEN TO BE DELEGATES

### Democratic Convention at St. Louis Will Include Both Sexes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Twenty-three women will have seats as delegates or alternates in the Democratic convention, which will meet next Wednesday in the Coliseum. They will be only a sprinkling among the delegates, however, as there are to be 1,002 delegates and as many alternates seated on the arena floor.

Of the women, fourteen are delegates and will cast their ballots in Presidential and Vice Presidential nominations, as well as in the approval of the Democratic platform. Nine are alternates. Two of the women delegates—Mrs. W. A. Harris of Lawrence, Kan., and Alva B. Adams of Pueblo, Col.—are delegates at large from their States.

Eight of the eleven States which have granted full suffrage to women are sending women to the convention. The lists of delegates from Oregon, Nevada, and Montana—equal-suffrage States—do not contain names of women delegates.

National Democratic Committeeman Edward F. Goltra returned to St. Louis today from Chicago and said that a comparison of arrangements at the Coliseum here with the arrangements in Chicago convences him that St. Louis is much better prepared to take charge of delegates and visitors.

## WILSON PLATFORM DECIDED.

### Draft Is Virtually Finished—Will Praise Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The outcome of the Administration's efforts to keep the United States out of the war and at the same time maintain the national honor will be the foundation of the foreign affairs plank and one of the emphasized points in the platform to be adopted by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, according to authoritative information obtained tonight from Administration sources. Since the renomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall is regarded as assured, the platform now is receiving the chief attention of Democratic leaders.

As a result of conferences with members of his Cabinet and other advisers President Wilson, who personally began work several days ago on a platform to be submitted to the convention by party leaders, virtually has completed a preliminary draft, leaving only details to be finished after the Republican and Progressive Conventions at Chicago.

The President has utilized as a basis for this work features of the Missouri Democratic platform which was prepared, officials made known tonight, under the direction of the White House.

The Mexican situation will be referred to, it is said, by praise of the President's refusal to allow the nation to be drawn into the internal strife raging in Mexico.

# FIND LYMAN GUILTY OF FRAUDS BY MAIL

## Jury in Federal Court Takes 50 Minutes and Three Ballots to Agree on Verdict.

## DEFENDANT UNCONCERNED

### To be Sentenced Today, and May Get a 30-Year Term—Tells the Court His Life Story.

It took the jury that had been trying John Grant Lyman in the Federal District Court just fifty minutes yesterday afternoon to reach a verdict that he was guilty on each count in the indictment charging him with fraudulent use of the mail in the conduct of the brokerage business which he operated under the name of John W. Putnam & Co. The prisoner, unmoved, heard the announcement of the jury that may send him to prison for thirty years and cost him $6,000. His wife, however, who stood beside him in the court room, was visibly affected.

The verdict was returned just before 4 o'clock. Immediately afterward, Lyman was led away to await sentence by Judge Wolverton this morning.

Lyman spent most of the morning calling witnesses in his defense, the first being Frederick J. Travis, a broker, who was asked about Wall Street methods. Post Office Inspector Howard Mayhew, who followed Mr. Travis, acknowledged that he had, without judicial authority, taken papers from the Putnam office after Lyman had fled. Both he and Inspector McQuillan testified they had gone to the office in response to a telephone call from one of Lyman's stenographers.

Following the testimony of Miss Lillian A. Drago, a stenographer, that it was she who had telephoned the Post Office Inspectors, Lyman exclaimed dramatically: "I am going to lay all my cards on the table."

Then he told the court the story of his eventful life, from the time he was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1865, to the time of his arrest in Florida—his business ventures, the making of fortunes, his arrests, and his escapes from jail. At times he injected humor into his narrative. Describing a California jail, he said: "The walls were very thick, but there were no guards, and each morning the grocer and the butcher would call to take the prisoners' orders."

On the stand Lyman again declared that he knew a C. S. Harkness and that they had done business as partners. He and Harkness, he said, needed $500,000 to promote some Mexican property and their plan to start business by selling stock on installments was legitimate, he argued. From the Mexican properties, he said, he anticipated a profit of $300,000. Then Lyman brought his story down to the time when he believed he was about to be arrested as a German spy. When a hint of that reached him he fled, he said.

The cross examination by Mr. Stanton went minutely into the witness' experiences in the partial payment stock plan. Lyman declared emphatically that it had been his intention to deliver their stock to those who paid in full. Harkness, he said, was to have delivered the stock.

"Who is this man Harkness? Why does he not come to your rescue here?" asked the prosecutor.

"He would have to assume all the liabilities of this fraudulent bankruptcy proceeding. He would be a fool to do such a thing," replied the defendant.

The case against Lyman, Assistant United States Attorney Stanton said in summing up, depended greatly upon whether Lyman really had had a partner named Charles S. Harkness. In his charge Judge Wolverton took half an hour to review the evidence.

The jury was said to have stood 11 to 1 for Lyman's conviction on the first ballot. They reached a verdict when the third vote was taken.

**Crew Rescued as Barge Sinks.**

In the easterly gale yesterday afternoon a barge in tow of the steamship Larimer sprang a leak and sank twenty-five miles southeast of Ambrose Channel Lightship. The crew of the barge was picked up and taken on board the Larimer, which proceeded on her way to Providence.

## FOR BURTON AND WILSON.

### West Virginia Voters Express Preferences at State Primary.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 7.—Returns from 822 out of 1,730 precincts throughout the State for Republican Gubernatorial nomination at the primary election yesterday gave Judge Ira E. Robinson tonight 23,780 votes and Attorney General A. A. Lilly 22,640. Returns from the same precincts for the Republican nomination for United States Senator gave Congressman Howard Sutherland 13,655, William F. Hite 8,911, B. S. Rosenbloom 6,885, and A. B. White 9,282.

Returns from 759 districts for the Democratic nomination for Governor resulted in 15,234 for J. B. Cornwell, 4,695 for Colonel D. E. French and 3,453 for Gory Hogg. Congressman Bowers was renominated on the Republican ticket in the Second District by 1,500 and former Congressman H. C. Woodyard was believed to have received the nomination in the Fourth District. Theodore E. Burton won the Republican Presidential preference by 25,000 and Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic indorsement by 30,000.

## GERMANY AND ITALY AT WAR

### Actually, Though Not Formally, Court at Leipsic Decides.

AMSTERDAM, June 8, (via London,)—The Imperial Appeal Court at Leipsic has rendered a verdict in which it is stated that Germany is actually, though not formally, at war with Italy.

The case in which the verdict was rendered arose over a dispute about a war clause in a contract for a supply of Italian produce. The court decided that "formally a condition of war does not exist between Germany and Italy, but, nevertheless, in view of the Austro-German alliance, it must be considered that Germany shares in the Austro-Italian war because she is bound to send troops to replace on other sectors the Austrian troops sent against Italy."

## FIND OFFICER 'INCAPABLE.'

### Physicians Testify Concerning Captain Who Had Skeffington Shot.

DUBLIN, June 7.—At today's session of the court-martial of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, who is accused of manslaughter, for having caused the execution during the recent rebellion of F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of The Irish Citizen, Drs. Thomas Dickson, and Fred McIntyre, who examined the defendant, testified he was mentally unstable.

The court proceedings in the case were closed this afternoon. Decision was reserved.

## GEORGE'S MURDERER GUILTY

### Jury Convicts McNamara on Confession of Woman Who Hired Him.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 7.—William McNamara, known also as "Brother Mack," the nineteen-year-old "gunman" of New York, was convicted of murder in the first degree tonight for his part in the killing of Gregorio George in Dobbs Ferry on Jan. 15. McNamara was the first of seven, including three women, who are to be tried for the murder.

The State's case practically rested on the confession of Mary Figolio, who made the arrangements for the killing.

**Dinner to Russian War Buyer.**

A dinner to Maxim L. Kagan, the special representative of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, was given by some of the leading refrigerating machine builders last night at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Kagan has been in this country for several weeks purchasing refrigerating machinery that the Russian soldiers may be supplied with fresh meat in the Summer. Speed in delivery was the principal requirement of the contracts, amounting to about $500,000, which he closed here.

**Knights Elect New Officers.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—The State Convention of the Knights of Columbus ended today with the election of these officers: State Deputy, James E. Finegan, New York; Secretary, James A. Dowd, New York; Advocate, Arthur J. W. Hilly, New York; Treasurer, Frank S. Shields, Auburn; Warden, Philip Hammes, Utica.

# ROW NEARLY ENDS RAILWAY MEETING

## Brotherhood Delegates Resent the Attitude of Company Representatives.

## WANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

### Insist That They Will Not Tolerate Evasions with Reference to Their Demands.

The conferences between the railroads of the United States and the "Big Four" brotherhoods looked for a while to be in danger of breaking up yesterday when the railroad representatives refused to answer questions asked by the labor leaders. The representatives of each side were seated on opposite sides of a long table on the stage of the auditorium in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, with 500 labor delegates looking on. For three days the union leaders had been answering questions flung at them by the railroad men as to the results on railroad business by the application of their demands.

On Tuesday the railroad men submitted their proposals to the union leaders, and yesterday the "Big Four" heads purposed asking the railroad men what their proposals would do to the unions' demands. At the outset Grand Chief W. S. Stone of the engineers asked Elisha Lee, the railroad Chairman, about the application of a proposed rule which Mr. Lee said would not reduce the workers' pay.

Mr. Lee's answer was not satisfactory to the union men, and A. B. Garretson, the union Chairman, turned to him and said:

"We want you to lay your cards on the table as to what you mean in your proposition."

"Our cards are on the table," replied Mr. Lee.

"If so, they are all blank cards," said the union leader.

"For two days you have fired questions at us," broke in Mr. Stone. "You have asked us about cases that might come up once in a hundred years. We have given you straight answers. Now we ask you one question and we get no satisfactory reply."

"Well," said Mr. Lee, "if there is a chance of schedule base—and I don't admit there is—we want to have something to say, and that's all there is to it."

"For three days you have run a question box," said Mr. Garretson, "and we have run the whole gamut of what our proposals mean. There has never been an iota of hesitation in our answering your questions and there has never been a refusal to reply—our answers have been in good faith. Now, when you are on the gridiron, the first thing met with is a failure to give us any specific application of what we intend to arrive at—that is, comparative cost.

"If you are not prepared—and I say this in all friendliness—to give us this information, we are not prepared to go further. We are bound to have as much reasonable information as we gave you."

Mr. Lee then explained that the answers of the union men were easier because they had had a chance to study the application of their demands to the existing schedules. He said that the railroad men had just learned what the application of the demands of the workers meant, and that it was impossible for them to answer complex questions of application of the railroad's proposals as related to proposed conditions about which they had just learned.

Then it was decided that the union leaders could ask later all the questions they wished to be answered.

"All right," said Mr. Garretson, "we intend to give you a series of questions like you gave us. We are going to draw our conclusions therefrom, the same as you drew conclusions from our answers."

Mr. Lee remarked that all the queries of the workers were predicated upon the assumption that their demands had been granted. He said that the answers in return would be hypothetical—based on conditions which did not yet exist.

"We are going to do all we can to give you those conditions as a permanent basis," said Mr. Garretson.

"I don't think you will," retorted Mr. Lee.

Mr. Stone interrupted to say:

"I can tell you positively that they are the conditions you will work upon in the future."

The conference will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

# WOULD ARBITRATE MEXICO DISPUTE

Continued from Page 1.

joint commission, says: "If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor in the most sincere and earnest manner to settle differences so arising. * * * And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not on this account be had to reprisals, aggression, or to hostility of any kind by the one republic against the other until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side or by that of a friendly nation.

"And should such course be proposed by either party it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference of the circumstances of the case."

## ADMITS $1,000,000 PROMISE.

### Smith, Heir to $6,000,000, Tells Why He Didn't Marry Miss Doty.

William Edgar Smith, heir to a fortune of nearly $6,000,000, filed his answer yesterday to the suit of $1,000,000 which Cassie Mansfield Doty has brought against him for breach of promise to marry. The plaintiff said he had promised on July 16, 1911, to marry her on Feb. 6, 1912, and had refused to keep his promise. Mr. Smith married M. Louise Curtis in 1906 and she obtained a Reno divorce from him two days before his promise to marry Miss Doty.

Mr. Smith, in his answer, admits the promise, and also admits that he gave the plaintiff a ring, and that she made preparations for the wedding. Then he decided that he was not free to marry, and said that Miss Doty agreed to forget the promise.

Mr. Smith said the plaintiff knew he could not marry because he had a "living wife." He said his parents opposed his marriage, but that his failure "to marry plaintiff proceeded from no want of respect or attachment for her." Another reason was that his "mother (upon whom he was largely dependent, not being wealthy or in any business, or having any occupation) opposed his marriage."

## ORPET JURY IS COMPLETED.

### Murder Trial Is Adjourned Owing to Illness of Attorney.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 7.—Selection of a jury to try Will H. Orpet on the charge of murdering Marion Lambert, his sweetheart, was completed at 3 o'clock today. Just as David R. Joslyn of the prosecution began the opening statement to the jury the defense asked that court be adjourned until tomorrow morning, owing to the sudden illness of James H. Wilkerson, senior counsel for the defense. Court was adjourned.

Sixteen venires, totaling 1,236 men, were called before a jury was obtained. The trial started on May 15.

## TWO DESTROYERS SUNK.

### French Ship in Collision, German Said to Have Hit Mine.

PARIS, June 7.—The French destroyer Fantassin has been sunk in a collision. Her crew was rescued.

AMSTERDAM, June 7, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says that a German destroyer struck a mine and went down off Zeebrugge on May 31.


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Wide-stripe Serge Skirts, in gray-and-black and white-and-black . . . at $7.85

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Dresses & Gowns, $85.00 upward

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***Norfolk or Sack Coat Suits,*** of tropica weight worsteds, or Palm Beach cloth in natural shade or oxford gray. **$12** a suit.

***Norfolk or Sack Coat Suits*** of Palm Beach cloth, or crash, at **$9** a suit.

***Suits of Pongee Silk or White Flannel,*** in Pinch-back, or plain Sack Coat models, at **$20** a suit.

***Sport Coats*** of all-wool knit materials, in blue, gray or heather mixtures, at **$10** each.

***White Flannel or Striped Serge Trousers,*** of finest quality, at **$5** and **$8.50.**

***Automobile Dusters,*** of linen, mohair, Palm Beach cloth or pongee silk, in a wide variety of models, **$3.25** to **$35.**

***Chauffeurs' Cool Summer Suits,*** of dark oxford gray Palm Beach cloth, smartly tailored, at **$11.50** a suit.

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## HUNT GERMANS IN AFRICA.

**Force at Namema Breaks Away—Natives Welcome British.**

LONDON, June 7. — The following British official communication concerning the operations in East Africa was made public this evening:

Brigadier General Northey's columns have pursued the East African Germans to Neu Utengule, capturing booty and prisoners.

The invested Germans broke out of Namema, suffering heavily. The German Commandant was made prisoner, wounded.

The demoralized natives are welcoming the British, whose losses are small.


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In the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times slightly used cars by well-known makers are offered daily. Telephone 1900 Bryant.


# KITCHENER LEFT HIS ARMY READY

**Forces Which His Genius Created Are Prepared for Full Share in the War, Says Balfour.**

**WHOLE EMPIRE MOURNING**

**Allies Send Tributes to Britain's Soldier, and Former Boer Foes Show Respect.**

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—With the entire British Empire mourning the sudden death of Earl Kitchener, announcement was made by Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, that the great army which the War Secretary's genius had created was now prepared to do its share in the military undertaking of the Allies.

Mr. Balfour was speaking at a luncheon of the British Imperial Council of Commerce. He eulogized Earl Kitchener, who, he said, to Great Britain's allies was "the embodiment of the militant forces of the Empire." The dead leader's success in raising millions of troops for the war was, he thought, the greatest triumph of Kitchener's life.

The British Army went into mourning yesterday for its late chief. Every officer wore a band of crepe on his left arm.

There was, of course, no suspension of activities having to do with the prosecution of the war, and at the War Office and other Government departments officials continued to work out details of the plans which Earl Kitchener had formulated. Premier Asquith has temporarily taken personal charge of the War Office.

From allied and neutral countries, the dominions, colonies, and dependencies came all day yesterday a flood of cablegrams expressing sympathy in the bereavement. In the Dominions, Legislatures adjourned as a mark of respect for the dead leader. The news was received in the South African Assembly during discussion of the estimates. Premier Botha, who was deeply affected, made an immediate announcement and moved adjournment, while the members, Dutch and British, remained standing as a tribute to the man who won the dominion for Great Britain against the forces in which many of the legislators fought.

English newspapers and many commercial organizations have taken up the demand for the immediate internment of aliens from enemy nations on the ground that the Germans may have been advised from England of Earl Kitchener's trip, and that such knowledge may have been used to cause the destruction of the Hampshire.

A memorial service to Earl Kitchener will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral June 13. King George and Queen Mary will attend the service.

At the suggestion of the Jockey Club the Windsor race meeting, which was to have been held this week, has been canceled on account of Earl Kitchener's death.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 7.—Officers of the Canadian forces will wear mourning and all flags on militia buildings throughout the Dominion will be at half-mast for a week, beginning today, in memory of Earl Kitchener.

## SUGGEST WAR MINISTERS.

**London Papers Mention French, Derby, Milner, and Lloyd George.**

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—The choice of a successor to Lord Kitchener as Secretary for War is touched on only lightly by the London morning papers. A news agency dispatch, published without comment by several of the papers, says:

"There is reason to believe that an offer has already been conveyed to Field Marshal Viscount French, who had a long conference with Premier Asquith yesterday."

The Graphic declares that the new War Minister should be a civilian, and expresses the opinion that the man whose appointment would give the most satisfaction is Lord Derby, former Director of Recruiting.

The Morning Post sticks by its nomination yesterday of Lord Milner as the most suitable man.

The Times thinks that Earl Kitchener's successor should be a civilian, and says that the names most prominently mentioned are David Lloyd George and Lord Milner. It adds:

"It would be a misfortune to put Mr. Lloyd George in a position where departmental routine would take up such a large part of his time. Lord Milner would probably make the best war minister of all, but we can hardly picture his inclusion in the present Cabinet of party men."

The Daily Chronicle and The Daily Telegraph indorse David Lloyd George.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, writing on the question of who will be the new Minister, after referring to Lloyd George's qualifications for the post, says:

"Another name discussed in connection with the vacancy is that of Mr. Churchill. His genius and energy are undeniable, but his great gifts are vitiated by bad judgment and he has for the time being entirely lost public confidence."

## SAW HAMPSHIRE SINK.

**Eyewitness Says Cruiser Went Down 20 Minutes After Explosion.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—The Scotsman's Kirkwall correspondent sending the details of the Hampshire disaster, says:

"The night was wet and stormy, but the light was good. A man who was near the shore saw a column of water suddenly rise from the Hampshire, followed by a great amount of steam and smoke, and within twenty minutes the ship had disappeared.

"A strong northwesterly wind had been blowing all day and very heavy seas were running. At the place where the disaster occurred four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire, but up to the time of telegraphing none of these has been reported as reaching any part of the coast."

## RUSSIA FEELS DEATH KEENLY.

**Great Expectations Were Based on the Visit of Kitchener.**

PETROGRAD, June 7.—Earl Kitchener's death has profoundly affected Russia. His purposed visit had been looked forward to with intense interest, not only by officials, but by the public generally, as evidence of the further cementing of the relations between Great Britain and Russia, and as a concrete token of complete co-ordination between the fighting forces.

Russia's remoteness from her allies has prevented that close co-operation which exists between France and Great Britain, and Earl Kitchener's visit was expected to unify Russia's efforts with the other nations with which her lot is cast. For this reason the loss of the British War Secretary has come to Russia as a national calamity.

As soon as the news of Earl Kitchener's death was received, Foreign Minister Sasonoff cabled an expression of sympathy to London on behalf of the Government. Baron Schilling, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the temporary absence of M. Sazonoff, said with regard to the death of Earl Kitchener:

"The allies have sustained a grievous loss in the death of Earl Kitchener, whose ability and worth were fully recognized by Russia. His loss, however, great as it is, can have no appreciable effect on the future conduct of the war."

Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, has received many messages of condolence on the death of Earl Kitchener from officials and men of all ranks and classes.

"Russia will feel his loss almost as keenly as England," said the Ambassador today. "After all he had accomplished, his unfortunate death at this time comes as a tragic end to a brilliant career. I had received no specific instructions regarding the purpose of Earl Kitchener's visit to Russia, but assumed that it was to acquaint himself personally with the details of the Russian fighting organization and bring the military operations of the Allies into closer rapport. The interest displayed in his prospective visit had been extraordinarily keen."

## LOSS IMPRESSES THE DUTCH.

**One Thinks Kitchener's Death Will Nerve England to Bigger Things.**

THE HAGUE, June 7, (via London.)—All Dutch papers dwell on the death of Earl Kitchener. The Nieuwe Courant sees in Kitchener's death the most formidable blow England has received in this war. "One of the pillars of the empire has been shattered," it says.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, on the other hand, thinks that Kitchener's death has no immediate significance.

"It may be difficult to fill his place," says the paper, "but another will be found to take up the task, and England's strength is in no wise broken by the loss, which, it may be expected, will make the British nation more sternly unbending than ever."

## LAY SINKING TO MINE ADRIFT.

**Merchant Officers Here Think British Explosive Destroyed Hampshire.**

Some officers of Norwegian and Danish steamships, who are now in port and are accustomed to navigating the waters about the Orkney Islands, intimated yesterday that the British cruiser Hampshire, carrying Earl Kitchener, was probably destroyed by one of the mines planted to prevent German ships getting into Scapa Flow.

The mine zone is well known to pilots and is marked on the Admiralty private charts supplied to the navigating officers on the warships. During rough weather these mines often break adrift and are dangerous for navigation, as there is no means of ascertaining exactly in which direction they have drifted. Mine sweepers go out in all directions after a storm to pick up any mines that may have drifted.

Officers of the Scandinavian steamers did not credit the cabled reports from London that the blowing up of the Hampshire was caused by German spies getting word to Germany that Lord Kitchener and his staff were on board the cruiser. It would have been impossible, they say, to have sent word to Kiel and got instructions forwarded to a submarine in time to catch the Hampshire as she passed the Orkneys. Moreover, the officers pointed out, the sea was so rough at the time of the disaster that lifeboats could not live, and a submarine would have wallowed so heavily that it would have been impossible to fire a torpedo with any accuracy.

# SURRENDER OF LAST OF VAUX GARRISON

Continued from Page 1.

of the western front. Day and night the guns thunder without cessation and shells are raining on the whole of the British lines near Becelaere, Zillebeke, Hooge and Gheluvelt.

What slight advantage the Germans have so far gained is quite incommensurate not only with the scale of the efforts themselves but also with the preparations. These indicate beyond a doubt that they planned, if not to break through the British lines, at least a reduction of the British salient with the possession of the ruins of Ypres as one of their objectives. Many days ago they brought to Flanders and mounted at points outside of the Ypres semicircle a large number of new guns, mostly artillery of medium calibre. Last Monday or Tuesday also reinforcements came to Flanders. These consisted partly of blooded troops from Verdun whose battalions were filled up with drafts of newly trained young men.

Nearly all the existing hospitals are full, while in Bruges, Ghent and other Belgian towns many private houses have been taken over to serve as lazarets.

Another indication that the Germans expect big operations on this part of the western front is the removal of civilians from certain places, even in one or two cases where they had been employed in forced labor of a military character.

## MORE FORTS BAR THE WAY.

**Germans at Vaux, Five Miles from Verdun—The Next Defenses.**

The occupation of Fort de Vaux by the Germans gives the latter possession of the advanced line of fortifications of a permanent character on the right bank of the Meuse, save for the intrenchments and batteries still held by the French at Côte de Froide, between the Fort de Vaux and the river. Forte de Vaux is five and a quarter miles northeast of the town of Verdun.

The advanced permanent fortifications on the right bank of the Meuse consisted of Forts de Douaumont and de Vaux, whose approaches were protected, until the middle of April, by the lateral fire from the works on Talou Hill and Pepper Hill, respectively the Côte de Talou and Côte du Poivre), whose approaches, in turn, were protected by Hills 295, (Le Mort Homme,) 265, and 304 on the opposite side of the river. Now on the right bank, in this first permanent line, only the Côte de Froide remains, while it is a question whether its approaches continue to receive protection from the parts of Hill 295 and Hill 304 which are still held by the French on the left, or western, side.

The Douaumont fort at the supreme altitude of 388 meters, after changing hands twice, was lost in possession of the Germans on Feb. 27, six days after the general offensive began. On March 2 the Germans captured Vaux village, lying between Forts de Douaumont and de Vaux, and erroneously reported that they had captured the fort.

The altitude of Fort de Vaux is 340 meters. There has been only one broad way to approach it for the Germans without coming directly under the guns on Hills Talou, Povre, and Froide, and this was from the northeast, between the Forts de Douaumont and de Vaux, by two narrow approaches—a direct approach through the Hardaumont Wood and an indirect approach via the village of Vaux, which lies in a small valley at the foot of the hill on which Fort de Vaux is situated.

The possession of this valley would not only threaten Fort de Vaux but also the second permanent French line further south. Five times the Germans have gained possession of it only to be driven back by counterattacks.

Ever since the middle of April the Germans have been almost daily persistent in attempting to gain Fort de Vaux in this way. The troops used by them have been the 113th, Fifty-eighth, and 121st Reserve Divisions of the Eighteenth Active Army Corps, which three times have been obliged to refit at Mangiennes, and the Ninth and Tenth Divisions of the Fifth Reserve Corps. These troops, at no time less than 90,000 in prepared strength, occupy a front of five miles from a point north of Bras southeast to Damloup.

The second line of permanent positions on the right of the Meuse is composed of four forts arranged in the form of a broad angle with its vertex directly two and a half miles south of Fort de Douaumont. These are, beginning with Fort de Belleville two and a half miles north of Verdun, Fleury, de Tavannes, and Fort Moulainville, which last is a little over five miles east and a little north of Verdun. Between the first and second forts is two and a half miles; between the others respectively one and a quarter and one and a half miles. Fleury, the most northern of these forts, is one and three-quarters miles southwest of Fort de Vaux.

Their only protection, after the Côte de Froide shall have been carried, is from the other side of the river—from the group of forts which forms a semicircle around the western side of Verdun.

The first line of permanent works on this side of the river is on a ridge of redoubts extending southwest from the town of Charny and including Forts de Marre and de Bois Bourrus, which correspond to Douaumont and Vaux on the eastern side.

On the western side, however, the Germans at Hills 304 and 295 are still between five and six miles north of the permanent fortifications.

## The Verdun Front East of the Meuse

Fort de Vaux and Fort de Douaument, Northeast of Verdun, Are Now Held by the Germans.

## GERMANS NOW CLAIM ALL HOOGE VILLAGE

***Have Gained on Two-Mile Front Before Ypres—Say English Had Big Losses.***

BERLIN, June 7, (via London.)—The German oficial statement says today:

With a view to an extension of the success achieved on June 2 on the heights southwest of Ypres, the Silesian and Wurtemberg troops yesterday attacked the English positions near Hooge. The remainder of the village, which had been so long held by the enemy, as well as the adjoining trenches westward and southward, was taken.

The whole territory southeast and east of Ypres over a distance of more than three kilometers (two miles) is thereby in our possession. The English suffered sanguinary losses, and only a small number of prisoners could be made.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—British trenches running through Hooge have been captured by the Germans, according to the British official statement issued at midnight, which reads:

Last night and today (Wednesday) there were heavy artillery bombardments on both sides east of Ypres, in the fighting yesterday (Tuesday) the enemy succeeded in capturing our front line trenches running through the ruins of the village of Hooge.

Attacks made against other portions of our line failed.

A further small infantry attack delivered early this morning against our trenches west of Hooge was repulsed.

During the night our Australian troops entered German trenches east of the Bois Grenier, inflicting loss and bringing back prisoners. Our troops also carried out a successful raid east of Cuinchy.

Hostile artillery and trench mortars were active today against our trenches around Ovillers, Hamel, Souches, Loos, and Neuve Chapelle. Our artillery shelled enemy batteries about Lievin, east of Souches, and about Loos. There has been some mining activity by the enemy northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast and Givenchy.

**240 Canadian Officers Fell.**

OTTAWA, June 7.—A supplementary cable list received by the Minister of Militia today brings the number of casualties among Canadian officers in the Sanctuary Wood fight up to 240. The sixty names added to the roll today include those of A. A. Wanklin, a Lieutenant in the "Princess Pats" and a son of F. L. Wanklin of Montreal, a Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Lieutenant D. G. Haggarty, killed, also an officer in the "Princess Pats," was a son of the Principal of the Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto, who is now recruiting a regiment in that city. M. S. Debay, another "Princess Pats" Lieutenant, is reported as killed.

The only one of the original officers of the "Princess Pats" now alive, Captain Niven of London, Ontario, is reported today as wounded. Captain Niven performed conspicuous service in the Hill 60 fight, when the command of the remnant forces of this regiment fell to him when all its other officers were put out of action.

In today's list of missing is Lieutenant Cockshutt, son of W. F. Cockshutt, a member of the Canadian House of Commons.

## JOFFRE DECLARES FOR LINCOLN'S WAY

***Allies at Their Gettysburg—Want No Inconclusive Peace, He Tells New Yorker.***

PARIS, June 7.—General Joffre, the French commander in chief, today received at army headquarters Frederick H. Allen of New York, who has been identified with relief work, and, after expressing his high appreciation of American sympathy and the aid extended to the French wounded, talked in an interesting manner on the general phases of the war. He compared the present French position to that in the United States after the battle of Gettysburg.

"The generosity of Americans," said General Joffre, "has established such institutions as the American Hospital, with its ambulances at the front and manned by men from your universities, an American relief clearing house, which is the centre of a widespread system of relief, and also an American flying corps. These show the strong sentiment of your countrymen in behalf of the Allies' cause, which is the cause of right and justice.

"The individuals who have established hospitals or are giving their time and money have touched our hearts, and we feel that the ancient friendship dating from the days of Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau in your revolution has become stronger in our time of trial."

Turning to general subjects, the French commander continued:

"Democracies do not want war. France sought no war. Our army knew the danger, but our people could not think that such a dreadful war could actually come. It has taken us time to prepare. It took the American people in your war of secession two years to train, fully equip, and prepare your armies for the field. It was not until Gettysburg was fought and won that your armies were fully organized and ready.

"Even after the battle of Gettysburg your doubters and slackers—copperheads, you called them—sought an inconclusive peace and tried to beat President Lincoln. But Lincoln's motto was the same then as ours is today—to the end.

"We are fighting the fight of liberty. The United States fought to save the American nation, just as we are fighting to save ours, and until the task was accomplished America would not take her hand from the plow. Nor can we."

Mr. Allen describes General Joffre as "a man whose strength and kindliness stand out in every feature, giving him a commanding and benignant presence, which has led the soldiers to call him Papa Joffre, a General Grant in bulldog tenacity—Verdun shows it—a Lee in strategy—the Marne shows it."

## GERMANS ADMIT HIS POWER.

**Acknowledge Earl's Ability as Organizer—"A Man," Says One Paper**

BERLIN, June 7.—The newspapers devote much space to Earl Kitchener, whom they generally acknowledge to have been an organizer of the greatest ability. But there seems to be no disposition to exaggerate the importance of his death or to base particular hopes thereon.

The Lokal Anzeiger, commenting rather bitterly, asserts that Kitchener's wars were mainly won against spearmen and half-naked wild peoples and that the Boer war was really won by interning women and children and permitting thousands to die.

Count von Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, also indulges in personalities.

The other papers, however, refrain for the most part from attacking Germany's dead opponent. The Tägliche Rundschau openly confesses to dislike, but also admiration, for Kitchener, saying:

"He was an honorable enemy. He never visited Germany to admire our philosophy and manoeuvres. He never dripped with honeyed phrases about a rapprochement, and never pretended to love us. We thank him in death for that. He was a brutal man, but he was a man."


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N. Y. T., 6-8-16. 169

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| 10c cake Palm Olive Soap 7c | 50c size Hind's Honey & Almond Cream 29c |
| 50c size Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream 33c | Phillip's Milk of Magnesia 33c |
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| 25c size Fletcher's Castoria 19c | |

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## *New $3,000,000,000 Credit Voted by the Reichstag*

AMSTERDAM, June 7, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch states that the Reichstag has passed the budget at all stages and has adopted the new war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks (about $3,000,000,000.)

LONDON, June 7.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says that in the discussion in the Reichstag of the war credit Count von Roedern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, stated that the monthly war expenditure from January to May was somewhat under 2,000,000,000 marks, and that the new credit would cover the probable requirements for six months. He added that France's expenditure was almost as high as Germany's, while Great Britain's was half as much again.

"The confidence of the German nation in its own strength," said the Secretary, "has enabled us to raise thirty-six out of forty billions in long-term loans. None of the other belligerents has been able to do anything like this. The payment on our fourth war loan, which was more successful than the third, amounted at the end of May to 90 per cent. of the whole sum subscribed."


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# GERMANS RESCUED 176 BRITISH SAILORS

### All Attached to Warships London Admits Were Lost in North Sea Battle.

### INSIST THE WARSPITE SANK

### Germans Say They Saw Her Go Down—Wrecked Warship and Many Bodies Sighted.

BERLIN, June 7 (via London).—The following official communication was issued to-day concerning rescues made by the German warships after the recent battle off Jutland:

After the sea battle the German naval forces rescued from the battle cruiser Queen Mary one ensign and one man, from the battle cruiser Indefatigable two men, from the torpedo boat destroyer Tipperary seven men, including two wounded, from the destroyer Nestor two officers, two deck officers and seventy-five men, including six wounded, from the destroyer Nomad four officers and sixty-eight men, including one officer and ten men wounded, and from the destroyer Turbulent fourteen men, all of them wounded. These 176 men were saved by our small cruisers and torpedo boats.

**Renew Claims to Warspite.**

Berlin, June 7 (by wireless to Sayville).—The assertion that the British dreadnought Warspite was sunk in the North Sea battle last week is again made, notwithstanding British denials, in dispatches from Kiel to the Overseas News Agency.

"These dispatches state that the Warspite was sunk during the day battle by the German battleship König," the News Agency says. "It was observed from the König that the Warspite had been damaged badly. Then there came a great explosion, and the Warspite sunk rapidly.

"Survivors from the German cruiser Elbing say that German submarines played an important part in the battle. The sea was thrown into commotion by falling shells. Everywhere bodies were floating.

"Sailors state that the report that the German ships fled is ridiculous. In the German fleet were several vessels which were slower than the British, and on that account it would have been impossible for the German fleet to escape if the result of the battle had been such as to place the British in a position to pursue the Germans.

"The sailors report that there was uninterrupted fighting for seventeen hours. They had no food in that time, except that bread was passed around once. The sailors are in good condition, and do not look like men who have passed through the greatest naval battle ever fought."

**Derelict Warship Seen.**

London, June 7.—A Central News dispatch from Copenhagen says that the Swedish steamer Vanda passed the wreck of a gigantic warship on Saturday, the nationality of which it was unable to ascertain.

Hundreds of bodies were floating around the wreck, and for three hours the Vanda steamed among the dead sailors. Near the spot where the derelict was encountered the wreck of a big sailing vessel, apparently an innocent victim of the Jutland battle, was sighted.

## BALFOUR SUMS UP RESULTS OF SEA FIGHT

### Germans Unable to Use Fleet for Many Months—Repeats that Foe's Losses Were Greater.

LONDON, June 7.—One result of the North Sea battle of last week is that for many months it will be impossible for the Germans to attempt naval movements which they might have undertaken before the battle was fought, said A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address which he delivered today.

In his speech, made before the British Imperial Council of Commerce, Mr. Balfour said it was impossible at the present to go into details of the battle, as he had no connected view of the whole action from any authentic source. Admiral Jellicoe's dispatch giving his views had not been received. British losses had been stated accurately, while no value could be placed on the German reports, which Mr. Balfour declared were tainted from the first. He said the battleship which the Germans still insist was sunk, (evidently referring to the Warspite,) had been safe in port since Thursday.

Dealing with the broad issue of the result of the battle, Mr. Balfour declared the German losses were greater than the British and asked why, if the Germans had defeated the British, they had not pressed their advantage. German Headquarters, he said, never was under the delusion that the German fleet was superior to the British, and the Germans therefore were not to blame if they ran away. It would be bad strategy for the German commander to become involved in a decisive fight. Neither in the North Sea nor in the Baltic, he asserted, could the Germans attempt for many months any kind of an organized fleet effort such as might have been within their power before the battle.

As a result of the battle, Mr. Balfour declared, the German dream of an invasion of England had been dissipated, and as regarded the blockade and control of the seas the position of the Germans was worse.

### KEEP FLEET LOSS SECRET.

### German Ports Said to be Barred to All—Sailors and Mechanics Called.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, June 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—News has been received in Basle that all German naval ports are internally blockaded and nobody, not even officers, are allowed to enter or go out, while all postal and telegraphic messages are suspended.

These precautions are probably intended to prevent any independent accounts of the recent naval battle leaking out in Germany.

Large numbers of sailors and mechanics serving in the army have been recalled to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven to repair the great damage done both in material and personnel to the High Seas Fleet.

Confirmation has been received from Friedrichshafen that two of the latest Zeppelins were destroyed in the naval battle.

## BRITISH SEA RULE BROKEN, KAISER SAID

### *In Speech to Men of Fleet He Also Declared German Army Had Conquered Foes.*

BERLIN, June 7, (via London.)—In the complete account of the Emperor's speech to the sailors of the fleet at Wilhelmshaven yesterday, which was published here today, the Emperor is quoted as saying that the great naval battle off Jutland had destroyed Great Britain's supremacy on the sea.

"When the great war came," the Emperor said, "envious enemies suddenly attacked the Fatherland. The army, by desperate fighting against superior foes, slowly conquered them one after another. But the fleet waited in vain for a real fight. In numerous individual encounters the navy clearly demonstrated its heroic spirit, but was forced to wait month after month for a general battle.

"Repeated efforts were made to bring the enemy out, but they proved fruitless until the day finally came last week when the gigantic fleet of Albion, ruler of the seas since Trafalgar was fought 100 years ago, appeared in the open surrounded with a nimbus. Instantly our fleet engaged this superior British armada, and with what result? The English fleet was beaten. The first big blow was dealt the English fleet, whose tyrannical supremacy was shattered.

"The news electrified the world and caused unprecedented jubilation everywhere that German hearts beat. Your success in the North Sea fight means that you have added a new chapter to the history of the world. God Almighty steeled your arms and gave you clear eyes to accomplish this.

"I, standing here today as your supreme war lord, thank you from the bottom of my heart. As the representative of the Fatherland I thank you, and in the name of my army I bring you its greetings because you have done your duty unselfishly and only with the one thought that the enemy must be beaten.

"At a time when the enemy is slowly being crushed before Verdun and when our allies have driven the Italians from mountain to mountain you add new glories to our cause. The world was prepared for everything, but not for the victory of the German fleet over the English. The start which you have made will cause fear to creep into the bones of the enemy. What you have done you did for the Fatherland, that in the future it may have freedom of the seas for its commerce. Therefore, I ask you to join me in three cheers for our dearly beloved Fatherland."

## ITALIANS CHECK FOE ALL ALONG THE LINE

### *Coni Zugna Position Held Firmly —Counterattack Near Campo Mulo Successful.*

ROME, June 7.—Checks for the Austrians all along the line of their attack in Southern Tyrol are reported today by the War Office. The important Coni Zugna position in the Adige Valley is still firmly held, while near Campo Mulo, northeast of Asiago, an Italian counterattack was notably successful. The official statement follows:

The enemy on Monday evening repeated his violent attacks, supported by intense artillery fire, against our positions in the upper valley of the Assa, on Monte Spiri and along the Campo Mulo Valley, northeast of Asiago. He was everywhere repulsed with very heavy losses to him. On the heights east of the Campo Mulo we vigorously counterattacked the enemy infantry, pursuing them with the bayonet to the bottom of the valley.

Yesterday along the whole front from the Adige to the Brenta artillery actions occurred. Enemy attempts to attack in the direction of Coni Zugna, in the Adige Valley, and against our positions southeast of Asiago were promptly repelled by our fire.

In the Drava Valley we are continuing our bombardment of the Toblach and Sillian stations.

On the Carnia and Isonzo fronts there has been an intense exchange of bomb and mining warfare, and infantry activity.

## GERMAN SOCIALISTS RENEW PEACE PLEA

### Reichstag Member Declares Greater Efforts Should Follow President Wilson's Speech.

### OTHERS DEMAND TERRITORY

### National Liberals Hold Annexation Is Basis of "Security," but Colonies Are of Minor Importance.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 6, (via The Hague, June 7.)—President Wilson was frequently mentioned in today's Reichstag debate in connection with the Chancellor's speech of yesterday. It was stated emphatically that peace mediation by President Wilson would seem quite insufferable to the Conservative Party. The spokesman for the Socialists declared:

"We will most decidedly fight any fantastic annexation plans. The unsatisfactory answer returned by France and England to the Chancellor's offer of peace undoubtedly necessitates our continuing to defend ourselves against our enemies' attacks, but the war won't thereby be prolonged one day. On the contrary, it will help achieve an honorable peace as sound as possible and make our enemies more inclined to peace.

"The longing for peace is growing among all peoples, and, therefore, one ought not to reject the services of an honorable peace broker. President Wilson's peace speech was greeted with wild protests by the English and a part of our press, but the German people will surely thank an honest, nonpartisan statesman for his mediation. The German Government must still more than heretofore strive with every means in its power to give the nations the eagerly desired peace again."

The National Liberal leader, Bassermann, indicated the standpoint of his strong political friends as follows:

"Never was the military situation more calculated to give heart to Hindenburg's motto: 'Not only hold out, but win,' than today. Nothing is further from my political friends than, from selfish motives, to seek to prolong this frightful war, but what we don't want is the abridgment of the war at the expense of a permanent peace which will give Germany the security it needs against future wars.

"In our opinion the main thing in connection with this security is the extension of Germany's position on the mainland and coast. A great colonial empire, which we, too, strive for, is of minor importance. We will wait and see how much success President Wilson will meet in bringing about a feeling of readiness for peace on the part of our enemies, which, after all, must form the basis of negotiations for our Government in connection with a conference President Wilson has in mind which shall deal with the question of letting every people choose the Government it pleases. The whole Irish, Indian, Egyptian, Boer, and other questions would be brought up, which would certainly not be calculated to bring about a rapid peace."

All political Germany was agog today as a result of the Chancellor's sensational defiance hurled at his political and personal foes in the most dramatic Reichstag session of the war, when, with totally unexpected volcanic eruptiveness, he poured out his long pent-up feelings in a stream of redhot rhetoric and, with his voice shaking from emotion, picked up the underhanded Conservative gauntlet and declared his intention of fighting his foes to a finish.

The astonished house, at first awed, broke into seldom paralleled applause, except for the Old Guard Conservatives and a part of the National Liberals, who answered with a grim silence.

The Chancellor's feud with "the Fronde" will now be fought out in the open. With him are the Pacifists, the Social Democrats, and Progressive Liberal elements, but also the bulk of the Catholic Centre Party, which holds the balance of power.

The Chancellor had to defend himself against the charge of weakness, and in so doing gave the death-blow to the talk of the possibility of successful mediation in the near future. The Chancellor rightly interpreted the faster pulse beat of the German public opinion when he declared the futility of any further peace talk on Germany's part in view of the fact that his repeated intimations of readiness for peace had only drawn scorn from the enemy.

## CZAR'S ARMY TAKES 40,000 PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

many storehouses, and there it is safer. Every day air pirates fly about and throw bombs, and you remain in that frail carriage."

A. A. Brussiloff answers:

"Do not imagine that for the sake of personal security I would lose this splendid 'contact' which I now have with the troops.

A service at the cathedral was at an end and Brussiloff was inspecting the troops:

"There he stood, slim, youthful, in a short jacket, with the monograms on his epaulets and wearing soft hunting boots, with the tops turned down, showing the red morocco lining. Before him passed a squadron of Uhlans, in dismounted order, led by a staff Captain.

"High in the air, under the cloudless sky, gradually descending, like a hovering hawk, flew an Austrian aeroplane. Something glittered in the sunshine, and at a distance of a hundred paces a bomb exploded. It was followed by another. A. A. Brussiloff, his face impassive and immovable, never glanced up, but told the staff Captain, who had stopped speaking when the first bomb exploded, to make haste and say what he had to say, as he might never know if the third bomb were better aimed than the others."

### GREAT MISERY IN AUSTRIA.

### Talk There of Revolution if War Lasts Much Longer, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—A correspondent of The London Times, who "has unusual opportunities of ascertaining the state of feeling and actual position in Austria-Hungary," says that last week an important member of a neutral legation in Vienna wrote:

"Here existence is no longer possible. We have no bread to eat, no milk, no butter, no fat, nothing—absolutely nothing.

"The general misery is indescribable. Everybody talks of an awful revolution if the war lasts much longer. The offensive against Italy has been undertaken in order to keep up the public spirits and because it is hoped that success in that quarter will end the war. Woe betide us if this hope should also fail!"

## RUSSIANS AT KHANIKIN TAKE TURK POSITIONS

### *Earlier Important Successes Against Invaders Claimed by Ottoman General Staff.*

PETROGRAD, June 7.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin concerning operations on the Caucasus front:

In the direction of Erzingan our artillery stopped an offensive movement by large bodies of Turks.

In the direction of Bagdad, in the Khanikin region, we occupied strongly fortified Turkish positions after a fight, and our cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches there, sabring several battalions of the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7, (via London.)—A defeat for the Russians attempting to advance on Bagdad is reported by the Turkish War Office today. Near Khanikin, about eighty-five miles northeast of Bagdad, on May 21, says the statement, the Russians were outmanoeuvred by the Turks and their enveloping columns dispersed and put to flight.

In Turkish Armenia, west of Erzerum, the successful continuation of the Turkish offensive is announced. The text of the statement is as follows:

Mesopotamian Front—Russian forces on the night of May 21 advanced in the direction of Kasr-i-Shirin and Khanikin and in three columns attacked our advanced detachments near Khanikin, while their troops tried to get around our detachments on the right and left wing. They were, however, attacked by our reserves in the flank and rear. The troops on the wings of two other enemy enveloping columns were dispersed, put to disorderly flight, and pursued for some time by our troops. The enemy's losses are estimated at 800, including 100 dead.


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You pay dear because you hesitated.

The great war in Europe is another example. Anybody could see that it would bring a tremendous scarcity in metals, chemicals, dyes and other things, and force high prices. It has. But very few people bought iron or copper, or quinine or dye-stuffs, for the inevitable rise.

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# COLUMBIA GIVES DEGREES TO 2,212

## Many Nations Represented in Graduating Class at 162d Commencement.

## HONORS FOR NOTED MEN

## Joseph H. Choate and Governor McCall Among the Recipients of Doctors' Degrees.

## NAVY MEN ARE GRADUATED

### The School of Journalism Turns Out a Group of Young Women Reporters.

With bands playing and the two thousand candidates for degrees undismayed by the downpour of rain, Columbia University yesterday held its 162d Commencement Day exercises. In the long list of degrees and diplomas awarded appeared 2,212 names, the longest roll ever graduated by the university.

The graduating students came from all over the world, many hailing from China, Japan, India, Russia, and the Philippines.

Joseph H. Choate was a striking figure as he received his degree of Doctor of Laws from the hands of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. At the alumni luncheon he kept the 1,000 graduates of other years in an uproar of laughter as he told one anecdote after another and proclaimed himself as the youngest infant among them all. Wherever he went on the campus he was cheered again and again. He seemed to shake off many of his 84 years as he entered again into the university atmosphere and lived over undergraduate days.

Governor McCall of Massachusetts, who also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, left for the convention in Chicago directly after the conferring of the degrees. The Rt. Rev. Arthur C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, was the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. The degree of Doctor of Letters was bestowed upon Edwin Howland Blashfield, President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the degree of Master of Arts upon Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Director of the New York Public Library, and George Frederick Clover, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

**The Academic Procession.**

The strains of the band stationed in the portico of the Low Library sounding out across the campus at 9:50 announced the beginning of the long academic procession. This was held with due academic formality, but, instead of following the usual route across the campus, over the tunnels, which connect all of the buildings on the campus, were used by reason of the rain.

The Barnard and Teachers' College girls, with their white dresses under their flowing black robes, broke the sombreness of the appearance of 2,000 candidates for degrees in their mortarboards and robes, and a touch of color was lent by the official dress of the members of the Faculty, the Trustees, and candidates for honorary degrees. Dark purple, deep red, orange, blue, and white, green and other colored hoods were worn by the members of the Faculty according to their degrees.

President Butler wore his Dartmouth robe, with the dark purple doctor's hood. This was in honor of Governor McCall. Prior to the outbreak of the war, Dr. Butler used always to wear the scarlet robes of Oxford at commencement, but since the war he has worn only robes of American universities.

One of the striking features of the procession was the appearance of the twenty naval Lieutenants from Annapolis, who completed their work in the Graduate Engineering School and reported yesterday to receive their Master of Science degrees. They wore their full dress uniforms.

**Mr. Choate Was Missing.**

The students had filed into the gymnasium and the members of the Faculty and the officers and Trustees had taken their places before it was discovered that Mr. Choate was not in his appointed place on the platform. The exercises were begun, while search was made for him. He was finally found almost lost among the 3,000 that filled the hall, and immediately joined those on the platform.

The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain of the University, opened the services with prayer, and the President then addressed the students.

"Today a company of young men and young women, numbered by hundreds and almost by thousands," said Dr. Butler, "is about to march out from this great fortress of the mind and soul to undertake the invasion and the conquest of life. I beg of you in that march to turn your footsteps constantly and unthringly toward the Kingdom of Light. The world abounds in great cities, in broad plains, in rich mines, in ample opportunities for what we call personal and professional success; but all these are as Dead Sea fruit, if we have not found our way, each one of us, into the Kingdom of Light.

"It is doubly hard just now to seek the protection and the seclusion of that Kingdom. The world is roaring round about us; the noise and the darkness of a great tempest fills our ears and blinds our eyes. It needs patience, it needs courage, it needs real character, at such a time even to remember that there is a Kingdom of Light and that we wish to possess it."

The 2,212 degrees and diplomas were then conferred by Dr. Butler. Twenty Oriental students received degrees. Two of them, Chia Hang Chien and Ying Tsa-Yu Sze, each received the degree of Master of Science. Eleven of the Far Eastern students received the degree of Master of Arts. Chin Chu and Ahmed Shukri, both graduates of Wisconsin University, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

**Degrees in Journalism.**

Twenty-four students received the degree of Bachelor of Literature in Journalism. The names of five girls appear in the list, among these being that of Rosalind Dunkin Wilson. Her graduation crowned a romance which attracted attention on Columbia campus last Fall. On an assignment from the School of Journalism she met a reporter on one of the New York dailies, and their acquaintanceship rapidly developed into a love affair, and she was married in January.

An Oriental student, Hau Kun Kwon, also completed his studies as a reporter, and will go back to China to pursue the profession of journalism.

Following the exercises the Trustees, the members of the Faculty, and the classes of 1866, 1891, 1906, and 1916 (Law) gathered in the foyer of the library, where each class presented a special memorial gift to the university. Dr. Julian T. Davies of the class of 1866 presented a stained glass window, which is to be placed in Livingston Hall in honor of John Jay, the distinguished member of the class of 1704 of Kings College. Eight members of the class of 1866 remain out of the thirty-two who were graduated from the university when it was in Forty-ninth Street, and most of the surviving members took part in yesterday's exercises.

Victor Mates, on behalf of the class of 1891, presented a fence and gate to be used on the west side of the campus between the Graduate Schools of Mines and Engineering. John Neville Boyle, on behalf of the class of 1906, presented a clock to be erected between Hartley and Livingston Halls and form a part of the Van Amringe Quadrangle to be built in front of these two halls. The class of 1916 (Law) presented a portrait of Frank M. Burdick, Dwight Professor of Law, who retired this year from the Faculty of the School of Law.

**The List of Graduates.**

Following is the list of those who received degrees and diplomas:

BACHELOR OF ARTS. (COLUMBIA.)

Applebaum, E.
Appleby, E. T.
Appleby, F. S.
Atwood, K. C., Jr.
Babcock, E. H., Jr.
Baldwin, J. S., Jr.

(With honors in French and Greek.)

Barker, P. E.
Barna, R. D.
Berick, M.
Bierschenk, W.
Black, D. M.
Blewett, G. F.
Bliss, F. W.
Bucci, N.

(With highest honors in English Literature and History.)

Chapin, J. P.
Corry, R. T.
Craven, J. D.
Cronyn, G. W.
Deegan, J. F.
De Renne, W. W.
Duncan, J. D.
Engel, S.

(With honors in English Literature and History.)

Evens, L. W.
Everson, D. R.
Feinberg, S. C.
Finkle, P.
Fleck, H. D.
Foster, H. C.
Francis, L. R.
Franklin, R. D.
Frey, W. G., Jr.
Furia, J. J.
Gildner, F. W. C.
Glennie, A. C.

(With high honors in French and History.)

Guggenheim, R. M.
Hammerstein, O.
Hanaway, R. C.
Hasslinger, F. E.
Herman, S.
Herrick, R. M.
Homlet, H.
Horowitz, L.
Huske, J. B.
Johanson, A. M.
Kane, R. F.
Kashden, H. A.
Killough, W. H. D.
Klausner, D. M.
Krandle, H. M.
Krulewitch, M. L.
Kupfer, M. F.
Lady, C. H.
Laguardia, C. G. B.

(With high honors in French and Italian.)

Lamb, H. A.
Levine, J.
Loeb, A. M.
Louria, H. W.
McCracken, R. W.
MacLachlan, H. J.
Mahon, E. J.
Mariano, J. H.
Mayer, A.
Mayer, D. L.
Mayer, H. W.
Miller, H. V.
Montgomery, R. B.
Morris, W.
Munro, T.
Newburger, M. J.
Omalley, C. A.
Orlianszky, L. L.
Osswalt, R. L.
Padwa, F.
Passarelli, L. A.
Perry, R. R.

(With high honors in English Literature and Philosophy.)

Petchtle, C. R.
Pfeiffer, A.
Rabinowitz, H. R.
Reagan, D. J.
Reeder, R. R., Jr.
Roberts, G. H., Jr.
Rotgard, J.
Rowland, F. H.
Salvatore, F. J.

(With honors in French and Spanish.)

Samuels, S. S.
Scherpich, E. A.
Schoensett, E.
Shanholt, H.
Siegler, J.
Sulzberger, S. U.
Turner, J. L.
Waldron, J. W.
Wechsler, A. L.

(With highest honors in Chemistry and Mathematics.)

Weed, I.
Whitehouse, F. V.
Williams, G.

(With high honors in English Literature and Philosophy.)

Wise, R.
Wood, F. A.
Zoellner, H. W.
Roseff, A.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Acosta, J. A., Jr.
Allison, J. W., Jr.
Baer, S.
Barone, M. A.
Barsky, G.
Bartow, S., Jr.
Baumeister, F.
Beck, R. D.
Bernstein, P.

(With honors in Mathematics.)

Brainerd, H. R.
Briant, C. L.
Buermeyer, H. A.
Chen, Chia-Haun.
Clark, W. R.
Cochran, G. G., Jr.
Cohen, S. L.
Cohn, C. E.
Corbett, W. H.
Cornwall, C.
Cranch, W.
Cudlipp, J. M.
Currier, G. S.
Curt, W. E.

(With highest honors in Mathematics and Physics.)

Daley, G. D.
Dinnerstein, M.
Durkin, W. J.
Eisner, J.
Fox, E. B., Jr.
Freedman, I.

(With honors in English Literature.)

Gilliespie, H. C.
Goerlich, A. C.
Hagemeyer, F. H.
Hall, F. C.
Haskins, R. T.
Hastings, F. A.
Helms, H. H.
Hanna, W.
Hickey, T. E.
Huang, Tien-Ming.
Jewett, F. W.
Johanson, F. O.
Josephson, B. M.
Kahn, C. L.
Kimbel, W. A.

(With honors in Mathematics.)

Kornsand, M. B.
Lee, C. C.
McCallum, K. L.
Naumer, H. A.
Norton, A. W.
Norton, T. J.
Rado, H. F.
Rahmann, W.
Randolph, W. G.

(With honors in Chemistry.)

Roberts, H. L.
Rosenblatt, J.
Rubenstein, J. H.
Rubin, H. S.
Schwanda, W. E.
Scofield, G. W.
Seng, S. H.
Shanholt, H. H.
Shea, E. H.
Shealy, W. S.
Siegel, B.
Simonds, F. M., Jr.
Steiner, L.
Steiner, W. H.
Taylor, W. D.
Thacher, C. O.
Thompson, R. W.
Teal, M. C.
Vom Saal, R. E.
Watt, R. W.
Weller, E. W.
Zimmer, D. B.

BACHELOR OF ARTS. (BARNARD.)

Ackerman, F. R.
Albert, Estelle.
Albrecht, Bertha M., (cum laude.)
Alexander, Betty R.
Appley, Daisy M.
Augur, Helen.
Bailey, Alice.
Barnes, Gladys O.
Batts, Madeleine A.
Battle, Ella.
Berghaus, Elsa L.
Bianchi, Lola M.
Bloch, Stella.
Blondel, Dorothy M.
Buonocore, Bettina.
Burtenshaw, Amy.
Campbell, Miriam L.
Carothers, Florence E.
Chancellor, Marie L.
Cheatham, I. M. B.
Child, Francenia S.
Cohen, Dora M.
Davies, Jessie H.
Davies, Maude H.
Davis, Margaret P.
Dean, Isabel.
Dilley, Madalena. (magna cum laude.)
Divine, Martha M.
Dunphy, Gertrude.
Van Duyn, Evelyn H.
Edwards, Nelle C.
Elliott, Eleanore D.
Exstein, Lillian R.
Fajans, Caroline R.
Farrell, Mary D.
Fischer, Edith I.
Franklin, Alice D.
Fraser, Dorothy E.
Fries, Margaret E.
Gianella, Camilla F.
Grossman, Edith.
Gutner, Pauline A.
Hall, Dorothy.
Hanley, Kathleen V.
Harling, Evelyn L.
Hecht, Rita.
Hogan, Olive R.
Hooker, Susan J.
Hubbard, Eleanor H.
Hughes, Mary F.
Hulskamp, M. V.
Jacoby, Jeanne H., (cum laude.)
Kats, Yetta.
Kelmer, Marie J.
Kelly, Marian R.
King, Margaret C.,

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE. (BARNARD.)

Levy, T. (cum laude.)
Reaser, D. Yvonne
Reif, I. F., (cum laude.)
Trowbridge, K. F.
Walther, H. E.
Youngs, H. C.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Adams, P. E.
Almand, R.
Bardsley, W. W.
Barnett, R.
Barrett, C.
Beck, P. J.
Bellamy, E. H.
Berliner, J.
Blackmar, A. E., Jr.
Blackwell, J. M.
Blythe, P. R.
Blythe, W. R.
Bogle, F. L.
Booth, F.
Brinton, H. H.
Burchell, J. V.
Burgess, C.
Butler, C.
Butterworth, Jr., G. F.
Cadman, J.
Caldwell, G. C.
Capshaw, C. P.
Capshaw, H. P.
Carnall, W. C.
Castruccio, C. M.
Catzen, B. H.
Chester, W. M.
Claes, J. S.
Cox, R. S.
Cohen, S.
Conger, F. L.
Couts, J. F.
Davenport, R. La.
Davidson, R. L.
Demuth, W.
Dillie, D. H.
Dimon, H. H.
Douglas, A. M.
Eckels, C.
Ehrman, S. L.
Embury, D. A.
Falk, E.
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Gates, M. N.
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Gettis, H.
Gellhorn, F. E.
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Griffin, J. G.
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Hann, G., Jr.
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Hearn, C. G.
Herkert, H. J., Jr.
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Hochstein, L. L.
Hoffman, J.
Hotchkiss, H. G.
Hubbard, M. D., Jr.
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Jones, D. C., Jr.
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Manjoney, F.
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Messing, A.
Morrison, H. F.
Nemser, M.
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O'Connor, A. J.
Osserman, H. A.
Pyle, E.
Radin, M. J.
Randall, J. A.
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Rosenman, J. D.

ENGINEER OF MINES.

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Salomon, A. V.
Sanmann, L. F.
Schleussner, R. C.
Scholz, "S."
Schram, C. F. N.
Shatara, F. I.
Shibley, G. S.
Smith, G. B.
Stadie, W. C.
Steinhelz, R.
Stevens, N. C.
Strumwasser, S.
Swee, W. Y.
Tracy, W. W.
Trippe, C. M.
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Mandell, A. J. E.

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Goldman, M. R.
Groman, A.
Grossman, H.
Hallmann, R. F.
Hutton, H. S.
Kane, R. C.
Kuchar, J. J.
Medine, S.
Merckel, F. G.
Moeller, L. N.
Mouquin, L. H. F.
Nabow, D.
Neinken, M. L.
Nevitt, H. G.
Nyland, F. C.
O'Reilly, W. T.
Posner, H.
Rockman, A. S.
Romeo, J.
Rosalsky, M. D.
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Schwartz, A.
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Williamson, R. G.
Wohlgemuth, M. W.
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ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

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Bernstein, D. M.
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Carroll, J. D.
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Dickie, D. F.
Guterman, H.
Hamdi, A. F.
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Von Helmburg, F. H.
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Pinto, A.
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Greenwald, L.
Hanlon, J. T.
Harper, P. S.
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Johnson, S. T., Jr.
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CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

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Groton, T., Jr.
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Harvitt, A.
Hubbell, J. P.
Kempf, N. W.
Kilbourne, K. A.
Lambert, N. D.
Peters, F. F.
Petersen, C. W.
Randolph, C. T., Jr.
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Steffens, J. A.
Stone, R. H.
Wurster, W. F.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Chia Hang Chien. Ying Tse-Yu Sze.

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Green, R. M.
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McComb, D. Q.
McCoy, W. D.
Marek, E. L.
Webb, C. A.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Badt, H. A.
Baush, R. O.
Bennett, R. H.
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Brainerd, F. A.
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Roberts, Henriette W.
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Rovelstad, E. A.
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Ashcraft, Jean.
Bach, Frieda A.
Bacon, H. C.
Baldwin, Dora E.
Barber, Marion V.
Barrus, Lena.
Barry, Mary.
Beaty, Mary L.
Becker, Margaret G.
Beckler, Florence.
Bell, Dorothy I.
Bennett, Mary E.
Bletsch, Evelyn F.
Bliss, Pauline.
Billings, Flora E.
Blackleton, Helen.
Blake, H. R.
Blauvelt, W. H.
Bond, R.
Booth, Alma D.
Booth, Julia E.
Boothby, A.
Bosworth, M. Blanche
Bowman, C. A.
Boyd, Beatrice F.
Braithwaite, Ruth E.
Braman, J.
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Burdett, Mildred
Burke, Amie F.
Burke, Emma J.
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Burns, R. L.
Byrnes, Margaret.
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Campiglia, Sylvia.
Carpenter, Sara E.
Carr, Kathryn L.
Carrigan, Rose A.
Case, Jennie F.
Casteen, Marie L.
Chamberlayne, Neste.
Chase, May B.
Cheifets, Sadie.
Clark, Anna W.
Clark, Hazel L.
Clark, Jessie A.
Clarke, Chloe S.
Clinton, Lucile W.
Cohn, Miriam.
Coleman, Lucy S.
Collins, Isabel.
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Collins, W. F.
Colman, Anna.
Combas, A. L. H.
Constantine, J. H.
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Cooper, Irma J.
Cooper, Leona F.
Cooper, Lucy F.
Corbett, Hannah B.
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Cummings, Jr., A. J.
Curry, Louise R.
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Day, Ruetta T.
De Haven, Ella L.
Dickinson, Dorothy.
Dills, Margaret C.
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Dougal, Margaret P.
Dougherty, Elinor D.
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Dunn, Grace A.
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Edsall, Marion W.
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Epstean, Ethel R.
Everson, Adelaide.
Fails, Laura E.
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Field, Eleanore A.
Filigetti, G.
Fishbeck, E. R.
Fisher, Katharine A.
Florer, Alice.
Frank, G.
Frankfurter, Em'elie.
Fraps, Katherine.
Galbraith, Lillian.
Garrett, Clara L.
Gaul, Mary E.
Gibson, Agnes K.
Gilman, Helen C.
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Glaser, Amanda.
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Goepp, A.
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Haffele, Edith R.
Haim, Helen Hay.
Hamilton, Jean.
Hancock, Myrtle I.
Harden, Mary.
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Herrick, Lena B.
Herman, Benedict G.
Hill, Doane.
Hoffman, Lillian C.
Holden, Bertha A.
Howell, Gen' d'Ave'y
Howes, Ruth.
Hsu, Emily S.
Hubbard, Marion.
Hummer, Harriet M.
Huntington Josephine.
Huntington, Kath. E.
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Hutton, Anna D.
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Jarvis, Beatrice W.
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Jeter, Bessie H.
Johnson, Mildred E.
Johnson, Ruth.
Johnston, Edith A.
Johnston, Jessie E.
Johnston, T. W.
Jones, Mary E.
Kearney, Leo I.
Kern, Frances R.
Kersey, P.
Keys, Elisabeth M.
Kieffer, Nora A.
Kiley, Margaret V.
Kilts, Ethel L.
Kinley, Claribel.
Kisch, Elsa Helene.
Kleinknecht, Kath.
Knapp, Harriet E.
Knight, Louise D.
Knox, Edith M.
Kopp, Lillian D.
Landon, Marion L.
Landrine, Margt A.
Lapham, Mary D.
Latimar, Jean.
Law, Gertrude.
Lawrence, Mary M.
Lawton, Wilhelmine.
Lemon, Edith-belle.
Leonard, Eleanor C.
Levin, I.
Livermore, Marcia J.
Lobsenz, Margaret.
Lord, Marion W.
Lanyer, Cleo V.
McCarthy, Agnes E.
McCrum, Alma.
McDowell, Mabel C.
McGavock, Emilly G.
McGraw, Miriam.
McKalvey, Jessie R.
Magid, Frances.
Mason, Alice H.
Mathews, Achsah O.
Meacham, Lucy H.
Meitsler, Ada V.
Memory, Mildred F.
Miller, Elizabeth C.
Miller, Genevieve R.
Miller, Ruth S.
Moffat, Ethel.
Moller, Louise M.
Morgan, Frances S.
Morro, R.
Morse, Katherine.
Murphy, Agatha C.
Murphy, M. Virginia.
Newcomb, Mary J.
Nolan, J. F.
Noonan, Margaret E.
Norris, Ina.
O'Leary, Margaret L.
O'Neale, Lila M.
Packhaus, Louise F.
Paul, Elsa M.
Pawar, Radhabai.
Peene, Emma L.
Peet, Grace E.
Peet, Ruth L.
Peters, Ruth.
Petersen, Anna J.
Phillips, Lillian A.
Pitcairn, Fannie.
Pittman, Martha S.
Quillinan, Rita L.
Potter, Edna.
Powell, Ethel M.
Powell, Lucy L.
Powell, Marion W.
Pryor, Blanche.
Purefoy, Lucy.
Quigley, Jessie G.
Randall, Bessie.
Reeve, Mary T.
Reigart, Katharine M.
Reilly, Marie M.
Reumann, Mrs. M. B.
Richardson, Isabel C.
Richardson, Mary B.
Riggs, Ellen M.
Robertson, Louise J.
Schaefer, Evelyn E.
Schiffenhaus, Ida.
Schlesinger, Beatrice.
Schmitt, Helen F.
Schwartz, Marion K.
Simonson, Alice.
Smart, Winifred V.
Smith, Greta E.
Smith, Helen E.
Smith, Jane F.
Smith, Mary A.
Souder, Mary A.
Squires, Martha C.
Storms, Dorothy E.
Strafer, Eleanor M.
Takamori, Fuji.
Taliaferro, Carrie B.
Tannahill, Sallie B.
Taylor, Harriet O.
Taylor, Lillian B.
Teed, Ida.
Temple, Jane.
Terhune, Irma G.
Terrill, Estelle W.
Thomas, Martha C.
Tibbetts, Helen.
Tingley, Georgia.
Townsend, Clara P.
Towse, Anna B.
Treat, Nola.
Trench, Amy Helen.
Tritsa, Flora.
True, Eunice M.
Tuttle, Helen L.
Underwood, Helen A.
Vanuxem, Louisa.
Vanuxem, Mary.
Wadsworth, Lelia J.
Wagenwoord, Alice.
Wagoner, Jessie C.
Wallace, Mary E.
Walsh, Elizabeth A.
Wanner, Dora E.
Warren, Gertrude L.
Watts, Mabel N.
Weber, Edith.
Welch, Florence M.
Wells, Bettina B.
Wente, Elizabeth K.
West, Grace E.
Weston, Marion J.
Wheeler, Carrie L.
White, Lillian.
Whittington, Mary C.
Whyte, Marion T.
Wilxander, Helga A.
Williams, Irma N.
Williamson, Mabel E.
Winchell, Jessie A.
Woodward, E. V. A.
Woxmann, Caroline J.
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Saybolt, R. F.
Woody, C.

Bamberger, Florence.
Porter, Lucius C.
Baker, F. L.
Beveridge, J. H.
Brooks, T. L.
Brooks, W. G.
Carrick, C. M.
Chittenden, M. D.
Clevenger, A. W.
Cooper, G. E.
Diehel, C. F.
Drew, F. L.
Dubois, F. A.
Freeman, L. N.
Harley, W.
Harper, M. H.
Hawes, E. D.
Hodges, W. T.
Hotchkiss, E. A.
Hu, I. T.
Johnson, W. F.
Lamberton, H. H.
Leary, D. B.
Loomis, W.
McElfish, R. C.
McLure, J. R.
Marsh, La V. A.
Musselman, F. E.
Newton, J. L.
Norton, H. B.
Pere, O. E.
Randall, F. O.
Reavis, G. H.
Redman, F. S.
Smith, F. O.
Swartz, P. W.
Sydner, E. W.
Tarman, E. L.
Wixom, E. C.
Wood, C. C.
Aldrich, B. McC.
Baldwin, R. D.
Bent, J.
Brown, F. S.
Chase, L. S.
Cockrell, E. T.
Engelhardt, F.
Hasty, S. G.
Hoffsommer, W. E.
Martin, T. D.
Melrose, P. C.
O'Connell, Cora.
Schantin, G. W.
Smith, L. B.
Stephens, L. W.
Lanning, I. M.
Hambright, J. B.
Henry, D. W.
Michaelson, Klara M.
Waldorf, Virginia A.
Gunby, Olive M.
Howard, Harriet E.
McCarty, Stella A.
Davidson, Beulah E.
Barney, Anna L.
Hamilton, May.
Brooks, F. D.
Faithfull, C. M.
Irion, T. W. H.
Lew, T. T.
MacCormick, A. H.
Tear, Lulu G.
Weed, Bertha E.
Zimmerman, J.
Ivins, L. S.
Kiefer, Hannah A.
Hinds, Ella A.
Seymour, Mary F.
Watson, Ellen F.
Brady, Lena E.
Dallup, Hattie May
Ker, Leona M.
Stiles, Kathryn J.
Wilson, Nellie E.
Wolfe, Carmie S.
Bongs, F.
Comey, Gertrude J.
Finley, Ethel E.
Flynn, Margaret K.
Gibson, Frances E.
Hamilton, Alma M.
Houlihan, Margaret.
Jacoba, M. L.
Marble, Anna T.
Martin, Mary H.
Newell, Ethel.
Partridge, Ruth G.
Phelps, Emily S.
Wheeler, Alice M.
Williams, Helen W.
Colburn, Elisabeth.
Piper, Wilhelmina P.
Bitterman, A.
Bowman, Helen E.
Goetzinger, Kath. E.
Granston, Georgia M.
Fein, J.
Welsh, Hazel M.
Lang, Isoline L.
Bader, Harriet A.
Russelle, Mary C.
Evans, Fannie.
Hopkins, Mary M.
Jones, S. S.
Moore, Margera H.
Yierling, Clara.
Warburton, Lucy A.
Webb, Ethel W.
Winn, Hattie L.
Bell, Viola M.
Blythe, Mary E.
Brinton, Ella.
Feeney, Clara M.
Heflin, Bess.
Manchester, (Mrs.) M. C.
Monach, Helen.
Watte, Charlotte A.
Bach, Frieda A.
Beacon, Elisabeth L.
Dole, Ethel M.
Goodson, Meta T.
Gamble, Mary E.
Graves, Frances C.
Hancock, Fanny A.
Hanna, Martha J.
Heflin, Bess.
Jadwin, D.
Johnson, Margaret M.
Latzer, Irma A.
Law, Gertrude.
Mann, Elisabeth.
Riggs, Ellen E.
Rolfe, Amy C.
Wherry, Marie.
York, Gertrude I.
Elliott, L. P.
Feeney, M.
Gipps, Hilda M.
Hall, R. M.
Halloran, W. F.
Patrick, Sara L.
Reisner, W. L.
Roddy, Gary.
Bonnet, Mamie A.
Hansen, Vida I.
Wall, Mary E.
Boland, Madeline.
Le Count, Adelaide.
Lapo, Charles.
Wilson, Nellie E.
Fishback, E. H.
Woodward, Mrs. E. V.
Scott, Katherine.
Coleman, Lucy S.
Field, Eleanor A.
Hill, Donna I.
Hines, Jessie S.
Korn, Frances R.
Takamori, F.
Curtade, Sara E.
Duke, Lucy W.
Gant, Mary E.
Kaye, Elizabeth M.
Turner, R.
Bunce, E.
Clark, Anna W.
Cooper, Leona F.
Herrick, Lena B.
Miller, Ruth S.
Treat, Nola.
Billings, Flora E.
Booth, Julia E.
Carpenter, Sara E.
Kiely, Margaret V.
Lobsens, Margaret.
Morse, Katherine M.
Powell, Lucy L.
Randall, Regina.
Sisk, Mary E.
Sloan, Mary J.
Tawse, Anna B.
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Oglesby, Elisabeth V.
Teet, Ida.
Browne, Martha S.
Buckley, Anna M.
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Collins, Mary M.
Dougherty, Elinor D.
Everson, Adelaide.
Garrett, Clara L.
Hilton, Virginia.
Kinsey, Evelyn R.
Miller, Elisabeth C.
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Pollitzer, Anita L.
Recio, Fleurette A.
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Wilhite, Blanche S.
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Albrecht, Bertha.
Glaser, Amanda.

MASTER OF ARTS IN EDUCATION AND IN PRACTICAL ARTS.

Aldrich, B. McC.
Allen, J. H.
Ashwill, Agnes.
Backer, Harriet A.
Baker, F. L.
Baldwin, H. D.
Ball, Lois F.
Bamberger, Flor. S.
Blake, Anna R.
Bluhm, S.
Boghosian, H. B.
Bolger, Julia V.
Boon, H. O.
Booth, F.
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Bosniak, J.
Botsford, J. B.
Bowen, R. H.
Brantham, C.
Bridgeman, C. T.
Brimhall, D. R.
Broches, L.
Brooks, T. L.
Brooks, W. G.
Brown, E. Jr.
Brown, Gladys A.
Brown, Maud McC.
Bull, D.
Burch, Hattie E.
Burmeister, Nellie C.
Burne, Eleanor.
Burnham, Mabel T.
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Byrnes, Agnes M. H.
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Caldwell, G. D.
Calvert, Julia de B.
Camp, C. L.
Cannon, Mary A.
Carmichael, W. S.
Carnall, W. C.
Carrick, C. M.
Carroll, D. DeW.
Carson, Alice S.
Cary, L. P.
Chang, C. C.
Chard, W. G.
Chen, Y.
Chittenden, M. D.
Chiu, Yan Tsz.
Chiu, Vermier Y.
Christie, Jean O.
Clancey, Helen S.
Clark, Ada R.
Clarke, Laura.
Coatsworth, Elizabeth.
Cocks, E.
Coffin, Isabella P.
Cogan, Lucy G.
Cohn, M.
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Cornell, Louise.
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Crocker, Nellie J.
Dady, Florence.
Davis, A. F.
Deacon, Elisabeth L.
DeBra, A. H.
DeMaris, Anna G.
Diller, Helen E.
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Doggett, Carita A. L.
Doland, Sarah M.
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Dube, H. H.
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Dwyer, W.
Eberson, F.
Eden, Jane.
Eletz, Anna.
Engelhardt, F.
Fancher, P. A.
Fant, Anne La.
Farrell, Grace M.
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Fenill, R.
Fileky, Antoinette.
Fitzgerald, Eleanor M.
Fitzhugh, Margaret O.
Folk, Ira C.
Franklin, Marjorie L.
Freeman, W. D.
Freeman, R. H.
Friedman, Bella.
Friedman, Sarah R.
Friedmann, Ern. L.
Fuller, W.
Fullerton, Gwen. M.
Garrett, L. E.
deGarmo, Marg. F.
Gergen, B. P.
Gildner, Laura M.
Gillman, J. M.
Glenn, R. C.
Goldberg, J. A.
Goldberg, Nellie E.
Goldman, Julia.
Goodale, Grace H.
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Gordon, H. E.
Gordon, P.
Graff, F. W.
Graham, F. P.
Grandy, F. L.
Granger, F. G.
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Hafey, Elleen C.
Hall, Louise M.
Hambright, E. L.
Hamilton, Alma M.
Hanna, Martha J.
Harbeson, J. W.
Harley, W. F.
Harmar, E. S.
Hasty, S. G.
Hatch, Grace M.
Heath, Bessie.
Helmseth, W.
Henderson, Elizabeth R.
Henderson, H. L.
Hendrian, A. W.
Henry, D. W.
Herson, G.
Herman, B. C.
Hiemenge, J. J.
Hilbern, Rita.
Hines, A. F.
Hirschonsohn, B. H.
Hirshleifer, L. J.
Hoey, Jennie M.
Hoffman, C. J., Jr.
Holmes, D. C. W.
Hood, F. K.
Horner, F. G.
Horton, Irene A.
Howritz, M.
Hotchkiss, E. A.
Houlihan, Mary A.
Hoyt, Elsie Phebe.
Huang, H. L.
Hucker, G. J.
Hummer, Edna C.
Jackson, J. D.
Jacoby, Jeanne M.
Jacobs, M. L.
James, Vern.
Jaques, Margaret P.
Johnson, G. R.
Johnson, Luella.
Johnson, Margaret M.
Johnson, W. E.
Jordan, G. L.
Kadison, A.
Kaplan, Mary.
Kaufman, S.
Keddy, J. L.
Keith, Mary C

# N. Y. U. SENDS FORTH ITS LARGEST CLASS

**Degrees Won by 743 Students with Highest Average Scholarship in School's History.**

**SIX FAMOUS MEN HONORED**

**Dr. Pritchett, In Address, Favors Preparedness, but Not College Military Training.**

The largest class in the history of New York University received diplomas yesterday at the eighty-fourth annual commencement. With those who will receive degrees today from the School of Commerce, the total of graduates is 743, nearly 100 more than last year.

The exercises will be held in the Gould Memorial Library, and the Acting Chancellor, the Rev. George Alexander, President of the University Council, conferred the degrees.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon the Rev. William Henry Demarest, President of Rutgers College, Doctor of Divinity; the Rev. William H. Kephart, pastor of the North Congregational Church, the Bronx, Doctor of Divinity; John Hyatt Brewer, composer, of Brooklyn, Doctor of Music; William Merritt Chase, artist, of New York, Doctor of Laws; Judge Alfred Henry Page, a Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Doctor of Laws; Dr. Daniel W. Hering, Dean Emeritus of the New York University Graduate School, Doctor of Laws.

Among those who attended the exercises yesterday morning was James Renwick Thompson of Newburg-on-the-Hudson. He is in his ninety-fourth year, and was graduated from the university in the class of 1847. For the first since his graduation in 1843 Lewis Benedict Reid, the oldest living graduate was unable to attend, being absent in Los Angeles, Cal.

**Dr. Pritchett's Address.**

The formal address to the graduating class was delivered by Henry S. Pritchett, President of the Carnegie Foundation. He opposed compulsory military training in American colleges, but advised that college men recognize the need for national preparedness.

Mr. Pritchett pointed to a growing tendency to abandon important national questions almost as readily as they are defined by politicians and presented to the people. "In America," he declared, "we are more and more inclined to take up an issue of far-reaching importance, listen to our politicians and our newspapers for a month or a year while they discuss it, and then drop it for a new sensation. The daily newspaper and the talking politician are at one in the appetite for new issues, for new sensations, for new appeals to popular feeling.

"The world is full of passion and suffering. America, as the largest neutral country, feels the reflection both of the passion and of the suffering. Out of this situation has suddenly sprung the question of military preparedness. It is the response of our growing consciousness of national needs and national duty. The talkers have filled the air with suggestions. The danger is that after six months of emotion the whole conception may be supplanted by some other emotional issue which forms the basis of the daily news."

Concerning the suggestion that military training be incorporated in the curriculums of colleges the speaker asked the question: "Can the college do the work for which it exists and at the same time train men for the military service in such fashion as to count for national readiness if the need arises?"

After telling the history of this means of giving military training as exemplified by the system adopted under the Morrill act of 1862 Mr. Pritchett showed that the original purpose of the law had not been fulfilled in operation, and indicated that the idea of training a soldier in this way was impractical.

**Misconception of Education.**

"Senator Morrill's statement that the military training to be given in these colleges could replace that of West Point and Annapolis arose out of a fundamental misapprehension concerning education and the technical character of military service," declared Mr. Pritchett. "His statement is against all educational experience as well as against all military history. Military service is distinctly a technical calling. In order to prepare men for any technical calling the training must be exact, intensive, thorough. That training which is superficial and fragmentary makes against the very spirit of technical performance. It is not too much to say that the contribution of the land grant colleges to the preparation of a reserve of citizen soldiery is practically negligible. The mistake lies in the assumption of our legislators that military training could be made a by-product of a college course. To train a soldier in any effective sense means intensive work in the field under competent officers and for sufficient time to learn the business of a soldier."

Mr. Pritchett urged the importance of realizing the need for every member of the community to attain a certain military experience and a fair attitude toward military life.

"There has grown up in our country, and particularly amongst those most active in the cause of international peace, a readiness to discredit and to belittle the military service, a tendency to discourage young men of high character from entering the army or the navy. A life in either of these services presents to the energetic, devoted, and patriotic American, a finer prospect than selling bonds in Wall Street," declared the speaker. "To belittle this life, to minimize its value as compared with other vocations, is to strike a blow at that spirit which underlies all loyalty and all service."

**Prizes for Scholarship.**

In connection with the morning program, Dean Archibald L. Bouton announced the award of prizes for distinction in scholastic work in the College of Arts and Pure Science as follows:

Ogden Butler Classical Fellowship—John T. Kaemmerlen, Haverstraw, N. Y.

A. Ogden Butler Philosophical Fellowship—(Not awarded for 1916-17.)

James Gordon Bennett Prize—Charles K. Feinberg, Newark, N. J.

Herman Ridder German Prize—Raymond Philip Marinpot.

Frederick Seward Gibson Prize—Louis M. Webber.

Sherborne Vernon Damerel Memorial Prize—Phillips Carlin, New York.

George Augustus Sandham Prizes—First, Phillips Carlin; second, W. H. Draper, Jr., and Louis Davidson.

William K. Gillett Gold Medal—John T. Kaemmerlen.

MacDonald Memorial Prizes in Public Speaking—First, Wilbur Francis Lucas; second, Joseph R. Garland.

Class of 1907 Debating Medals—Phillips Carlin, Otto Stegeman, David Weshner; bars, George C. Brown, William H. Draper, Jr., Archibald J. Nichol, and Leon Sternberger.

Dean Charles H. Snow made the awards of prizes and fellowships in the School of Applied Science, as follows:

William A. Hoe Junior Sanitary Engineering Prize—Herman D. Gunther.

Samuel Duryea Fellowship—John A. Inwright.

William H. Inman Fellowship in Science—Frederick Owen Irelan.

Prizes awarded in other schools of the university were:

Washington Square College—Alumni Medal for Excellence in Scholarship, William Abner Barber, East Orange, N. J.

School of Pedagogy—The New York University Philosophical Society Prize, M. Willis Greenfield.

Law School—Examination Prize, Herbert Hartley Ramsey.

Medical College—The Glover C. Arnold Prize in Surgery, Daniel B. Lynch.

Valentine Mott Medals—Gold, Bertram Krugman; bronze, Emerson Noll.

At the awarding of degrees to graduates of the college at University Heights, Dean A. L. Bouton spoke of the remarkable record in scholarship attained by members of the class. For the four-year course the average grade in studies was 83.65 per cent., and is the highest grade ever registered by the graduating class of the College of Arts and Pure Science. The honor students in the various departments of study were announced to be: Biology, J. H. Felton; French, Phillips Carlin; history, Joseph Jame; Latin, William L. Darling; Greek, Benjamin Rabinowitz.

Among those who received degrees was Irving Obershut of New York, who has attended the university for ten years, and who became a B. S. and a J. D., at the exercises yesterday. Besides these laurels, he had already affixed four sets of academic symbols to his name, having received every available degree in the Washington Square College, the Law School, and the School of Commerce.

Fifteen women lawyers became bachelors of law. Among the graduates are five Chinese and four Japanese. The Chinese are: Tse-ki Chow and Kung-Kuan, graduates of the School of Commerce; Yom-Tong Kwok and Paak San Mok, who graduated from the Washington Square College, and Chang-ho Jiugow Hu, who received the degree Master of Pedagogy. The Japanese graduates are: Kantari Imamura, Toshimara Matsuura, and Yohichi Tage, in the School of Commerce, and Tsuneta Takehara, in the Graduate School.

Two women received advanced degrees for study in law. They were Bertha Adele Miller, New York, and Ruth Statesis Wychokoff of Jamaica.

With the graduating exercises of the School of Commerce, to be held this afternoon at University Heights, when 238 students of commercial science will receive their diplomas, the university will conclude its formal commencement program. The principal feature of the School of Commerce program will be the conferring of honorary degrees, Doctor of Commercial Science, upon Jacob H. Schiff and Elijah W. Sells. At this time also, Dean Joseph French Johnson will announce the award of prizes in the commerce department of the university.

Those who received degrees yesterday were:

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

O. E. Acker, P. Carlin, H. I. Chiert, W. L. Darling, L. S. Davidson, C. K. Feinberg, E. J. Fixman, W. E. Frerichs, J. Havender, J. Jame, J. T. Kaemmerlen, L. Le Bel, M. Mendelsohn, B. Rabinowitz, P. Reznikoff, L. M. Weber, W. S. Woolworth.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PURE SCIENCE.

W. A. Cromie, W. K. Doggett, W. H. Draper, J. H. Felton, R. W. Doye, L. J. Greenburg, T. E. Schulte, Jr., W. H. Webb, R. V. Tuers, M. Soltes.

DEGREE OF CIVIL ENGINEER.

W. W. Ahrens, B. S., E. Balaban, B. S., E. E. Estrada, B. S., E. H. Kearney, B. S., H. Kennard, B. S., F. E. Kohl, Jr., B. S., J. Krakauer, B. S., J. L. McDonald, B. S., F. E. Mandel, B. S., E. A. O'Donnell, B. S., F. Oleri, B. S., W. R. Roe, B. S., A. Schulman, B. S., W. S. Smith, B. S., N. W. Sultzer, B. S., T. A. van Ginhn, B.S., T. A. Voskamp, B. S., R. M. Wellwood, B.S., L. S. Youngling, B. S.

DEGREE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

W. E. Woodcock, B.S., H. K. Young, B. S.

DEGREE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEER.

H. F. Merritt, B. S., M. G. Wolf, B. S., G. B. Zimmele, B. S.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

I. Aaronson, W. A. Brennan, F. J. Gilloon, J. H. Guest, H. D. Gunther, J. W. Levenson, H. F. Pfau, L. Swartzberg, A. G. Voska, M. J. White.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

F. R. H. Halama, G. W. Hubbell, J. A. Inwright, H. A. Jaffe, A. F. Lent, J. S. Patchin, C. A. Pines, F. H. Snyder, W. P. Stroud, Jr., E. M. Zimmele.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

L. Campagnoli, E. Feld, S. Glovitz, F. G. Irelan, B. Kaplowitz, C. H. Levin, R. C. J. Somers, F. Steen-Moller, C. Waldman.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, (Washington Square College.)

F. F. Fasullo, Elizabeth I. Howard, Ana M. Martin, Josephine Munson, (magna cum laude,) Rose M. Normandeau, Gladys Crowell.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, (Washington Square College.)

H. E. Aldinger, A. D. Allen, T. Axel, W. A. Barber, summa cum laude, A. Bowie, I. V. Burger, cum laude, G. S. Cremer, Amy Dunlap, cum laude, T. A. Feeney, A. B. Fiman, Bessie A. Gladding, cum laude, H. J. Greenberg, M. Greenberg, Miriam Greenburg, H. H. Hawkins, Mary A. Horn, D. A. Howell, D. C. Ingalls, J. J. Kerby, Jr., H. A. Krail, cum laude, Gladys F. Kroeger, B. B. Goodman, Ella M. Schermerhorn, B. R. Fisher, F. H. Rea, W. C. B. Schlesinger, LL. B., Yam-tong Kwok, S. M. Levenson, J. S. Lieberson, H. Lurio, Mary E. McGinty, P. San Mok, C. G. Noble, M. D., I. M. Obrieght, B. C. S., M. C. S., LL. B., LL. M., A. J. O'Mara, H. J. Pashenz, G. W. Patterson, cum laude, C. W. Pelton, Grace E. Spurr, D. R. Starry, S. C. Strong, A. Tendler, E. Teufer, cum laude, P. L. Walrath, A. H. Wlodeck, magna cum laude, F. W. Wolff, Edith Toole, D. Annette Wynne, V. H. Smith, F. W. Thoma.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PEDAGOGY.

L. E. Brown, Pamela M. Eakins, magna cum laude.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PEDAGOGY.

I. M. Wright, B. S., Pd. M., W. A. Messler, B. S., M. S., Pd. M.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF PEDAGOGY.

Anna G. Anthony, B. A., B. H. Dobbin, B. S., E. A. Doll, B. A., Mary B. Hlimmelmann, B. A., Chang-ho Jiugow Hu, B. A., M. A., F. Hurlbut, B. A., M. Willis Greenfield, Ph. B., Elizabeth M. Griffin, B. A., M. A., J. B. Menzie, B. A., N. D. Nichols, B. A., W. S. Pullman, B. A., J. Stauff, B. A., I. J. Steiner, B. S. in Pedagogy, J. Weinstein, B. S., E. E. Wilson, B. A., M. A.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

G. L. Hentz, B. A., M. A., H. E. Mantel, B. A., M. A., J. P. O'Mahoney, B. A., M. A., W. B. Stevens, B. D., M. A., I. Kayfetz, LL. B., LL.M., B. S., Pd.M., Tsuneta Takehara, B. A., M. A., F. J. Keller, B. S., M. A., Margaret E. Lacey, B. S. in Ped., M. A.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

E. A. Bedford, B. S., M. A., R. B. Hunter, B. A., M. A., R. L. Kahn, B. S., M. S., H. G. Tyler, M. S., E. E. M. E., I. E. Wallin, B. S., M. A.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

J. C. Allen, H. P. Bose, Lena Buseck, F. Campiglia, Jr., M. Lawrence Carey, A. M. Clark, Florence P. Clayton, R. Dann, G. C. Edson, Minnie E. Frost, E. Gasparitsch, J. Greenberg, Mary A. Hall, W. Halloran, F. J. Handy, Anna L. Hardy, F. Henriques, Anna C. Howell, J. H. Jue, J. Levinsohn, S. Levinsohn, Wilhelmina A. Linnell, M. Littwin, W. D. Max, Lena Mayers, R. Mochrie, Eleanor M. Nightingale, J. E. O'Donnell, W. Ober, L. A. Pierce, W. E. Reed, C. W. Reiser, T. W. Rischbieter, Suzanne Roth, Emma L. H. Rowe, R. M. Ryder, H. J. Schultz, I. A. Serven, H. L. Sheffer, L. Sorieri, M. Steinberg, W. H. Topping, G. F. Turner, H. H. Wahlert, W. H. Waterbury, M. Winkler, S. Wolff, D. Annette Wynne, J. Zuckerman, J. W. Draner, A. K. Snyder, T. J. Browne, A. B. Cunningham.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

A. M. Apmann, H. F. Brownell, Elizabeth D. Focht, Sarah Greenspan, Sally E. Kutz, T. M. Marshall, W. W. Mock, L. Roon, O. M. Buch, A. E. Roberts.

DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR.

N. Abraham, A. Beier, C. Beiler, J. A. Cattano, F. De Vries, B. Parke De Witt, D. G. Donovan, M. Dorff, F. J. G. Martin, Bertha A. Miller, F. W. Morton, Winifred Notman, I. M. Obrieght, J. F. Phillips, J. M. Poss, T. J. Conroy, Jr., A. J. Friedlander, J. Gottlieb, C. C. Hunicke, H. V. Jacobson, F. S. Kelley, Jeanne B. Kerr, S. H. King, K. Kirsch, I. A. Levy, J. Machlowitz, H. H. Ramsay, O. C. Riethmiller, A. G. Smith, J. L. Smith, G. Willett, Ruth I. Wilson, Annie S. Wyckoff, C. J. Herold, E. A. B. Spencer.

DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

W. C. Webb, LL. B.

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

S. K. Abrahams, John Adikes 2d, Louis Anenberg, Julius Applebaum, Lillian C. Applebaum, David Barnett, Murry C. Becker, Daniel Bernheim, Pope B. Billups, Bertha Brantman, Jacob Brenner, David J. Brown, Leon Buchdrucker, G. B. Candless, J. M. Chapnick, Henry Civiletti, Joseph Greenberg, J. H. Greenberg, H. E. Horven, Jr., Henrietta W. A. Hottmann, Sara H. Horn, Mary R. Hubsch, C. C. Hunicke, I. H. Hurowitz, Cecile Iselin, Jacob I. Jaffe, Louis Jaykowsky, Frank S. Kelley, Jeanne B. Kerr, Samuel H. King, Emil Klein, Joseph E. Klein, Harold Kohn, Harold S. Kohn, Samuel Konvisser, Joseph Kooperman, Bernard A. Koziebe, Isaac Silberman, Robert Silberman, Nathan Silverman, Willis Simon, Harry L. Slomer, Isaac E. Sofler, Nathan Messinger, Cecil A. Stevenson, Bertha A. Miller, William H. Moller, Max Stauer, Daniel L. Strauss, Louis Swartzburg, Alexander L. Tass, Pasquale Viani, Maximilian L. Fisk, Abraham M. Hoch, Max Bolin, George L. Cohen, Sidney E. Cornelius, Neyes D. Cornell, Nicholas D. Di Resa, Frank Dlouhy, Jr., Margaret Douglas, Lewis J. Fine, A. A. Friedlander, Austin F. Gibbons, Edward Gordon, Hanford B. Hurd, Augusta G. Smith, Alexander G. Smith, C. Ernest Smith, Joseph L. Smith, Jacob Stern, Charles W. Weeks, William R. Wilson, Annie S. Wyckoff, Michael P. Yerossiow, Morris Simon, Moses D. Jablener, Adolph Rupus, Jr., F. M. J. McGoldrick, Thomas J. McGuire, Joseph T. McNaier, S. W. Jelewski, Thomas M. Mintz, Benjamin Nebenzah, Eugene L. Orvis, J. D. Ouchterloney, Eva Perlman, Emil H. Reichman, W. C. B. Schlesinger, Joseph H. Schwarz, Herman S. Sorg, Saul E. Seher.

CERTIFICATE OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Louis Adler, Charles H. Glueck, Joseph Petchesky.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Morris E. Alexander, William G. Berlucci, Thomas A. Brady, Ralph S. Broakey, Samuel Brock, Benjamin Brodie, James R. Cahill, Eugene Calvelli, George S. Calvelli, H. C. Dixon, B. S., L. B. Faudler, Henry Feldman, James P. FitzGerald, Nelson R. Frasier, Julius Gerendassy, Raphael Gladdy, Edward Levy, Louis Lipshitz, Daniel B. Lynch, Joseph Marshak, Manuel E. Marien, John P. McHugh, Alonzo H. Myers, Edward Nidish, Joseph G. Patiky, I. Call Prevette, Charles L. Reigl, Sidney L. Rieser, Irving H. Russotto, Verl A. Ruth, Abraham J. Shekter, Hugo A. Siebenelchen, Abraham Stolper, Lewis Greenberg, Henry B. Hess, William H. Irish, Adolph Kroll, Jr., Albert S. Kunz, Martin L. Janoff, Emanuel Stern, O. L. Stringfield, Jr., Jacob Toporoffsky, Carl Vann Tyner, Charles Vejvoda, Philip L. Minin-Berg, Samuel B. Schenck.

## RAIN PREVENTS DRILLS.

**West Point Cadets Do Good Work with Coast Gun Battery.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, June 7.—The second day of the June week program was wet and only one of the several exhibition drills planned for today was held at the Military Academy. The members of the second and third classes participated in an interesting drill at Battery Schofield, overlooking the river, where the sea coast guns are located.

The gun squads were under command of Cadets Ford and Meacham of the second class. Lieutenant Maxwell Murray, Coast Artillery Corps, had charge of the drill. The two squads fired ten shots apiece at a floating target in the Hudson, 3,000 yards distant. Every one of the twenty shots was a hit. The target, eight feet square, was riddled. The afternoon exercises were called off when the rain continued. However, some of the visitors braved the storm and watched the army nine win from Colgate on the baseball diamond in a five-inning game.

"Old grads" continued to arrive. Among those who are here are: Hoxie, '68; Marshall, '68; Roe, '68; Sloan, '60; McRae, '62; Ennis, '64; Hills, '66; King, '66; Braden, '69; Smith, '73; Bloom, '73; O'Connor, '73; Bigelow, '77; Runcie, '79; Morgan, '80; Clark, '90; Guyer, '91, and P. Oliver, '01.

A polo game with Squadron A of the N. G. N. Y. is among the events scheduled for tomorrow. The examinations of the second, third, and fourth classes were continued today. Secretary of War Baker is due here next Tuesday, and it was reported today that it was not at all unlikely that President Wilson would attend the graduating exercises that day.

## BISHOP GIVES DIPLOMAS.

**Pupils of Mount St. Mary Present "Merchant of Venice" and Dances.**

The Right Rev. Bishop Hayes of the New York Archdiocese conferred the diplomas and scholarship prizes on the 1916 graduates of the Roman Catholic Academy of Mt. St. Mary-on-the-Hudson on Tuesday afternoon. The exercises were held in the Domus Angelorum on the academy grounds at Newburg.

The Bishop expressed satisfaction with the work of the Sisters of St. Dominic, in charge of the academy, and with the high grade of scholarship shown by the senior class. The Rev. William J. McConnell, Superintendent of Schools at Trenton, N. J., delivered the address to the graduates, and the class greeting was delivered by Miss F. Monica O'Leary. Miss Mary Cecelia Payne delivered the valedictory.

A large audience, which included the Bishop, his secretary, the Very Rev. Mgr. Joseph Dineen, the Very Rev. Dean John Hickey of Kingston, and a number of priests from New York and neighboring cities, enjoyed the presentation by the students of "The Merchant of Venice," with incidental Shakespearean dances.


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# THIRTY WIN DEGREES AT CORNELL MEDICAL

**Dr. Lewis A. Stimson Tells Graduates of Hospital Work at the Front.**

**FOUR WOMEN IN THE CLASS**

**President Jacob Gould Schurman Presents the Diplomas and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson Presides.**

Thirty students of the Cornell University Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, received the degree of M. D. at the commencement exercises held yesterday afternoon in the Dispensary Hall of the college. Four of the graduates were women. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, as acting Dean, presided. The degrees were awarded by President Jacob Gould Schurman. An address to the graduating class was made by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Professor of Surgery of the college, who told of the present conditions at the war front.

Dr. Stimson returned on Monday from a two months' trip abroad. This is his second trip since the war began, and he said that great improvement in the ability of the authorities to care for the soldiers had been shown since his former trip. He described the work of the hospitals from the first attention the men received until their discharge. He spoke particularly of the brutality of the present war.

"In other wars," he said, "a man who was wounded would have a nice, clean bullet wound. Now his head may be protected by a helmet, but his whole face will be wiped away."

The first aid given a wounded man was such as his companions can manage in the trench, Dr. Stimson added. From there he was taken to one of the "places de secours," the underground hospital in the trenches, where he received his first surgical aid. Described these little rooms, six by eight feet, built up with stones on the sides, covered over the top with railroad iron, and then thickly overlaid with earth. In an attempt to make them bomb proof, not a ray of light entered, and the work was done by candlelight.

"In other wars," the speaker said, "the hospitals were exempt from the bullets of the enemy, but in the brutality of this war one sees enemy aeroplanes literally swarming over the places de secours, in an attempt to locate and drop bombs upon them."

Dr. Stimson told of the taking of the wounded soldiers by night from the trench to the nearest "place de secours," and again by night to the field hospital, and from there to the base hospital. He told of the men suffering from nervous break-downs and loss of courage, being removed to the depots where they were still under military control, but received medical care, being built up to "go back and be killed."

The speaker described the portable shower bath, in use at the front. It consists of a vehicle with an engine capable of sending out great numbers of showers. A tent is put up and a number of men are taken in at a time. Their clothes in the meantime are rolled in a bundle and go into a sterilizing machine and by the time the man has finished his bath his clothes are ready for him. This sterilizing of the clothes does much in the way of preventing disease by killing the germs. Speaking of the cakes of soap sent with many of the outfits of the soldiers, he said:

You may think that soap is not a very useful gift. I saw a fifteen-foot table with a quantity of supplies that the soldiers might like laid out upon it, cigarettes, chocolate, soap and towels. The men marched by and took what they pleased. I should say that one-half took soap and the other half towels, so you see their is nothing they appreciate so much as being clean."

Asked the purpose of his trip to the front Dr. Stimson said: "Oh, I went for charitable purposes. I had a little money to spend and I went and spent it."

Following is the list of students upon whom the degree of M. D. was conferred:

A. Altschul, E. A. Bonner, A. H. Bizell, R. S. Cleaver, C. Colucci, G. S. Hackett, Jr., Carl C. Harvey, Louis Hausman, W. Y. Healey, Eugenia Ingerman, Anna Kleegman, A. F. Kraetzer, Edward A. Lane, Ina F. Larsen, Michael J. Lynch, John D. Lyttle, J. L. Mccoldrick, A. S. McQuillan, Henry J. Meister, Monroe A. Meyer, Attilio Milici, Charles T. Olcott, Theodore B. Reed, Mary B. Sanford, R. P. Sengstacken, Louise Townsend, James F. Trimbis, Philip L. Turner, Eleanor Van Alstyne, Hudson J. Wilson.

Members of the class on the honor roll were:

Monroe A. Meyer, A. S. McQuillan, Anna Kleegman, Louis Hausman, Eleanor Van Alstyne, Arthur T. Olcott.

In receiving the John Metcalfe Polk Memorial Prizes for general efficiency were: Highest record for work of four years, Monroe A. Meyer, first prize, $300; Arthur S. McQuillan, second prize, $125; Anna Kleegman, third prize, $75. For efficiency in Otology, Charles T. Olcott, first prize, $50; Robert S. Cleaver, second prize, $25.

The opening and closing prayers were made by the Rev. Roy I. Murray, curate of Trinity Chapel.

The graduates have been assigned to the following hospitals: Mt. Sinai, Hudson Street; New York, St. Francis, Bellevue, St. Vincent, and the Lane Hospital of San Francisco.

## TAFT CRITICISES BLOCKADE.

**Tells Graduates It Is Stricter Than England Tolerated in Civil War.**

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., June 7.—Ex-President Taft was the chief speaker here today at the fiftieth commencement of the Peddie Institute. Referring to the British blockade, he offered a mild criticism of the English Government by saying that it had gone much further in its high sea restrictions than it would tolerate on the part of the United States during the civil war. Turning to the question of preparedness, Mr. Taft said:

"If we had compulsory military service, whether it gave us preparation or not, it certainly would be good for the country. My doubt with respect to compulsory military training is whether when compulsory, which is really democratic in that it reaches into every class, we shall find that its workings shall be hardest on the wage earners and farmers, so that it would create a feeling against that kind of preparation which might injure the reasonable preparedness we ought to have.

"It is a question of expediency, for what we need in our youth is discipline. They are altogether ahead in their conception of themselves, and the fact that the world was made for them and not they for the world."

In dwelling on foreign relations, especially after the war is over, he asserted that a few men had informally banded themselves together and adopted what might be called a platform of four planks. It is hoped, he said, that the nations of the world, after the war, will subscribe to the four planks, which provide for a permanent court to which all questions of international law shall be submitted, a conciliation commission which shall sit upon all international differences, an agreement among the nations to compel, with military force, if necessary, any individual nation to submit its quarrels to the board, and finally an international congress for the enlargement of international law.

## STUDENTS GET HONORS.

**Roll of Graduating Class of Hunter College Made Public.**

The honor roll for the graduating class at Hunter College was announced yesterday. Students earned places in the following order: Gertrude Simpson, classics; Sarah Beranson, mathematics; Ida S. Schaffer, classics; Adelheit M. Steeneck, mathematics; Marion Harvey, mathematics; Rosetta Chess, mathematics; Lillian Simon, mathematics; Mathilde Levine, French; Flora Bachrach, classics; Minnie H. Rassom, history; Marie Shapiro, mathematics; Louise E. Opitz, mathematics; Minnie Weiss, classics; Ruth Lewinson, German; Jessie Marguerite Lahm, German, and Gladys C. Petersen, French.

## WILL GO TO WEST POINT.

**President Will Address Students at Commencement Exercises.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Wilson is not playing favorites between the graduates of West Point and Annapolis. Having gone to the Naval Academy last week to address the graduates of that institution and impress upon them their importance in the national movement toward better military preparedness, the President will now travel to West Point next week to witness the commencement exercises of the Military Academy, which the late Earl Kitchener considered the greatest military school in the world.

The President will leave Washington Monday night, spend the following day, June 12, at West Point, where he will make an address to the class of 1916, and will return to Washington in time to march at the head of the Preparedness Parade here on Wednesday, June 14.

## RARE PAPERS FOR HARVARD.

**Greatest Collection of Historical Broadsides and Proclamations.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—The Times this morning says:

"Within the last few days the Harvard library has come into possession of a remarkable collection of English historical broadsides and proclamations printed between 1626 and 1700. The collection, which includes many from Lord Polwarth's library, has been formed during the past quarter century by a well-known collector and sold on his behalf to Harvard by Messrs Dobell of Charing Cross Road. The only collections to rival it were those of Colonel F. Grant and J. E. Hodgkin, both now dispersed, and that in the possession of Lord Crawford.

"There are nearly 800 separate pieces. Four relate to Nell Gwynne and the Duchess of Portsmouth. A large and valuable collection concerns the Duke of Monmouth and the rising in the west of England and an even more wonderful series concerns the Rump Parliament, among which are many of a satirical character. Another extraordinary series printed in 1659 deals with the affairs leading to the restoration of the Monarchy, also various ordinances issued by the Royalists and by Commonwealth Parliaments, and a large number concerning the doings of Charles I. during the most eventful period of his history. Accounts of fires form another feature of the collection."

## OUTING FOR 5,000 ORPHANS.

**Children to be Taken to College Point in 300 Automobiles.**

Five thousand orphan and destitute children of New York will be taken to the country today by the Orphans' Automobile Day Association. In many instances the small excursionists will have their first sight of the country, and it will be, in nearly all cases, their only glimpse of it this year.

Three hundred automobiles and motor trucks will be used to transport the children to Donnelly's Grove, College Point. These cars have been donated for the day by private individuals and by automobile dealers. Orphans and cripples from thirty institutions will be taken, but about one-third of the party will be destitute children, collected through the aid of missions and settlement houses.

Besides this, the association—under the direction of Horace De Lisser, President; William S. Silver, Grand Marshall of the parade, and John J. Korbel, Secretary—has made a special effort to reach little unfortunates who would be overlooked in a round-up from institutions only. Some are children whose parents, one or both, are serving prison terms. Children whose presence will especially please the association will be those from city clinics who are suffering from anemia.

The automobiles will collect the children at 8 o'clock this morning, and after the loads have been taken on will assemble in Central Park. Cars will enter at Fifty-ninth Street, where the parade will be formed on the East Drive, extending toward the Seventy-seventh Street entrance and facing north. Led by Louis Sorcho's calliope, the parade will move down Broadway to Fifty-seventh Street, to Second Avenue, up Second Avenue to Queensboro Bridge, and thence to Donnelly's Grove.

The route through the country has been chosen so that the children may have as great a variety of rural scenes as possible. A particular lookout will be kept for any landscape decorated with cows, in order that the excursionists may be shown where the milk comes from. Hogs, ducks and geese will be identified by the grown persons in charge of the children.

Each child will be served with a substantial luncheon as soon as Donnelly's Grove is reached. One item will be milk, a thousand quarts having been donated by the Borden Condensed Milk Company. Each child will have its own drinking receptacle, given by the Mona Service Company of Newark. Music will be supplied by the band of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. There will be special games for the boys and for the girls, and for the cripples who can't play a vaudeville entertainment has been arranged.

This is the twelfth annual orphans' outing given by the association, and those who have been active in the arrangements hope it will make a new record in the amount of enjoyment produced per orphan.

## ESCAPED DETENTION CAMP.

**Stitz Says He Walked Here from Buffalo After Fleeing Canada.**

Eugene Stitz is getting his room and board free for a few days at the Hebrew Sheltering Home for Immigrants, 229 East Broadway. He was admitted to the home after he had told Supt. Concors that he had just arrived from a Canadian detention camp, having walked here from Buffalo in twenty-six days.

He said he had spent nine months in the detention camp, scrubbing floors most of the time, while an officer with fixed bayonet watched him. He said he got away from the camp when he insisted that he was a Rumanian and not a German.

When asked to explain how he came to be interned, Stitz said he had been lured from Buffalo over the Canadian line. He thought the man who took him to the camp got paid by the head for Germans.


CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

# THREE OF A MILLION

**There are over a million such widows and orphans as these in Germany as a result of this war.**

Untold suffering has been brought to millions of blameless non-combatants through the terrible slaughter of the battle front. The people of the United States have heard and heeded the call of sufferers in the countries of the Allies. Now let us hear another call. The widows and orphans of Germany are reduced to want despite the ministrations of their government. They look for aid to this great and prosperous country. Shall they appeal in vain? Or shall we grasp this magnificent opportunity to prove beyond the smallest question of a doubt that our charity is non-partisan and that we regard humanity above all the issues of war?

**The American Auxiliary of the American Relief Committee in Berlin now brings this appeal to you, and will forward all contributions without deductions of any kind. The cost of this advertisement and other expenses will be borne by members of the committee and their friends.**

# The American Relief Committee in Berlin for Widows and Orphans of the War

**Under the Patronage of James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany**

## AMERICAN AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

Honorary Chairman, CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Governor of the State of New York.

Honorary Vice Chairman, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor of New York City.

Chairman, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Former Mayor of New York City.

Treasurer, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 30 East 42d St., New York.

HORACE E. ANDREWS, R. ROSS APPLETON, JAMES A. BURDEN, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President Columbia University, J. J. ARNOLD, Chicago, Mrs. HENRY R. HOYT, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, Mrs. F. ASHTON DE PEISTER, HENRY S. PRITCHETT, President Carnegie Foundation.

CHARLES G. DAWES, Chicago, HENRY W. TAFT, Mrs. WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, Philadelphia, former Ambassador to Germany, JAMES H. HAMMOND, Pittsburgh, COL. GORDON STRONG, Chicago.

CHARLES ALEXANDER ROOM, Pittsburgh, FRANK B. WILLIS, Governor of the State of Ohio, J. S. RALSTON, Columbus, J. G. SCHMIDLAPP, Cincinnati, FREDERICK W. UPHAM, Chicago, FRANK A. FURST, Baltimore, JOHN W. BURGESS, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University, Newport.

CORNELIUS COLE, Los Angeles, L. B. HANNA, Governor of the State of North Dakota, JOHN S. MILLER, Chicago, CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Dr. GEORGE WHEELER HINMAN, President Marietta College, Chicago, Secretary of the Executive

# URGES JEWS TO GIVE AMERICA FIRST LOVE

### Samuel Strauss Decries "Racial Self-Consciousness" Before East Side Audience.

### FAVORS GROUP DISCIPLINE

**Director of Educational Alliance Says Race Must Use Care Not to Lose Refuge of United States.**

Samuel Strauss, a member of the Board of Directors of the Educational Alliance, principal speaker yesterday afternoon at the confirmation exercises of the school of religious work of that institution, told his hearers, a typical audience of Jewish residents of the east side, that unless the Jews of this country made themselves more responsive to conditions of good citizenship and service to America, "America will become a place from which we will have to move on again in our eternal wandering."

Mr. Strauss advised his hearers to abandon the habit of thinking as a race, which cultivated racial self-consciousness, and to refrain from "whimpering about their rights," and to cease affiliating with Jewish organizations which simply "voice a brute feeling of discontent."

"I may have spoken on these occasions before," said Mr. Strauss at the beginning of his remarks, "when, to be frank, there was not a great deal to say. But I came here today, in spite of a difficult journey necessary to get me here, because I felt the present occasion was appropriate for the expression of something of great importance.

"The great world crisis that is holding across the waters has left nothing untouched. It has a deep meaning for the Jews of America. The Educational Alliance is devoted to the task of making good Americans out of Jewish immigrants. For many years that has perhaps seemed like a mere phrase to us, even to those of us who are closest in touch with the work. Now it has a fuller meaning. It means something that we know definitely and can describe accurately.

**Urges Jews to be Careful.**

"America has been the great haven for the Jews and perhaps we have come to accept this too much as a matter of course. We have grown into the idea that this is a place where we can say or do anything we want to. But it is only because America is too careless that we have been allowed to do these things. If we are to keep America's refuge for Jews, we must be careful.

"Too many of us have been led to believe that America would stand for anything we wanted to do so long as we obeyed what are called the laws. But I want to say that the position of the Jews in America is not final, not secure. I can see a condition arising where if we do not learn what it means to serve this country America will become a place from which we will have to move on again in our eternal wandering.

"It devolves upon you young people of our race, especially as you look to manners, habits and speech, to see whether we as Jews shall still be allowed the privilege of a free country. It is more important to be good citizens than to be good Jews, for only by being one can you be the other. I would impress upon you the fact that the Jews are not the most important people of New York, and the same is true of cities all over the world. We live too much together. We think too much in our own terms, as a group of Jews, and this creates a racial self-consciousness—although perhaps that is a bad term, as the person we create is not truly self-conscious, for he fails to be conscious of himself in one of the most important respects, that of seeing himself as others see him. I would counsel you earnestly to give up this attitude.

**Makes Plea for Self-Control.**

"Secondly, I would urge that we cultivate control and sacrifice. We are too apt to give way to obstacles that lie only on the surface. This attitude has been reflected to my notice many times when I heard young people say, 'Oh, the people of this community do not want this, so I must give it up.'

"In other words we must cultivate, to use a scientific term, group discipline. We feel that we do not need discipline. But the future is full of clouds unless we learn to mend our ways. Do not be misled by what the politicians tell you; it is their business to flatter you. I have no motives, I am not a preacher or a teacher.

"Instead of complaining that we cannot do things because there are restrictions outside our life, we must learn to do them, whatever they are, and not whimper about our 'rights' and about forming organizations. We must instead look issues in the face and see that we need to improve ourselves.

"I would urge you young people not to join organizations which have no higher motive than to voice a brute feeling of discontent. We are too apt to think that, if everyone else would reform, our way would be easy. Do not look at it that way. Say to yourselves that instead of joining the malcontents and wasting so much energy, you will organize yourselves, your own individuality, to improve it and make yourselves better."

A class of more than one hundred children became confirmants at yesterday's exercises. Those who took part were the Rev. Nathan Abramson, Rabbi Jacob B. Grossman, Sarah Jaffe and Rose Cohen.

## DOCTOR SUED FOR $100,000.

**Patient Alleges Operation Has Made Him a Cripple for Life.**

A suit for $100,000 damages against Dr. John A. Hartwell of 27 East Sixty-third Street, Manhattan, President of the New York State Medical Society and one of the best-known medical practitioners in New York City, brought by Thomas Murphy, 34 years old, of 77 Seventh Avenue, Long Island City, was begun before Justice Kelly in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday.

Murphy alleges that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital Dec. 17, 1911, suffering from a fracture of his right leg below the knee; that he was operated on by Dr. Hartwell and that septic poisoning set in which necessitated the amputation of the injured limb, while his left leg became stiff, as did the sinews of his left shoulder, so that he has lost the use of his left arm and is a cripple for life. He says he went into the hospital measuring 5 feet 11½ inches and now only measures 5 feet 4½ inches, having lost 7 inches in height. Dr. Hartwell's defense will be a general denial.

## DROVE THROUGH R. R. GATE.

**Long Island Gets Another Conviction for Recklessness.**

Following the fining of a society woman, Mrs. Martha Frase of Hempstead, by Judge Edward T. Neu at Lynbrook for reckless driving and endangering her life by trying to cross its tracks in front of an approaching train, the Long Island Railroad yesterday obtained a somewhat similar conviction at Jamaica before Magistrate Henry Miller.

A driver for the Dillman Baking Company drove through a gate at the Jamaica Avenue crossing in Richmond Hill on May 31. Complaint was made and yesterday Magistrate Miller imposed a fine of $25 or ten days in jail. Mr. Dillman was in court and paid the fine. Magistrate Miller gave warning that future conviction may mean a jail sentence without the fine.

## JEWS OBSERVE PENTECOST.

**Reform Synagogues to Celebrate for Week and Orthodox 8 Days.**

With the setting of the sun of Tuesday night Shaduoth, the Jewish Pentecost, or Feast of Weeks, began, and yesterday religious ceremonies were conducted in synagogues throughout the city. The name of the holiday is derived from the fact that it is celebrated fifty days after the Passover. The festival lasts for seven days in the reform synagogues and for eight in the orthodox.

That the feast was originally of an agricultural nature is clearly indicated by all of the biblical injunctions as to how it should be observed. It was a festival of thanksgiving for the first harvests of the year that the fields had yielded, beginning with the barley harvest at Passover and extending to the wheat harvest at the beginning of Summer. The ceremonial offerings prescribed were symbolic of the garnered gifts of the soil.

A new significance was given to this feast in post-biblical times, when it began to be observed as the anniversary of the birth of Judaism with the promulgation of the divine law at Sinai. On this "day of giving of the law," as it was called by the rabbis, the reading of the Ten Commandments constituted part of the Scriptural reading in the synagogues. The non-agricultural life that the Jews were forced to lead for centuries brought the emphasis to bear upon this historical significance of the feast.

With the introduction of the rite of confirmation by the reform synagogue the Pentecost, because of its traditional association with the ancient revelation, was selected for charging the Jewish boys and girls, through an impressive public ceremony, with the meaning of the Jewish faith and with the duty of leading a high religious and moral life. In the reform synagogue this rite has become important, replacing the former ceremony of Barmitzvah.

The relation of the festival to the garnered grains, however, was not forgotten, for at this season it was customary to decorate the home and synagogue with plants and flowers.

## RAE TANZER TRIAL BEGINS.

**Woman Who Started the Osborne Case Charged with Perjury.**

Before Judge Wolverton and a jury in the Federal District Court Rae Tanzer was put on trial yesterday to answer the charge of having committed perjury at the trial of Franklin Safford, the Plainfield hotel clerk. The prosecution was represented by William Rand, Jr., who was specially appointed to conduct the Government's case.

Assistant United States Attorney Roger Wood said that, due solely to the activities of the Congressional Committee, Mr. Rand had been appointed at the solicitation of United States District Attorney Marshall, who thought that the efficacy of his office had been hampered by the injection of personalities into the Congressional investigation, and that it would be well if the Tanzer case were conducted by a specially appointed prosecutor. Miss Tanzer was defended by Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, and, in asking that the trial be delayed, Mr. Chanler said he had been brought into the case only yesterday morning.

"I worked on it until midnight," he said. "I have 3,000 pages of typewritten testimony to go over."

Judge Wolverton, however, ruled that the case would have to go on.

Every one who qualified for a seat in the jury box had to say whether he was acquainted with James W. Osborne, with United States District Attorney Marshal, with any members of the New York Athletic Club, or with Post Office Inspectors, but no one was asked if he knew the mysterious Oliver. Each talesman was asked if the prominence of James W. Osborne would influence his judgment.

The perjury was committed, it was charged, when Miss Tanzer testified that upon four specified occasions she was with James W. Osborne, whom she sought to identify later as the Oliver Osborne who had made love to her. The prosecution expects to prove that, on the dates mentioned, Osborne was elsewhere.

The diminutive defendant, who occupied the chair just vacated by Mrs. Lynan, appeared to be very little concerned with the court proceedings. It was explained by Mr. Chanler that Harold Spielberg, formerly attorney for Miss Tanzer, could not appear for her in this trial because of some testimony before the Congressional investigators. He said that in her dilemma Miss Tanzer had appealed to him, and that he was interested in seeing that she got "a square deal."

Attorney Chanler peremptorily challenged six men, and Judge Wolverton excused two. There were eleven jurors in the box at adjournment, with the defense having four more and the prosecution its six challenges available.

The trial will continue today.

## GRAHAME-WHITES DIVORCED

**Wife of Aviator Obtains a Decree in British Courts.**

LONDON, June 7.—Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, formerly Miss Dorothy Taylor of New York, obtained a divorce today from her husband, the aviator.

The decree was granted on the grounds that Grahame-White, now a flight commander in the British aviation service, had not complied with the decree for the restitution of conjugal rights granted to his wife last January.

Dorothy Caldwell Taylor and Claude Grahame-White were married at Widford, England, in June, 1912. They met on an ocean liner, and a romantic courtship, which included several flights with Mr. White in an aeroplane, followed. A month after the wedding the two flew across the Channel.

The names of Mr. White and an American actress have often been linked together since his marriage, and in January of this year Mrs. White applied for and obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, which in England is generally a prelude to application for absolute divorce. Several months before, the testimony said, she had attempted to bridge over the differences between her husband and herself by a letter in which she asked him to give up his "attachment for the woman who so far has made our lives miserable." He refused, replying: "Your written statements do not entitle you to suggest that any other woman is responsible for our parting."

Mrs. White is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Leroy Taylor of 540 West End Avenue.

**To Replace Historic Milestones.**

Milestones, which, several generations ago, directed wayfarers over the highways and turnpikes of Long Island, are to be restored in their original positions by the City History Club of New York, which has set Saturday of this week for the exercises. One of the landmarks that will be set back on its site formerly stood near the old-fashioned race course in the vicinity of Junction and Jamaica Avenues, Corona. Several other stones also will be replaced.

# CHARTER STEAMSHIP TO FIND MACMILLAN

### The Danmark Will Go to the Arctic for Explorer and First Relief Party.

### HIS LOCATION IN DOUBT

**New Expedition Is Expected to Find Him Far to the Northwest of Greenland.**

Although Donald B. MacMillan, chief explorer of the Crocker Land Expedition, failed to find anything more than a mirage where Admiral Peary thought he saw the talked of Crocker Land, officials of the American Museum of Natural History and others interested in the MacMillan expedition are certain that the explorer will have many valuable records and specimens when he is brought back to civilization by the second relief party sent to rescue him since his departure for the arctic regions nearly three years ago. Announcement that the steamship Danmark had been chartered as the second relief ship and commissioned to go after both the original party and the first relief party was made yesterday at the museum.

MacMillan is now supposed to be several hundred miles northwest of northern Greenland; and members of the first relief party are frozen in at Parker Snow Bay, 150 miles south of Etah. It is hoped that the Danmark will be able to pick up the party at Parker Snow Bay, and then penetrate to Etah, to which place MacMillan may have returned by the time the steamer reaches it.

If the voyage of the Danmark is successful, one of the most dangerous and, in many ways, unfortunate polar expeditions ever sent out will be brought to an end. It may, in its fruits, compensate for the disappointments and disasters already suffered by the explorers and their backers.

**Set Out in 1913.**

The Crocker Land Expedition was sent out in 1913 under the joint auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society, and the University of Illinois. It was directed by the Crocker Land Committee, consisting of representatives of the three institutions, and was placed in charge of MacMillan. With the explorer went Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., engineer and physicist; W. Elmer Exblaw, geologist and botanist; Maurice O. Tanquary, zoologist; Dr. Harrison J. Hunt, surgeon, and Jerome Lee Allen, wireless operator.

After establishing their base at Etah, in the Spring of 1914, MacMillan and Ensign Green made the dash of 130 miles across the polar ice to the supposed Crocker Land, which Admiral Peary, after returning from the north pole, said he thought he had seen. Led on by the mirage that apparently deceived Peary, they continued until satisfied that there was no land in the location described by Peary. They then returned, Ensign Green having barely escaped death in an avalanche of snow. Within twenty-four hours after they had left the ice field on which they had traveled for days the field became a seething, boiling mass of broken ice. Had they been twenty-four hours later the whole party would have perished.

MacMillan was not ready to return to safer regions, however, and organized his party into three squads, each being assigned to some hazardous trip of exploration, starting from Etah as a base. The leader elected himself to make the particularly dangerous journey across the ice to Finlay Land, 1,400 miles away. He has not been heard from since leaving on this jaunt.

**Troubles of the Explorers.**

George H. Sherwood, Assistant Secretary of the Museum of Natural History, discussing the Crocker Land expedition yesterday, said:

"In July, 1915, the schooner George B. Cluett, which had been chartered from the Grenfell Association by the Crocker Land Committee, left St. John's, Newfoundland, for Etah, Greenland, in charge of E. O. Hovey, Chairman of the committee and Curator of Geology in the American Museum of Natural History, to relieve and bring back the members of the expedition. Dr. Hovey was accompanied by Captain George Comer as ice pilot.

"Owing to the unusually severe ice conditions on the west coast of Greenland and to engine troubles, the Cluett was unable to penetrate further north than North Star Bay and was compelled to winter in Parker Snow Bay, a distance of approximately 150 miles south of Etah. Thus the members of both the Crocker Land expedition proper and the relief expedition under Dr. Hovey have been compelled to remain for a year in North Greenland.

"In January Dr. Hovey and three members of the expedition, Tanquary, Allen and Green, started with sledges south across Melville Bay to reach southern Danish settlements. Owing to his physical condition, Dr. Hovey, who is 55 years old, was unable to proceed further than Cape York, and was compelled to return to Winter quarters at North Star Bay. A few days later Tanquary, Allen and Green again set out with sledges and finally reached Egedesmindo, in South Greenland. Here Tanquary then proceeded alone to Holstenborg, where he sailed for Copenhagen on the steamer Hans Egede.

**He Met Rasmussen.**

"At Holstenborg he was in conference with the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who had undertaken to arrange for the relief of the members of the Crocker Land Expedition. The Hans Egede stopped at Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, from which point Tanquary transmitted a cablegram written by Dr. Hovey in January, reporting that all the members of the expedition were well, but that it would be necessary to send a powerful steam vessel to Etah for the relief of the expedition and to procure the collections and equipment. Tanquary proceeded on the Hans Egede to Copenhagen.

"Upon receipt of the cablegram from Thorshavn, the Crocker Land Committee took immediate steps to obtain an adequate vessel. It accepted the charter offered by the Greenland Mining Company for their steamer Danmark, which is now in South Greenland. Accordingly instructions have been sent by the Hans Egede, which sailed from Copenhagen on June 1, to the captain of the Danmark to proceed to Etah, Greenland, to the relief of the members of the Crocker Land Expedition, and to land them and their equipment at Sydney or St. John's.

"Cable instructions have also been sent to Ensign Green, now at Egedesminde, Greenland, to represent the Crocker Land Committee on the Danmark until Dr. Hovey or MacMillan is reached.

"The Crocker Land Committee is faced with the very serious problem of financing the relief of the members of the expedition. The emergency is great and the committee will apreciate any contributions that friends of the expedition may make."

Mr. Sherwood added that friends of the Museum of Natural History had contributed $6,000 of the amount needed, and that friends of the American Geographical Society had contributed $5,000.

## PLAN NEW LINE TO JAPAN.

**Vessels Will Go from Here Via the Panama Canal.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A new and direct steamship line will be established within a few weeks between Japan and New York via the Panama Canal, according to information cabled to the Department of Commerce by American Vice Consul Kirjassoff at Yokohama. His message states that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will run a steamer via the Panama Line to New York every four weeks, making thirteen round trips a year.

Vessels hitherto employed on the New York Line via Europe will take the Panama route on their return trip instead of the Cape route. The Japanese Department of Communications has approved the change, but the arrangement of a schedule of sailings has not been completed. It is believed the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will not bind itself by the New York conference freight rates, and that there will consequently be a reduction of rates from Japan.

It is estimated that to return by the Panama Canal will reduce the sailing time of the steamers making the trip to New York via Europe by three weeks, thereby enabling the company to have twenty-four trips a year on this route instead of sixteen of the old schedule. This will mean that the carrying capacity between New York and Japanese ports will be increased by 160,000 to 170,000 tons a year on the Panama line and by 80,000 to 90,000 tons on the European line.

## VIEW FLOATING HOSPITAL.

**Husband of Donor Among Guests on the Helen C. Juilliard.**

There were many guests at the reception given at the opening of the new $125,000 Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, the Helen C. Juilliard, yesterday afternoon. The boat, decorated with flags and banners, was at the Municipal Dock, Twenty-fourth Street and the East River. The members of the staff were on board and the nurses and doctors were in uniform.

The object of the reception was to interest as many persons as possible in the floating hospital work, to which so many babies in the past have owed their lives. With the increased work to be done by the new boat there will be increased expenses. One single item of expense will be $35 a day more than has been paid before for the tug which will tow the hospital. The increased charge is due to the increase in wages of the tug crews following the recent strikes.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, President of the Medical Board of the Guild's Seaside Hospital, was present at the reception yesterday. So was Augustus D. Juilliard, husband of the late Mrs. Juilliard, who gave the money for the new hospital boat.

Others present were Frederick Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Duff C. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Iiams, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Dr. David Bovijard, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Montgomery, E. E. Olcott, Dr. Rowland G. Freeman, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roesler, W. W. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. James Herman Aldrich, Mrs. Henry P. Talmadge, Miss Lucy Talmadge, Miss Helen Talmadge, F. F. Mackay, Arthur Iselin, Leeds Johnson and Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Colle. There was music and refreshments were served.

**Brooklyn Sunday Schools to Parade**

The eighty-seventh annual parade of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union will be held to-day, and it is expected that more than 115,000 children will take part. Mayor Mitchel, State Controller Travis, Rear-Admiral Usher, commandant of the Navy Yard, and Borough Presidents Marks and Pounds will be among the reviewing officers. The paraders will march in twenty-five divisions, in as many parts of the borough.

# R. B. ROOSEVELT PUTS BLAME ON BROTHER

### Tells Court of Bad Language Used Toward Wife and All About a Motor Trip.

### FORTUNE SET AT $600,000

**Defendant Accuses Wife of Extravagance—Willing to Support Her, but Not as She Demands.**

Robert B. Roosevelt came here from Washington to testify yesterday against his brother, John Ellis Roosevelt, in the suit of the latter's wife, Edith, for a separation, which is being tried before Justice Clark of the Supreme Court. The brothers, who are cousins of Theodore Roosevelt, are not very friendly. The witness was called to tell of an incident on the veranda of the defendant's country house at Sayville, L. I., in the Fall of 1915. The witness said he knew that his brother and sister-in-law did not get along very well together and that he had tried to patch matters up between them. There was a quarrel, and the defendant had spoken to his wife in a manner that the witness disapproved of.

"I said to Mr. Roosevelt," said the witness, "that I thought he could not act in that way and get along decently with his wife. I told him he could not expect a woman to do as he wanted his wife to do."

It developed that the quarrel arose over where and how the next Winter should be passed. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to motor leisurely through the South, and his wife, though undecided as to what she wanted, was quite certain she didn't want to do that.

"Some very violent language was used by Mr. Roosevelt," said the witness.

Counsel consented that the language should be told privately to Justice Clark who requested the reporters not to publish it. Then counsel for Mrs. Roosevelt, with an eye on an increase in the present alimony of $400 a month, asked the witness how much the defendant was worth. He replied that his father's estate amounted to between $600,000 and $700,000. The exact sum was not known because the estate had not been settled. But he and the defendant each received $500 a month. The defendant had inherited an extra $100,000 from the estate of his uncle, Cornelius Roosevelt.

The defendant, called to the stand, was questioned concerning his income. He was uncertain as to the precise amount, but thought it was about $8,300 a year. He didn't know what it cost to run his house in Madison Avenue and at Sayville because the payments were made by his daughter. Pressed for a better answer he replied that his Madison Avenue house was run very economically, costing not more than $500 or $600 a month.

"When my wife was running it," he said, "it cost about $800 a month."

Mrs. Roosevelt said in an affidavit at the beginning of the action that her husband's income was $40,000 a year and that their living expenses were about $1,500 a month. The witness said that when he pointed out to his wife that she was spending about $800 a month for their living expenses she declared he was cheating her. Then he testified:

"I pointed out to my wife that my money would probably last my life, and that any lack of it would fall harder on her than on me. I tried to induce her to be more economical, but she would not hear of it. Her extravagant living made it necessary for me to spend $15,000 a year of my principal."

Mrs. May Hammersley Curtin, the sister of the plaintiff, testified briefly, and then Mr. Roosevelt resumed the stand and said:

"I thought I would get a wife when I married, but I found I hadn't. She promised at the altar to love me, and I do not know why she changed her mind. When I found she was not a good wife to me I changed my will."

Mr. Roosevelt then told of the transfers of realty and of stocks and bonds he had made to his daughters by his first wife, and said that because of bad luck with some of his realty his income had been so reduced that he was practically without funds. At the time of his wedding in January, 1914, he thought his income was about $29,000 a year.

"I saw my ruin coming six months ago," he said, "when it cost me $5,000 in legal fees and $1,500 to pay debts contracted by my wife after she left me. She walked out of my house and never sent me a line."

"Do you now refuse to support your wife?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I refused to support her the way she wanted to be supported."

The trial will be resumed this morning.

## FIND HEALTH IN SCHLATTER.

**One Witness Recovered Peace of Mind, Too, Under Treatment.**

The Rev. Francis Schlatter heard himself eulogized as the greatest of Divine healers yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Houghton. The healer and the Rev. August Algard are being examined in removal proceedings, for both are under indictment in Los Angeles for alleged fraudulent use of the mails in connection with their healing campaign. Charles Le Barbier, who appeared for Schlatter and his secretary, offered several witnesses who testified that they had been benefitted by Schlatter.

When Anton Weber of 4,112 Third Street, Jersey City, first visited the healer, he said he was minus his peace of mind and could not run upstairs without losing his breath. Now, he said, with much pride, he can run upstairs and walk five miles without fatigue. Beside gaining his peace of mind he had also gained seven pounds.

He said he had never paid Schlatter, as he understood from a newspaper article that treatment was free.

Two other satisfied customers of the healing parlor conducted by Schlatter here were Edward Kuester of 417 Pleasant Avenue, and Mrs. Dorothy Kuester, his wife. The former said he was cured of a rupture and rheumatism, and the latter of a growth on the roof of her mouth, rheumatism, and catarrh of the ear. Kuester said he had never been solicited for money, but had suggested making some payment for the benefit he and his wife were receiving.

Mrs. Max Friedel, the wife of a theatrical costumer, and Mrs. Bertha Krysiewirez also testified that they had been benefited by the Schlatter treatment. The case will be continued this afternoon.

CAESAR
Caesar could have crossed the Rubicon on high if he had had Socony Motor Gasoline in his tank.
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LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
WE SELL SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE
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## MRS. BLACK EXONERATED.

**Banker Says a Misunderstanding Led to Court Action.**

Mrs. Madeleine Powell Black was exonerated before Magistrate Corrigan in the Tombs Court yesterday of the charge made against her that she had cashed a $500 check drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company, knowing that she had not sufficient funds to meet the check.

The proceedings against Mrs. Black were instituted by John Farson of the banking firm of Farson Son & Co. of 115 Broadway, this city, and she was arrested without a warrant at the Hotel Manhattan on June 1. In court yesterday Mr. Farson filed an affidavit vindicating Mrs. Black of any intention to do wrong. Mr. Farson's affidavit, which was verified on June 6, read as follows:

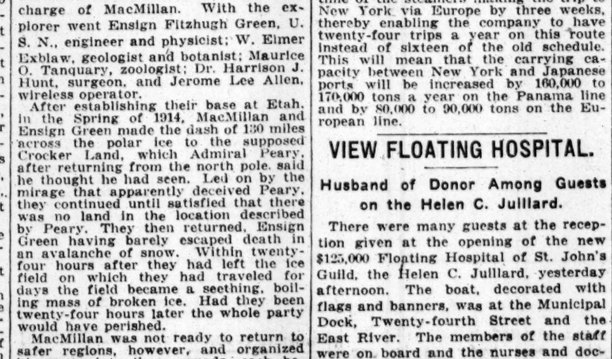
On the 15th day of January, 1916, Mrs. Madeleine Black, the defendant herein, came to my office at 115 Broadway and there asked that I make her a loan for the sum of $500, which I agreed to do. I then directed an employe of my office to hand her the cash for that amount, which was accordingly done. Mrs. Black then suggested that perhaps it would be well for her to give me some evidence of that debt, and, I acquiescing, she gave me her check, payable to our order, drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company, dated the 20th day of January, 1916, which check I then accepted as such evidence of debt.

The $500 that I gave Mrs. Black was given to her as a loan, under the circumstances stated above.

The check which Mrs. Black gave to me was not paid when presented for payment at the Guaranty Trust Company on its date. I then turned the check over to my counsel, Saul S. Myers, for such action as he might deem advisable. This proceeding was thereafter instituted as the result of a misunderstanding of the true facts as herein stated, and I deeply regret the false situation in which Mrs. Black has been placed before the public by reason of the institution of this proceeding.

Mrs. Black's debt to me has been paid in full.

The dismissal of the charge by the Magistrate followed.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OPEN EVENINGS

85



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# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

### June 8 Issue
### ON SALE TODAY

Special Features of the number are a specially drawn **Projected Diagram and Chart in Detail of the Greatest Sea Fight in History**, also **Double Page Painting** by a great war artist, depicting A Sea Plane Destroying a Vessel at Sea, rivalling in fact the dreams of Jules Verne; also, **23 Other Pages** of big features.

### This Week's Contents
[IN PART]

**The Cover**—Aqua tint **Rendering of a Photograph—A Canadian with Machine Gun Behind the Trenches.**

**The Naval Battle**—A striking picture and map in perspective, showing the **actual relation of the two fleets** in last week's naval battle, drawn from cabled descriptions. A valuable page for permanent souvenir.

**Double-Page Painting**—Jules Verne outdone in reality — An Aeroplane Sinking a Warship in the North Sea—A beautiful picture based on actual facts. Something to be framed.

**Death's Head in the War—Three Extraordinary Engravings of Death in the War** including a singular but exceedingly valuable etching of the Napoleonic Treasures for art lovers.

**Waking Up John Bull**—Two extraordinary Recruiting Posters, loaned to the Allied Bazaar, now in progress. Remarkable posters that will command any price. Merely one of 24 pages in this issue.

**A Picture Visit to Alsace**—A travelogue on the ancient bone of Gallo-Germanic strife. Four pages of delightful story, with exquisite illustrations—Dore's famous paintings included.

**Our Soldiers in Mexico**—Three beautiful troops of our cavalry passing through the Mexican mesquite. Views that are rarely seen. All in rotogravure.

**Men of the Allied Nations**—A full page of the Czar, with representatives of Italy, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Serbia, at his side. A historic picture for framing.

**Italians and Austrians at Grips**—A painting by a German war artist, depicting a bloody battle between Italians and Austrians—a picture that will be kept for framing.

**Many Others From All Fronts** — Space forbids enumeration of all the pages, but all war fronts and all important phases are thrillingly depicted with beautiful pictures.

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Mid-Week Pictorial
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The New York Times

# FAMOUS ARTISTS SING FOR WAR FUND

### Receipts of Allied Bazaar Entertainment Will Go to Battle-Blinded Soldiers.

### PEACE PLEA BY ANNA HELD

### Total Receipts of the Show, Including Last Night's Performance, Nearly $700,000.

From a little stage in the Theatre de Verdure at the Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace nineteen artists, some of them prominent in the roster of world celebrities, spoke and sang last night for Europe's 25,000 battle-blinded soldiers. The Theatre de Verdure in which they appeared is a part of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind War Relief Fund and is a miniature of the playhouses in which strolling players frequently were seen in the rural districts of France before the war. A majority of the artists are themselves refugees from their homes, some of them having lost all of their possessions in their flight, but they willingly donated their services which, in normal circumstances, would have cost more than $15,000 for one performance.

The Theatre de Verdure was not large enough to enable the management of the Blind War Relief Fund to make any considerable amount of money from the sale of seats, even if the rain had not diminished the attendance at the bazaar. The chief aim of the performance was to acquaint the public with the great need of the army of men who have lost their sight while fighting under the colors of their countries.

One of the first artists on the program was Mme. Alice Verlet of the Paris Opera House, who escaped from the French capital with her cat as her only remaining possession. She sang two songs, as did Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, who has frequently donated her services to the fund.

The Théâtre de Verdure is on the third floor of the Bazaar, and the announcement that the performance was about to begin was made at 9 o'clock from one of the two raised platforms reserved, by rural actors, to the singers, dancers, and comedians who are delegated with the duty of informing the public of the good things to be offered within. Inside the doors, however, the resemblance to the ordinary setting ceased and the audience found itself surrounded by softly tinted draperies and rich hangings.

**A Plea for Peace.**

Miss Anna Held, who was in Paris when the war started and who, after leaving the capital when the Government moved its quarters in the early period of the conflict, returned to that city and was a witness of many tragic incidents, gave a remarkable recital of her experiences.

"Please forget that I am an actress, and remember that an actress can be a woman also," she said during an impassioned appeal for peace. "Once I sang in a hospital where there were 3,000 maimed soldiers, some of them with their legs and perhaps an arm shot off, and the sight was not pleasant. Again I sang in a hospital where there were only the blind, and I know the pity of it. I say it is a wonderful thing for you Americans to give, as you have, so magnificently, but it would be a greater thing if America joined with the neutral nations in making peace. I know that this is the sentiment too of the Germans, no matter what the old-fashioned rulers at the head of some of these nations may think."

Miss Held's appeal was greeted with tremendous applause, and brought tears to the eyes of many of those present.

Because of the unusual number of performers who participated the program was not completed until the bazaar closed for the night.

One of those who took part was Mme. Pilar Morin, a famous European pantomimist, whose mother was killed while she and Mme. Morin were hastening across a field in France. Three of Mme. Morin's brothers joined those at the front when hostilities began. One of them has been killed and a second severely wounded. M. and Mme. Kurylo, Russian dancers, two others who appeared, lost everything they possessed when the Germans took Warsaw. Mlle. Lillian Greuze of the Theatre des Varieties in Paris, who nearly lost her life by falling in an aeroplane into the Bay of Monte Carlo, sang, and Mme. Chautard Archambaud of the Variety Theatre in Paris and Mlle. Florigny, a well known pianist, also contributed numbers.

Craig Campbell, accompanied by Hector McCarthy, sang an aria from La Bohème, others down for songs and recitations being the little Duc de Chaulnes, grandson of Thoedore Shonts, who impersonated the French Piou Piou; Philip Spooner, Irving Jackson, Laurice La Farge, Robert Regnier, M. Paul Capellani of the Comédie Francais de Paris, M. Minddiot of the Theatre Femina de Paris, little Marguerite Gabriel, and Prince Jean Paleologue.

**$50,000 Doll Collection.**

Numerous other attractions were offered to help swell the fund for the battle-blinded soldiers. Several bids were received for the collection of seventy-four dolls, estimated to be worth $50,000, which are being auctioned off at the exhibition. Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, honorary secretary of the fund, also offered for auction a miniature wicker garden set made by one of the blind soldiers. Miss Dorothy Shurtleff, daughter of Mrs. G. Franklin Shurtleff, of 400 Riverside Drive, dressed as a Columbine, sold trinkets at the door.

It was estimated that up to last night the Allied Bazaar had taken in nearly $700,000 from the sale of articles at the booths on the three floors, and from the disposal of tickets before the exhibition opened. Yesterday was Serbian Day and the Gustle Serbian Singing Society of thirty persons sang the Serbian national air and folk songs. Among the prominent persons who paid the booth of the Serbian Relief Committee a visit were Professor M. I. Pupin, the Serbian Consul; Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Anna B. Jennings, Mrs. Henry Villard, and Mrs. Ira Davenport.

The Serbian Booth, which is a copy of a Serbian cottage, is in charge of the Serbian Relief Committee and the Serbo-American League. A group of pretty girls, some of them refugees from their native land, assisted at the booth. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Professor Pupin, Dr. Albert Shaw, Charles Scribner, Mrs. R. S. Pierrepont, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Ernest Poole, and Mrs. R. B. Richardson are members of the Serbian Relief Committee.

Dainty débutantes kissed goblets of wine to encourgae the sale of the beverage at the new Versailles Garden on the main floor opened by Mrs. George Sidney Greenfield. The opening of this garden was delayed because the special scenery for it was wrecked in transportation to the Palace. Among the débutantes who volunteered their services were the Misses Blanche and Alberta Jennings, Miss L. Ryerson, and Miss Ruth Mayeliffe.

Scores of persons donated articles yesterday to a melting pot on the main floor, of which Mrs. Robert C. Taylor is in charge. One of the contributors, a girl of 18, insisted on giving a watch that had been in the possession of her family for many years, and her mother's wedding ring. Others gave pins, tiaras, and silver toilet articles.

"The watch given by the girl is too valuable to be melted and will be auctioned off or sold," said Mrs. Taylor.

Mayor Mitchel will be a visitor at the bazaar today, as will be, also, many city officials.

Lady Ross, wife of Sir Charles Ross, the Canadian munitions maker, who has brought a collection of furs and old French scarfs to the bazaar, praised the generosity of America yesterday, and said she regretted she had not brought more things for her booth.

## BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, $1,450

### A Louis XV. Fan Brings $270 at Blackborne Sale—Total $24,278.

A Brussels tapestry, No. 613-A in the catalogue, brought the highest price at the closing sale of the Arthur Blackborne collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Dr. A. Staab for $1,450. It was 10 feet high, 5 feet 8 inches long, a garden scene, with an exceptional border of flowers, fruits and plumaged birds. A number of the higher prices of the day were paid for purchases made through agents, many of the regular patrons of the galleries being out of town.

An old French marriage fan, No. 463, brought a large price for a small piece, going to Seaman, agent, for $270. It was a Louis XV. fan, with carved, gilded, and silvered sticks, a central medallion showing a man presenting a woman with a pet bird and designs of cupids and figures.

A magnificent seventeenth century Point de Venise flounce, 4 yards 12 inches long, and 8½ wide, No. 490, with an upright design, a fine quality in perfect condition, went to Bernet, agent, for $700, and No. 491, three panels of superb Gros Points de Venise lace, seventeenth century, scroll design, went to the same buyer for $750.

A rare panel of Point de France lace, No. 492, with scrolls and the seated figure of a marshal of France beneath the royal crown of Louis XIV., 18 inches square, went to Lorenz, agent, for $410. A border of seventeenth century Gros Point de Venise, 3 yards 4½ inches wide, No. 495, went to Bernet for $310; an old Flemish lace flounce, No. 505, seventeenth century, floral design, 3 yards and 21 inches, 24 inches wide, went to M. L. Jelinek for $200; a fine old Mechlin lace flounce, No. 513, Louis XVI., 8 yards 6½ inches wide, went to Lorenz for $200; Bernet paid $190 for No. 515, a magnificent old Brussels lace shawl, Louis XVI., on the real ground, (droschel,) with a floral border of bluebells and a ten-inch floral pattern at either end, 3 yards long and 22 inches wide, and $210 for No. 530, an old Venitian lace and "care cloth," sixteenth century, with sixty-five squares and fine pointed Gothic border, 55 inches by 44.

Five richly embroidered Italian banners of the eighteenth century of cream-colored watered silk, with sprays of carnations and tulips in brightly colored silks, and gold threads, each 30 inches high by 18 wide, with fringed borders, No. 563 in the catalogue, went to David Belasco for $112.

Four seventeenth century red Utrecht velvet curtains, No. 580, bordered at the bottom with Portuguese appliqué on cloth-of-gold, went to Mrs. Eugene Fox for $210. Seaman, agent, paid $120 for No. 590, a pair of old red damask curtains, Louis XVI., deep band of appliqué on sides and lower edge, and $300 for No. 608, a large Kermanshah carpet. Baumeister paid $720 for four Aubusson tapestry panels, Nos. 614 and 615, country and animal scenes and colorings of soft greens and browns.

The returns for the day were $13,049, and total for the sale $24,278.

## ACTS ROSALIND IN OPEN AIR.

### Margaret Anglin Braves Rain at Shakespeare Celebration.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Fair Rosalind braved rain and a soggy stage and Touchstone's legs shivered in a cool wind in the municipal production of "As You Like It," a part of the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration in Forest Park here tonight, following two postponements because of bad weather. A crowd of between 8,000 and 9,000 people attended, many coming while the rain was falling. Repeated applause attested their enjoyment of the comedy in which 500 persons took part, headed by Miss Margaret Anglin as Rosalind. The epilogue was featured by dances and Shakespeare songs rendered by St. Louisians.

Robert B. Mantell was Jacques; Frederick Lewis, Orlando; Sidney Greenstreet, Touchstone; Frank Kingdon, The Banished Duke; Miss Eleanor Brent, Celia; Genevieve Hamper, (Mrs. Mantell,) Phoebe. These artists had no difficulty in making every word carry plainly through the open-air, natural amphitheatre. The Arden stage was the natural sward and foliage, with but few embellishments.

A quarter of an hour before the time for the performance to begin rain began falling and continued for nearly fifteen minutes. It was a gusty downpour. A conference was held and the performance was about to be called off when Miss Anglin predicted the shower would be over in a few minutes. She was willing to risk it if the audience was. Its decision was asked. "Go ahead, we don't mind getting wet," many shouted. Half an hour later the crowd had increased to four-fifths the capacity of the amphitheatre. The stars came out, and the production was brilliant.

### THEATRICAL NOTES.

Selwyn & Co. have commissioned an architect to draw up plans for the remodeling of the interior of the Harris Theatre during the Summer. The work will be done between the time of the end of the current engagement of "Hit-the-Trail Holliday" and the first production of the new season in August.

Thomas H. Ince and A. H. Woods, proprietors of the motion picture, "Civilization," at the Criterion, have offered to donate the proceeds from 100 tickets a day for the next ten days to the Allied Bazaar Fund at Grand Central Palace.

Sarah Padden, an actress who is known in the West but has not been seen here, will appear at the Colonial next week in a playlet, entitled "The Ruse."

Three hundred boys and girls in uniform, members of the Elton Boys' Brigade and Girls' Hospital Corps, will see Saturday's showing of the film "How Britain Prepared" at the Lyceum.

Emanuel Reicher's engagement in "Das Konzert" at the Bandbox will extend through next week. Sunday night the Theodore Bendix String Quartet will give a recital at the Bandbox.

The showing of all the chapters of "Gloria's Romance," released to date will be repeated tomorrow and Saturday afternoons at the Globe.

Each of the twelve principals of "Very Good Eddie" is to have a week's vacation during the Summer and the chorus members are to receive in lieu of a vacation a crebling of salary for two weeks. The date for the vacations was determined after last night's performance by drawing numbers.

Two models wearing the latest decrees of fashion will appear on the stage of the Strand next week. As each will be for just a minute and the act is to last only twenty minutes it is necessary to have a model for each costume.

The first performance on any stage of "Mr. Lazarus," the new comedy by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, will be given tonight in New Haven. Henry E. Dixey heads the cast which also includes Florine Arnold, William T. Clarke, Eva Le Gallienne, Tom Powers and Marie Ascarags.

Arrangements have been made to auction seats for the new Winter Garden revue not only at the theatre next Tuesday but simultaneously at the Allied Bazaar at Grand Central Palace. The premiums from the sale will be donated to the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund.

# EVERYBODY WORKS IN PLATTSBURG CAMP

### Private Theodore Rousseau Stands in Mud to Perfect Post Drainage System.

### CRIMMINS HURT IN ACTION

### Falls on Floor in Mess Hall and Suffers a Cut—Elective Courses Begin.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLATTSBURG, June 7.—A stocky, bronzed-faced recruit at the military training camp here stood halfway up to his knees in mud in Company I Street late this afternoon trying to open up a ditch and let off some of the water which the steady rain of several days had left there. He was approached by several newspaper men who had been scouting for celebrities during the few rest intervals in the day's work.

He tried to elude them, but cries of "Hey, Teddy, wait a minute!" stopped him, and as the intruders were old friends he had to turn back. Private Rousseau of Company I, who, when he isn't doing soldier work is Mayor Mitchel's private secretary, was cornered.

"Hello, fellows," he said, "how's everything in town? This is great stuff, isn't it? Tell the boys at City Hall you saw me. So long. I've got to get out for retreat parade."

Before the interviewers could get in a word Private Rousseau was hurrying to one end of the street buttoning his blouse as he went along.

Finding the proverbial needle in the haystack is nothing compared with seeking out prominent men in camp here. When they are at drill their identity is destroyed by their olive drab uniforms and campaign hats. When they are not drilling they are hurrying to do necessary camp work. The only period which they really have is from recall after the afternoon work to retreat, which sounds at 5:10. Sometimes this period is only ten or fifteen minutes—depending upon the drillmaster—and one company yesterday came running in to reach the camp by retreat time.

Furthermore, Major Murray, the camp commander, has ordered that none of the men is to be disturbed during this hour, which is the one given over for swimming in Lake Champlain.

The officers are delighted at the progress which the recruits have made. They attribute the quick improvement to the aid given by last year's Plattsburgers, who are acting as squad leaders and as non-commissioned officers.

"The training camp idea is no longer an experiment—it is a reality," Major Murray said tonight. "The main idea, of course, is to get a military training that will make them of some value immediately in case of need. But there are many other ways in which they derive real benefit.

"It does a man good to get out of his usual haunts once in a while, to mingle with entire strangers, and to undergo hardships that he would not have to meet under the shelter of his own roof. The physicial training in itself is worth the money and effort he spends in coming to Plattsburg.

"The special courses in instruction, which are elective to the citizen soldiers here, are being eagerly seized upon by the men. The training they will get in them will be useful, even if they never actually enter the United States Army.

"I hear nothing but complimentary things from the various company commanders. Not a complaint has been made in regard to the uncomfortable conditions forced upon the men the first two days by the bad weather. Their health is universally good. They apparently mean business. We couldn't ask for a better outlook."

The first "casualty" of the camp occurred tonight. Private John D. Crimmins, Jr., of Company L, slipped on a bench in the mess hall at supper and struck his head on the floor, cutting it badly, but not seriously. He was taken to the post hospital for treatment.

The elective courses began to-day. Cavalry is the most popular special course, with 255 taking it. There are 161 taking artillery, 115 engineering, 96 machine gun corps, 65 hospital corps and 61 signalling.

The rule "everybody in camp by 10:30 at night" went into effect today. Last year there was no rule about the hour for being back.

## ATTACKS PLATTSBURG CAMP

### Mrs. Henry G. Villard Talks of Militarism and Murder.

At the opening of the new home of the Welfare Association at Dobbs Ferry last night Mrs. Henry G. Villard denounced militarism and said she had been told that conditions at the camp at Plattsburg last year were immoral and dreadful. Mrs. Villard went into details about these alleged conditions.

"Sometimes I think," she said, "that all that we do comes to nought, and especially when I see what is happening now. The world is surcharged with slaughter, and men's only aim is to kill. If women are to have sons solely for slaughter, I don't blame mothers for doing what they are accused of doing. If we are to rear male children to be slaughtered, the occupation of motherhood might as well cease.

"The question of misguided patriotism and the idea of making a military camp of this country and teaching our children to shoot and kill is terrifying. It must stop. The forcing of military training on our boys is barbarous. Is a mother to abandon her sons to the environment of the military camp, there to have them taught the trade of murder?"

### Actresses in the Friars' Frolic.

For the first time in the history of the event, actresses will take part in the Friars' Frolic when it is presented for a return engagement at the Hippodrome Saturday night for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. They will black up and appear in the minstrel first-part, and will act as a reception committee in the foyer. Among the actresses who will thus violate a tradition will be Hazel Dawn, Valli-Valli, Olive Tell, Margaret Green, Belle Story, Josephine Drake, Natalie Alt, Avery Strakosch, Eleanor Dawn, Emma Frohman, Bijou Fernandez, Ivy Troutman, Cynthia Latham, Dixie Girard, Beth Smalley, Diane Oste, Anna May Roberts, and Vivian Rushmore.

## NO LICENSE FOR CABARETS.

### Judge Crain Says Law Does Not Require One for Free Show.

A decision handed down by Judge Crain in Part I. of General Sessions, by reversing a ruling of the lower court, relieves restaurant men from paying for a theatrical license to give a cabaret performance when no extra charge is made for the entertainment. The idea of bringing the café proprietors under the theatre license law was originally agitated by some theatrical managers several years ago, when the cabaret first came into prominence in the night life of the city.

The decision was rendered in the case of Julius Keller, manager of Maxim's, who appealed from the ruling of Magistrate Appleton after he had been fined $50 for giving performances in his restaurant without a theatre license last February. In reversing the decision of the Magistrate, Judge Crain held that the defendant had a common-law right to give the performance, and that there were no facts disclosed to bring him within the province of the statute.

"If it is desired," he said, "that those conducting restaurants are to be prohibited from furnishing gratuitous entertainment to their patrons except when specifically licensed, that result can only be obtained by appropriate legislation."

## SMITH DEFENDS TRACK PLAN

### Commissioner Denies That Hudson's Beauty Will Be Hidden.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, in a letter written yesterday to Mayor Mitchel, denied that there was ground for criticism that the proposed west side improvement, by covering the tracks of the New York Central, would cut off the view of the Hudson River. Mr. Smith said that there was no reason for alarm because of "the articles written recently by eminent landscape artists concerning the 'low visibility' of the running waters of the Hudson River from Riverside Drive."

Mr. Smith's letter was accompanied by a chart which showed that the line of vision of a man standing on Riverside Drive at Seventy-second Street met the Hudson 500 feet beyond the bulkhead; that at Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets 650 feet of the river was cut off from view and 3,350 left visible; that at Seventy-sixth Street the line of sight would be the same that exists today; that at Seventy-seventh Street the line of sight would strike the river 350 feet from the bulkhead, leaving 3,630 feet visible; that at Seventy-ninth Street a new recreation pier providing a landing for warships would be erected, and that above that no interference with the view of the river would be added.

### Frohman Stars in Maugham Plays.

W. Somerset Maugham's comedy, "Our Betters," has been selected for Ethel Barrymore's appearance here next season. Miss Barrymore will continue under the direction of the Charles Frohman Company, and this will be the first Maugham play in which she has ever acted. Another play by this author that will be seen here next season is "Caroline." In this Margaret Anglin will appear, also under the Frohman management. Mr. Maugham has been with the British Red Cross in France serving as a doctor during most of the war, and both plays are said to have been written before its beginning.

## SEEK CLARA BARTON FUND.

### Promoters Plan Memorial to American Red Cross Founder.

An appeal for funds to build a memorial to Miss Clara Barton in Washington, D. C., has been issued by the Clara Barton National Memorial Association, of which Mrs. John A. Logan is President and of which Mrs. Ada H. Weiss, President of the Legion of Loyal Women, and General Nelson A. Miles are First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Logan at 2,523 Thirteenth Street, Washington, or to John Joy Edson, Treasurer, care the Loan and Trust Building, Washington.

It was Clara Barton who established the Red Cross in the United States. She was a clerk in the Patent Office when the civil war began and with the first engagements she gave up her work and devoted her energies to caring for the wounded. She performed invaluable services throughout the war in mitigating the suffering of those who fought and those who waited, and after the war she helped to get the names of 40,000 missing on the honor rolls of the Union Army.

Miss Barton was in Switzerland at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War and it was during that conflict that she first saw the Red Cross at work. Upon her return home she at once began working to have the United States adopt the Red Cross by treaty and finally her efforts bore fruit in the administration of President Arthur, who signed the treaty in 1883. Miss Barton became the society's President and continued as its head till her death. In twenty-three years she directed the activities of the society in nineteen disasters. During her life she was decorated by many foreign rulers, but the United States Government never gave her any official recognition.

## BLIND PUPILS TO GIVE PLAY.

### "The Rivals" Will Be Staged at Washington Irving High School.

A unique production of "The Rivals" will be given at Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, on the evening of June 9 by a cast composed entirely of blind students of the public schools of the City of New York. This play is the culmination of a course in dramatic instruction given by Miss Bessie C. Stagnott.

The proceeds will be used to develop the dramatic power and self-expression in blind children, to provide profitable recreation for them, to increase their facilities for reading, and give them in every possible way the opportunities that children with sight naturally enjoy. The last dramatic performance of these blind pupils received most favorable criticisms. Many in the audience said they were not conscious of the fact that the performers were blind.

### Aberdeen Talks on Ireland.

The Marquis of Aberdeen and Sir Herbert Tree were guests of honor at the regular social evening last night of the University Forum of America, 550 West 113th Street. It was Irish Night, and both spoke on Ireland, the Marquis saying he thought conditions would be improved by the war and Sir Herbert predicting home rule would come out of the trenches. There were about fifty present.


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*"By the production of 'The Fall of a Nation' you have rendered this country the highest public service performed by any man of this day!"*

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1916.


## MR. HARDING'S SPEECH.

We do not see why the sages and chiefs of the Republican Party should have felt, and in some cases expressed, misgivings about Temporary Chairman HARDING'S speech to the convention at Chicago. They had advance knowledge of the utterance, and there was some shaking of heads. Mr. HARDING, it seems to us, made a good Republican address. It is not inspiring, but the proceedings at Chicago thus far have been untainted with the quality of inspiration. There is a fine opportunity for it. If some statesman among the delegates could at the right moment put forward a candidate more uniting and compelling of support than any thus far under discussion, and in his nominating speech could soar high upon wings of inspiration, he would undoubtedly deliver the party from the dire dilemma in which it is at present groping about for salvation and put it in the way of reaching a very respectable second place in the voting. Mr. HARDING has not done that, very far from it, but who could have done it?

It is unfortunate for the Temporary Chairman that Mr. ROOSEVELT the other day borrowed from a magazine article sixteen years old and gave present currency to that happy phrase about "weasel words," modifying and softening expressions that suck all the meaning out of the sentences they qualify. Mr. HARDING'S address is overrun with those graceful little quadrupeds. He exhorts the convention and the party to forget 1912, to take note of the fact that the division was not over fundamental principles, and now to join in a united endeavor to save the country. Yet toward the end of his speech he extols the Republicans for not yielding to the "expediency of adopting "every ephemeral whim, because devotion to country and its ultimate "good ofttimes demand opposition to a "momentary popularity." Progressives at Chicago who remember their platform of 1912, or have copies of it in their pockets, will not miss the application of this remark. Take the ephemeral whims out of that platform and not much remains but the preamble. Again, Mr. HARDING addressed winning words to those whose "partiality for the land of their nativity" has found rather frequent expression of late and then goes on to say that the Government must protect the rights of Americans "at home, on our "borders, on the seas, in every land "and under every sky." That is good Americanism, but the demand for the protection of American rights on the seas will have only qualified acceptance in the minds to which his earlier remarks were addressed.

The biggest weasel in the Harding cage, however, was set to do his nullifying work, strangely enough, in the tariff passages of the Temporary Chairman's address. He believes in a protective tariff, of course, because it "makes of Americans the best paid workmen in the world." Yet only a little further, after boasting that Republican protection has made us a country "wherein the rate of American wages "is thrice to ten times that of Old "World competition," he goes on to say that "we are willing to standardize the wages of the world." We "do not "mean to lower our scales to effect the "leveling," but "we want the world measurements raised to our heights." That particular weasel leaves the tariff shell wholly empty. The Republicans of the Harding stamp believe in a high protective tariff for its own sake. With them protection is not a policy, it is a deathless principle. But take the pauper labor of Europe argument away from Republican advocates of protection and what would be left? When the wages of the world are standardized the Democratic policy of a tariff for revenue only would necessarily and automatically come to adoption.

Mr. HARDING argues for preparedness, not with the force and specification of Mr. ROOSEVELT, but upon that point he is certainly as sound as his party. His preaching of Americanism is pretty mild and vague compared with the outspoken utterances of WOODROW WILSON and THEODORE ROOSEVELT, but he makes an effort to show that his heart is in the right place, also the party's heart. At least he is more specific than Justice HUGHES in his position of no freedom and great responsibility.

As a "keynote" the speech emits a sound that is to be detected only by much straining of the ear. Yet what is a Temporary Chairman's speech for if it does not sound the keynote of the campaign? Still, every man of real tenderness of heart and true sympathy for those hard beset will be considerate of Mr. HARDING, they will set up the extenuation of the great difficulties of his position. The true vibrant keynote speech thrills the party and evokes enthusiasm chiefly by its unmerciful belaboring of the other party. When the other party is in power the opportunity is most inviting, but only if occasion has been given. The trouble with Mr. WILSON is, from the Republican point of view, that his Administration has been so satisfactory to the country that to assail him save in the most gingerly fashion would drive away more votes than it would attract. About Mexico Mr. HARDING says very little and his reticence is wise. He does allude to "the facility "of the Administration for writing "varied notes without effective no-"tice," but there caution arrested his pen and voice. Others have criticised and even denounced the President for the patience and deliberation with which he achieved his triumph in wringing from Germany the promise that submarine attacks without warning upon merchant ships should cease. Could Mr. HARDING do that? Not without incurring the gravest danger of alienating the German vote. The purpose of the Temporary Chairman's speech is to win votes, not to drive them away.

Mr. HARDING evidently wrote his address with that guiding principle fully in view. His utterance will not detach large masses of voters from the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. On the other hand, we are quite unable to see that he set forth at Chicago any good reason why an intelligent voter should choose to cast his ballot for the Republican candidate rather than for the candidate of any other party. It was not a vote-getting speech.

## DR. CHOATE.

To him that hath shall be given. Mr. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE was redoctored yesterday. His collection of sheepskins, if cut into longitudinal strips, would perhaps surround as great a stretch of real estate as the mythical founder of Carthage inclosed with pieces of oxhide. Columbia made this chronic Doctor of Laws her Doctor of Laws and adopted son. It is not a mere stately academic compliment that Columbia paid Mr. CHOATE, honorable as that compliment, seal of the approval of ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S College, is to the most eminent distinction. There is a personal touch in this laurel from New York's first college to New York's "first citizen," as President BUTLER truly called him. The enthusiasm of that company of young men was a gift worth having even by Mr. CHOATE with all his various garnered honors. He has been New York's for two generations. Much may be done with a Massachusetts man if he is caught young.

A great New Yorker, a great American, diu inter sit populo; may the multidoctored and multilaterally admirable Dr. CHOATE stay with us at least until the list of his honorary degrees takes up two full pages of the quinquennial catalogue of his college.

## AUDITORIUM AND COLISEUM.

During the ninety-three minutes while they were yelling for Colonel ROOSEVELT the Progressive delegates in Chicago were spared the pain of reflecting upon their forlorn condition. They are a convention without a party. As everybody knows, most of the Progressives of 1912 have returned to the Republican fold. The convention that holds its sessions in the Auditorium was called together not to nominate but to force a nomination upon the Republicans in the Coliseum. The prolonged uproar was a part of the prearranged plan. It is an outworn device, all the world knows how such demonstrations are manufactured, and nobody is fooled by them. But it was necessary to do something or some delegate might have moved to adjourn sine die, so they gave themselves up to mindless ululations.

The adamantine assemblage in the Coliseum was moved by it about as much as the hippopotamus in the pool is moved by the chorus of the frogs on the bank. The Progressive leaders knew that, but the mob on the floor may have thought that it was making headway.

Mr. ROBINS, the Temporary Chairman of the convention, knew, of course, as all the leaders of that convention knew, that the nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT is not its purpose. That is not the Colonel's purpose or his wish. The Progressive Convention is met as a menace to be used in extorting from the Republicans the best possible terms for the return of the Colonel to the old party. There has been much conferring between the party of the Coliseum and that of the Auditorium. There has evidently been some approach to an understanding, for the leaders on both sides are alive to the advantage, to the dire need, of reconciliation.

Unlike Mr. BRYAN, the Colonel is not willing to take up the smashing of his party as a life business. He has a greater duty, a nobler work, in arousing the country to a sense of its defenseless condition. That work, his nomination by the Republicans being out of the question, he is ready to take up. The Republicans realize that without his aid their campaign would be a hollow futility. With such a disposition on both sides an agreement is probable.

## TWO BOSSES.

Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, unrepentant and implacable at Chicago, ought to take fruit of edification from the example of Senator BOIES PENROSE. Mr. PENROSE, too, was a child of darkness, but he has seen the light. Converted by the direct primary, whose highly reformed child he is, he sits hand in hand with Governor BRUMBAUGH, his bitterest opponent a few days ago. If they have called one another names 'twas but in the playful way of politics. They are brothers now. Mr. PENROSE is a brother to everybody. Without enmities, without prepossessions, loathing bosses, venerating the rule of the people, meekly consulting delegates, communing with Progressives, he is educating himself to find out upon what candidate his open mind will finally close. He is beyond the fettering prejudices called principles. What candidate will, if elected, be good to Mr. PENROSE?

If Mr. BARNES could have sloughed off his convictions and his dislikes, who knows that he might not have been a Senator, a reform, a progressive-enough Senator, instead of sitting solitary in the darkness?

## SUFFRAGE AT CHICAGO.

It is hard to follow the kinks of woman suffrage ratiocination. Woman suffrage has just been beaten in Iowa, where Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT was educated. Fresh from her defeat in the Iowa campaign, Mrs. CATT is at Chicago blithely predicting that "the "surrender to suffrage, if I am a "prophet, will come within the next "two years." In 1915 Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, rejected woman suffrage. Now even Iowa, rich in pacifists, cleaves to "the forces of evil." At such an auspicious time the suffragists, divided into the two camps, are pestering the Republican, as they will pester the Democratic, National Convention for a woman suffrage plank. The extreme Left, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, demands a resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment. The position of these determined ladies seems to be that by some hocus pocus, unintelligible to the dense masculine mind, woman suffrage can lose in the separate States and yet win three-fourths of the States. Propose to give it Federal sanction, and the locally weak becomes generally strong.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, the real force of the movement, takes the sensible position that the battle must be fought State by State, without recourse to Washington. According to logic as mere men understand it, this position means that woman suffrage is a State, and not a Federal, matter. Yet the representatives of this association are pleading at Chicago, as they will plead at St. Louis, for a woman suffrage plank indorsing the Cause. If votes for women are not to be bestowed by the nation, but by the several States, what does woman suffrage in a national convention?

## IMPERIAL SELF-DEFENSE.

There is public opinion in Germany. It begins to be troublesome. It obliged the Imperial Chancellor to appear this week before the Reichstag and defend policies which ought to be sacred, having received the Kaiser's approval, but which are bitterly criticised nevertheless. They concern the relations between Germany and the United States, the conduct of the U-boat warfare, and especially the censorship, which has rubbed public opinion sore. The Chancellor made promises. He would endeavor to see that where the connection of political matters with the war was slight the censor's pencil should be gently exercised; then, with an air of indignation, he brought forward a grievance of his own. "The existence of the press censorship," he said, "has recently given rise to a new "nuisance, namely, the circulation of "numerous private pamphlets, some "without names attached, as if the "confidence of the people could be "thus destroyed."

The Chancellor is not a naïve man, nor one likely to lose either his wits or his temper in open debate. In the face of violent denunciations of the censorship he himself complained of its exacting evils. That was evidently an intuitive method of dealing with a very difficult situation. He had resolved to throw the Government upon the sympathy of the Reichstag. He went so far as to defend himself personally against charges made by a pamphleteer, one of those strange "pirates of public opinion." The German Chancellor answering anonymous pamphlets in the Reichstag! It is a spectacle one could not have imagined. It almost could not happen in England, where Ministers are "responsible" to Parliament. He humiliated himself to speak of "my capital offense," which, according to his critics, was to have believed that England would not enter the war, so that valuable time was lost in parley at the beginning.

Having defended the censorship, he appealed for "unity." That is something one had been almost persuaded the Government could command in Germany. He made a picture of it, knowing how Germans love to see themselves that way. He visualized the whole nation "in heroic stature, "fighting for its future, sons and "brothers fighting and dying side "by side. The sacred flame of love "of home steels every heart." That was an appeal to patriotism.

"Our enemies," he said, "wish to "let it go on to the end. We fear "neither death nor devil, not even "the hunger devil which they wish to "send into our country. The men "who fight out there around Verdun, "who fight under HINDENBURG, our "proud bluejackets, who showed Al-"bion that rats bite, are fashioned "from a breed that knows how to "bear privations also. These priva-"tions are here. I admit it calmly "and openly, even to foreign coun-"tries, but we will bear them."

That was as if he had said: "The "blood is not upon the hands of your "Government. We have won a great "victory, but the enemy will not "acknowledge it. Now privations in-"crease. The Government is not "responsible for them. They are in-"flicted by an enemy that does not "know defeat when it sees it, and "wishes to go on to the end."

This speech is unlike any other the German Chancellor has ever made, unlike any that has been made in Germany by any one before. It may be epochal. Consider what it does. It accepts for the Government a defensive political position. It acknowledges the existence of an uncontrollable public opinion. It appeals for what hitherto was taken for granted, namely "unity," unlimited patriotism, and a continual willingness for self-sacrifice. It admits the failure of the official peace propaganda. It abandons the hope of imminent peace with victory. It prepares the mind for contemplation of greater privations beyond, and, finally, it performs for the Imperial Government the ablution of Pontius Pilate.

## A BOSTON SAINTE-BEUVE.

With no political tendency or intention, but as a specimen of literary criticism in Athens of the Three Hills, The Boston Transcript's opinion of Justice HUGHES'S "remarkable words "to the honor graduates of the Na-"tional Cathedral School" is respectfully submitted:

What he said to the girls of this school is about as good, as far as it goes, as the Farewell Address or the Declaration of Independence. * * * The words will be memorable in the record of the eloquent utterances of our statesmen.

The Transcript might well have reinforced this discriminating praise by a reference to Dr. HOLMES'S "tribute" to the Katydid.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**A Bit Queer, but Not Incredible.**

As Justice HUGHES causes it to be declared that his speech at the Cathedral School was intended for the edification of the young girls to whom it was directly addressed, and had no other object or intention, that question might, could, would, and probably should be considered settled for all time. Whoever raises further doubt as to his reason for making just the speech he did, or ascribes to it one or another of those "ulterior motives" that suspicious folk are always seeing in the simplest acts of their fellow-men, in effect raises the issue of veracity with an eminent jurist whose devotion to truth has never been impugned hitherto.

The risk of doing that is far too large to be taken here, even if inclination tended that way, which it doesn't and never will. The seeker for excuses to follow the rasher course might, indeed, find them first on the ground of too much protest and then in the circumstances of the case. The speech was carefully typed out beforehand, and that may not be quite customary with practiced orators when called upon to make a few "appropriate remarks" on occasions so slightly momentous as this one. In addition, there was a stenographer present, according to report, to take down any departures from the prepared text that the Justice might make. That also hints appreciation of the fact that fervent references to the American flag might at this time go further than a single school room—it might even hint a realization or hope that the references to said flag might travel to distant cities—to Chicago, say—and there influence the minds of men and the course of events.

Admitting all this, however, what is it but circumstantial evidence, which Judges and lawyers have taught us deeply to distrust? It may prove nothing more or else than that Justice HUGHES, as everybody already knew, is a cautious and methodical man, who goes about even small tasks after the manner of his kind. The charitable and the kindly will remember that the value of an explanation or a denial depends less on its intrinsic credibility than upon its source—the character of him who makes it. Things fully as hard to believe as that Justice HUGHES was not consciously making a sort of answer to questions whispered and shouted at him of late by numerous passionately inquisitive politicians can be accepted as true when they come from the great and good. So can this. Whether it will be is another story.

**A Gracious Task Performed.**

Uruguay is a little country, especially as South American countries go, and few people in this part of the world know much about her except that she is somewhere along the upper stretches of a big river, and that her chief products, as the geographies say, are cattle and revolutions. This exiguity of information, however, probably proves more about our own mental furnishings than it does about the unimportance and inconsequentiality of Uruguay.

The chances that this is true are made humiliatingly numerous by the fact that, of all the nations not engaged in a great war and therefore desperately busy, only Uruguay has had and promptly acted on the estimable impulse to send a ship to bring SHACKLETON'S men back from their dreary prison on Elephant Island.

Uruguay's obligation to rescue these freezing and starving sailors and scientists is rather less than more than the one resting on the other larger and richer nonbelligerents, for the increase of whose knowledge of the antarctic as much as that of Great Britain those brave explorers risked their lives.

But it was Uruguay that had the happy thought and is carrying it out at her own expense!

The "A B C Powers," in spite of all their claims to superiority in the Southern continent, let the chance to do a beautiful thing escape them, just as we in the North have done, though they and we know perfectly well how ill England can spare any of her ships at present for expeditions like this one.

**Left for the Law to Divide.**

That the late JAMES JEROME HILL died intestate and left the distribution of his great fortune to the cold and blind indiscrimination of the law is only another proof that men of large affairs, like those who live in narrow houses, too frequently put off the making of their wills until it is too late. And when they do not thus neglect this highly important task they are about as likely as the rest of us so to draw their wills as to prepare the way for the litigation between rival heirs that is of all court battles the bitterest and most merciless.

Failure to leave a will, curiously enough, is a more serious negligence for the poor than for the rich, but such is the case, for small estates suffer far more than large ones, in comparison, from the expenses which intestacy creates, and from the delays occasioned by it.

Wills would be oftener made, presumably, if the making were not such an explicit recognition of the fact that death comes to ourselves as well as to other people. We all know that it does and must, but its inevitability remains indistinct until we decide and put in writing what shall be done with our property when we are gone and can use it no more. It is the duty of everybody who has anything to make a will, but it is an obnoxious one. Its performance is always disconcerting and rarely does it fail to cast a gloom over the days on which it is done. About the only mitigation of that woe lies in asking friends to witness the will. They hate to do that, knowing the trouble to which they are likely to be put in the future, but they cannot very well refuse the favor, and so pain is shared and lessened.

### Suffrage and Women's Clubs.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In a letter to THE TIMES, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Dorchester, Mass., writes: "The General Federation of Women's Clubs two years ago had less than 1,000,000 members. Now it has more than 2,500,000." This is a very inaccurate statement. The manual issued by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs (Page 13) for 1914-15 gives the membership of the General Federation as 1,500,000. Mrs. Cowles, its newly elected President, in a newspaper interview of June 2, speaks of "the 2,000,000 clubwomen of this federation." It looks as if Miss Blackwell had unwittingly exaggerated at both ends of the statement.

Whether Miss Blackwell is correct in her statement that the federation "has gained more new members in the past two years than in all its previous history" I do not know, and doubt exceedingly. I do know that of late suffrage organizations all over the country have hastened to enroll, and that because of this fact and the passage of the suffrage resolutions many individuals and some clubs have withdrawn, while the interest and loyalty are much abated. That the federation's prosperity has suffered is unquestionable.

Taunts like Miss Blackwell's strain the forbearance of the antis to the breaking point and render reconciliation most difficult. If she values the work of the federation, she will cease making them.

EVA B. T. CHURCHILL,
Delegate to the General Federation at Chicago and the Massachusetts State Federation at Marion.

Milton, Mass., June 5.

### Internationalism.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Permit me to express my gratification at Dr. Rainsford's letter to THE TIMES, in which he so clearly states the basic principle in Bouck White's plea for internationalism, though he disapproves of the latter's methods. Internationalism does not necessarily mean the destruction of a sane and reasonable nationalism. I can prize my native land and every good she stands for and still insist, to quote the same old book that both Dr. Rainsford and Bouck White stand on, that "He hath made of one blood all nations of the earth," and that, therefore, any attempt to divide men by imaginary geographical lines and to promote enmity between those on either side of such lines is most pernicious, un-Christian and unpatriotic. If I were to express my idea of internationalism with flags I would not burn the national flags, but would gather them into one bundle—including every flag on the globe—and raise above them the red (one blood) flag of Internationalism.

EDWIN D. WHEELOCK.

New York, June 6, 1916.

### If Uplift Wins Its Way.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

That letter you published recently under the heading "Too Much Uplift" is the best I have read for a long time. It expresses what a large number of working people feel, but have not yet had the courage to say. We are fast coming to the time when we—the poor, helpless, working people—will have our hours of sleep, the amount of food we eat, the number of friends we have, the weekly or daily salary we receive, the number of times we breathe per day, the number of times we must employ a doctor or a dentist or an oculist, all made compulsory by law, for our "uplift." In other words, all our liberties are fast being taken away from us under the guise of doing something for our "uplift." We working people are getting to hate the word "uplift," and are not so grateful to our "uplifters" as might perhaps be expected of us. We would rather have a little freedom and a chance to have a little initiative of our own, than to have "uplift" forced upon us by laws which more often do us more injury than good.

LOUISE JOHNSON.

New York, June 6, 1916.

### Why Germany Wants Verdun.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Perhaps in America the sentimental element in the German desire to take Verdun is not taken into consideration. They do not forget, if we do, that it was easily taken by Henry II. of France in the sixteenth century and not restored to the empire by the Treaty of Cateau-Cambresis according to German demands. This passage from a speech by Baron von Rheinbaben at a patriotic gathering in Cologne shows how persistent is the German thought of a sometime condition, without any differentiation between the old Holy Roman Empire and the German modern imitation. This is quoted in the Echo de Paris of May 13 and bears its own testimony as to the hope of territorial changes after the "victory," of which they have no doubt:

> More than a thousand years have elapsed since a true German Empire was born at Verdun. Before our eyes, in front of this same Verdun, our Fatherland and our arms display anew a puissance which will, we are sure, end in success. "The day will come when Ilion will fall." The day is approaching when Verdun will yield to our arms.
>
> The districts which our troops hold firmly in Flanders and in France correspond almost precisely to the frontiers of the ancient German Empire. For centuries long they were German under the name of Lower Lorraine, until the moment when the feebleness of the empire allowed them to be taken from us.

P. R.

Washington, June 1, 1916.

## BLEACHING BROKERS' ADS.

### Protest Against the New Puritanism of the Stock Exchange.

New York, May 30, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Committee on Business Conduct has induced the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange to decree that "no member or his firm is permitted to use 'catch phrases' or to depart in any way from direct and simple methods of advertising."

This ambiguous ruling, containing no definition of "catch phrases," has been accompanied by such finicky fault-finding by the Business Conduct Committee that the more progressive Stock Exchange houses, which have used advertising effectively, have been thrown into confusion. No firm knows just what it may or may not do in seeking to build up its business and the business of the Stock Exchange.

For example, this—to the layman—perfectly legitimate, dignified, and timely statement in an advertisement has been banned:

> Underlying issues of the standard trunk line railways, which were issued ten years or more ago, should commend themselves to the discriminating investor.

Yet I find the firm of which the Chairman of the Business Conduct Committee is a member advertising in this morning's papers "attractive" offerings of various classes of securities, the word "attractive" being given a full line, the better to emphasize it.

Is it a more heinous offense to say that the very choicest American railway bonds "should commend themselves to the discriminating investor" than to proclaim public utility and other bonds "attractive?"

One of the oldest, most conservative, and most respected investment houses in New York has been censured for captioning an excellent effective advertisement: "Accumulating a Competency." Surely it is no crime against good taste to urge American citizens to accumulate a competency; that ought to be the aim of every self-respecting person.

The committeemen apparently object to advertising calculated to make the public think about the value of thrift, the desirability of systematic saving, the attractiveness of listed securities, &c. The increase in the number of people of moderate means who are now buying small lots of stocks and bonds on terms approved by the Exchange seems to be frightening a certain stand-pat, reactionary element in the institution.

What would the cessation of intelligent, illuminating, "pulling" advertising by all Stock Exchange firms mean?

First—It would arrest the progress being made in the creation and education of small investors.

Second—It would enable unregulated, unsupervised, unorganized "outside" promoters and brokers to monopolize selling publicity and thus filch from the public millions of dollars which should have been directed into safer channels.

Third—It would stimulate speculation on the inadequate, dangerous margins accepted by many unscrupulous non-member brokers.

Fourth—The inordinate losses the public would unquestionably sustain in their dealings with irresponsible brokers when the inevitable break in quotations comes would precipitate a fresh tidal wave of indignation against "Wall Street."

Modern advertising is too powerful a weapon to be snatched from the hands of the legitimate firms composing the New York Stock Exchange and handed over to irresponsible brokers to be used and abused in any way deemed likely to win dollars from the unwary.

The question simmers down to this: Shall this stream of investment money be directed, by means of proper, adequate advertising, into relatively safe Stock Exchange channels, or be allowed to flow into unsafe channels energetically formed by brokers allowed to act as they choose?

B. C. FORBES.

### Mohammedan Tribute to Kitchener.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The news of Lord Kitchener's death will come to the vast majority of Great Britain's Mohammedan subjects, whatever their race, with a shock of sharp personal grief. In fair play, straight, strict justice, impersonal ambition, physical vigor and moral cleanliness, broad humanity and broadest tolerance, he embodied in himself the true reasons why the English have accomplished that which no other nation—not even Rome—has ever accomplished: to live together, with many peoples of other races and creeds and civilizations and social and political prejudices, within the limits of the same empire, without too much friction, with liberty of action and thought to everybody, with the same basic laws applying to all, and with always a united, close-knit front against the enemy.

I saw him the last time, a good many years ago, at the occasion of an informal visit which my kinsman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, paid to India, and I shall always remember one of the things he said to me in the course of a conversation dealing with military and political preferment. He spoke in Urdu, and I am translating nearly word for word:

> Do your own duty, large or small, in whatever capacity your country demands from you. Never mind what your neighbor is doing. Let everybody attend to his own job, single-minded, regardless of the others' criticisms. And then the country as a whole will take care of itself.

ACHMED ABDULLAH.

Hempstead, L. I., June 6, 1916.

## THE GLEAM.

I hear a ripple as of flowing fountains;
I see far light as of a Golden Fleece;
I hear the feet of one upon the mountains
Who bringeth tidings of beloved Peace.

O Peace, who thought us thine, with Love, forever,
Thou, crucified, as moon has followed moon,
Till nearly twice twelve months have passed forever—
Descend Thou from the cross, and come—come soon!

About Verdun the legioned dead are lying;
About our hearts is grief too deep for tears;
About the world the widowed millions sighing,
With sleepless eyes, look out toward empty years.

The little war babes with clasped hands are praying:
"Give us this day, O Lord, our daily bread."
Do those that earned their bread hear what they're saying—
Those silent ranks of fathers lying dead?

O Peace, return to us! Our hearts are failing;
Deep waters part us from death-heaped Verdun;
But in our hearts we hear the war babes wailing,
And in our souls there sounds the crashing gun!

Upon thy cross hang not, O Peace! World-mother,
Like little children draw us to thy knee;
Teach us once more that man to man is brother—
Man, who has crucified, petitions thee.

Behold a ripple as of flowing fountains;
Behold a gleam as of a Golden Fleece;
Sweet are the feet of them upon the mountains
Who bear us tidings of beloved Peace.

The months have drifted by in pain and sorrow:
The blood-red sun sinks in the dying west;
But with the dawn will come a new tomorrow,
With Peace and Love and Life, in union blest.

RAINSFORD HAINES.

## A DEMOCRACY MAY LOSE ITS WAY.

### Preparedness, After All, Is a Negative Thing, and There Is the Danger of Appraising It in Autocratic Terms.

By JOHN FIRMAN COAR,
Professor of Germanic Languages, Adelphi College.

Kingston, Mass., June 5, 1916.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your editorial article "The Fetich of German Efficiency" in today's issue is admirable. Will you, however, permit me to point out that "democratic efficiency" should be predicable of a people not only in times of stress but equally so in times of normal activity?

In these days, when the word "preparedness" echoes throughout our land, it is well to call attention to the fact that preparedness has a much broader and deeper signification than that which is now commonly attached to it. In our enthusiasm over a catchword we appear to forget that preparedness for war cannot be emphasized in a democracy in the manner we are emphasizing it without serious consequences. We are in danger of limiting the principle of democracy to a conception of nationalism that may prove to be as narrow and as vicious as the German conception has proved itself to be. If democracy be regarded as the great principle of social conduct among freemen (using the word "social" in its widest sense) only in a national unit, or, in other words, if its application be limited to the domestic affairs of a people, then I can see no reason why we Americans should take any particular interest in the issues of the great war, except in so far as they affect our material welfare.

As a matter of fact, we took an almost passionate interest in the struggle long before we felt our material welfare to be involved. Our faith in democracy as the only possible basis for international good-will seemed to be challenged. It is true that our faith was (and is) instinctive and that its character was not (and still is not) clearly perceived. It was and is a sentiment rather than an intelligent conviction. But precisely herein lies our danger at the present moment. I appreciate the practical argument to the effect that action by the people presupposes an aroused enthusiasm. But are we not drawing perilously near the line where the demagogue holds forth when we concentrate the exuberant energy of patriotism on preparedness parades and do nothing to stimulate into activity the affirmative energies of a democratic people? For, I take it, few thoughtful persons will be rash enough to assert that so-called preparedness is anything more than a negative proposition. Though it is conserving, it is not progressive. Exactly this is the difficulty. In an autocracy "preparedness" can be affirmative and progressive without being illogical. In a democracy it cannot.

I have just been perusing again a letter written to me some three years ago by a General of the Prussian Army. In it he defends German militarism, and the arguments he puts forth are precisely those arguments which we are hearing on all sides today in favor of military preparedness. While I subscribe to these arguments as supporting the policy of "preparedness" I do so only as long as this policy is secondary to the policy of pacific preparedness and is so presented to the people. My conviction is shared by many that the time is ripe when Americans should measure the cost of democracy and resolve to pay the price loyally. I believe that they will do so if properly led. In confirmation of this belief permit me to tell briefly the story of the action of the little New England town from which this letter was written.

On April 1 of this year some fifty leading citizens, men and women, called a mass meeting of their townspeople for the purpose of acting on the following resolutions:

> First. The schismatic propaganda that has made for disunity of our American citizenship should be offset by a propaganda that makes for unity. Patriotic enthusiasm is aroused and ought to be directed and organized in a permanent movement in favor of a more intelligent appreciation of the principle of democracy and a sturdier loyalty to democratic ideals in the conduct of life than has been the case heretofore.
>
> Second. Democracy is not merely a theory of government. It is the great principle of social conduct among freemen, and is cherished by them as the basis of international good-will. A democratic Government is only the agency through which freemen define from time to time the standards of their social conduct and their international relations as a community and, if need be, enforce these standards. It is, therefore, manifest that the efficiency of a democracy is proportioned on the extent of the intelligent loyalty of its individual members to their professed principle.
>
> Third. In order to inculcate this loyalty it is proposed to organize a society the aim and purpose of which can be stated as follows: To foster intelligent appreciation of the principle of democracy and sturdy loyalty to democratic ideals in the social and international conduct of American life.
>
> Fourth. The society shall be called "The Patriotic Society" or by some similar name.
>
> Fifth. Every citizen of the United States of America, regardless of sex, racial origin, political views, religious faith, or station in life, who is 21 years of age and who believes in democracy and earnestly desires to co-operate in making it effective in American life and international relations shall be eligible to active membership in the society. Every resident of the United States who is not a citizen but has filed the required declaration of intention to become a citizen, and every citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 21 years, shall, provided they otherwise fulfill the conditions of this article, be entitled to associate membership in the society.
>
> Sixth. The society will abstain studiously from all partisan activity, and while it welcomes discussions of all problems it will take no official action, but will confine its activities to stimulating and strengthening democratic patriotism among its members and through its membership in the citizenship of the whole country, leaving each member free to form his or her own policy of conduct unprejudiced by any suggestion from the society or its officers.
>
> Seventh. The membership dues shall be the same for all members, (except minors,) and shall be small enough to permit the humblest citizen to enroll in the society.
>
> Eighth. The society shall be organized with a National Council, State Councils, and local chapters, the State Councils to be elected by their respective local chapters, the National Council by and from the membership of the State Councils.
>
> Ninth. The National Council shall meet annually at Washington, D. C.; the State Councils shall meet at least once a year at such time and place as each council shall decide; the local chapters shall meet monthly.
>
> Tenth. The society shall establish and maintain permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C., with an adequate staff to administer its activities.

The foregoing resolutions were discussed in all their bearings, for nearly two hours, by more than a score of the four hundred citizens who filled the Town Hall. Kingston, Mass., has about 1,800 inhabitants, many of whom are of foreign birth. It was voted unanimously to organize the Patriotic Society of Kingston. The organization of the society was effected on April 9, each of its many members solemnly pledging himself (or herself) to fulfill loyally the duties of a citizen of a democracy. Within a few weeks about 25 per cent. of the voters of the town became active members of the society, and hundreds have attended the two monthly meetings, in April and May, held on Sunday afternoon, intent on grasping for themselves the great problems of our democracy. A new spirit has begun to permeate the community, and the little town in Plymouth County bids fair to prove itself worthy of its Pilgrim ancestry. At the last meeting the question of preparedness was ably discussed by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, in its military and naval aspects. The society has now taken up the same problem in its pacific aspects and there are few of its members who have not caught the deeper meaning of preparedness through frank and friendly interchange of opinion and who are not determined to make democracy an applied principle. If the present be any indication of the future then the coming primaries in September will be no farce in Kingston, and as long as the primary is part of our political machinery, so long will the citizens of the old town near the crook of the Cape, where I am privileged to spend my Summers, be found taking a vital interest in their proper administration.

I have mentioned the Patriotic Society of Kingston merely to illustrate what I mean when I make a plea for pacific preparedness or democratic efficiency along with so-called preparedness. I should like to see similar societies spring up all over our broad land, as they are already beginning to come into existence in the towns near Kingston. I should like to see them bound together in a national organization, a power for true national progress. If the prominent men who have willingly promised their services as speakers at the coming meetings of the year are entitled to judge, then there must be many who will help along a movement that looks to the well-being of our America and to its peaceful leadership in the world's progress.

JOHN FIRMAN COAR.

## PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

### How They Differ from the German-American National Alliance.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The judgment that any American ancestral patriotic society is akin to the German-American National Alliance, made in a letter printed in your Sunday issue, is another interestingly characteristic expression of the conclusions possible from the processes of recent Teutonic cerebration.

Presumably the writer has familiarized himself with the constitutions of such societies, all of which are in the Genealogical Room of the Public Library; clearly he has not assimilated the information they afforded, or he would have known that they all centre around inculcating patriotism in their members for this country and not for the countries of the Old World. Had he looked further, in the registers, he could have discovered that neither the membership nor the descent, as indicated by the surnames recorded, is so generally from English stock as he assumed.

Had he been acquainted with American Colonial history he would have known that at 1640, after which immigration fell off tremendously and continued relatively low for nearly fifty years, it has been authoritatively estimated that there were some 25,000 people here. Of these I venture to say that probably but 60 per cent. were then of pure English ancestry. That while the English had been coming after 1607, to Virginia and vicinity, after 1620 to Massachusetts, and after 1636 to Connecticut, the Dutch had been coming from 1614 to the Hudson River Valley, and the Swedes from 1638 to the shores of the Delaware River. Both French and Swiss had come as early as 1639, but came in greater numbers after 1685. There is a printed record of over 40,000 Germans who came between 1709 and 1765. Irish had been settling in Maine and New Hampshire very early, and from 1717 in Pennsylvania, and before 1750 nearly 12,000 Irish had been annually entering at the port of Philadelphia. From 1728 Scotch had been coming in increasing numbers to both New York and Pennsylvania, but mainly to the western part of the latter State.

The first United States Census—of 1790—shows a total population of some 3,930,000 persons, of whom there were recorded 600,000 white families. It is safe to say of the ancestry of the heads of families that England had not furnished since 1640 proportionately as many as it had before then.

Membership in ancestral patriotic pre-Revolutionary

# MISS CLAFLIN TO BE C. H. ADAMS'S BRIDE

### Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin Is Betrothed to Young Lawyer.

### HER DEBUT FOUR YEARS AGO

### Fiancee Is a Member of Junior League and Active in Social and Philanthropic Work.

Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin announced last evening at their home in Morristown, N. J., the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Sanger Claflin, to Crittenden H. Adams, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city.

Miss Claflin was presented to society four years ago at the Claflin town house on Washington Square North. Since that time she has been active in the doings of the younger set, appearing in the charitable entertainments given by the Junior League, of which she is a member.

She was graduated from the Braerley School, class of '11, and belongs to the Braerley League. During the last two years she has been a special student at Barnard College. She has been keenly interested in the social and philanthropic work of the city, and is one of the Directors of the Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League.

Miss Claflin's eldest sister is Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby, and her older sister is Mrs. Abbott Augustus Low, Jr. She has a younger sister, Miss Mary Stewart Claflin, who has not yet made her debut.

Mr. Adams was graduated from Princeton University in 1912, and from the Harvard Law School, class of '15. He is now practising law in the office of Merrill, Rogers & Terry of this city. He is a member of the Cottage Club of Princeton, the Princeton Club of New York, and of Squadron A.

No date has been set for the wedding.

## WED IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

### Miss Theodora L. Brown the Bride of Dr. Joseph A. O'Conor.

Miss Theodora Loretta Brown, daughter of Mrs. Henry Haggerty Brown of 2,087 Fifth Avenue, and Dr. Joseph Augustine O'Conor of this city, were married at noon yesterday in All Saints' Church, Madison Avenue and 129th Street. The Rev. James W. Power performed the ceremony, which was followed by a nuptial mass, celebrated by the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor.

The sanctuary of the church was banked with ferns and roses, and the centre aisle marked by clusters of white roses. While the guests were arriving an orchestra played selections. John Finnegin, soloist at St. Patrick's Cathedral, sang Gounod's "Ave Maria."

The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace embroidered with pearls and a court train of satin. Her veil of tulle was caught up by a coronet of lace. Her only ornament was a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Helen Brown was her sister's maid of honor. She was in blue net, with a hat of blue chiffon, and carried Sunset roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Rosalie and Alma Boyle, Madeleine O'Conor, Eleanor Agnew, Helen Larkin, and Marjorie Halligan. They wore frocks of apricot-colored chiffon with hats of georgette crepe, and carried staffs festooned with rosebuds and forget-me-nots.

Louis O'Conor was best man for his brother. The ushers were Dr. Maximillan Ramirez, Dr. Thomas Vina, Dr. Joseph Donnelly, John O'Conor, William Ryan, and Austin Gibbons.

A reception followed at Sherry's, where a buffet bridal breakfast was served.

## STOCKELL-WARNER.

### Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Warner a Bride at Home.

The marriage of Miss Eugenie C. Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome Warner, and Victor H. Stockell, took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 26 West Eighty-second Street. A reception followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. James McCann.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle embroidered in silver, and a veil of lace. She carried a bouquet of white orchids, lilies of the valley and white sweet peas.

The Misses Madeline and Hortense Warner attended their sister. The former wore apple green taffeta and tulle, while Miss Hortense Warner was in flesh colored taffeta and tulle. They carried bouquets of Ophelia roses and rose-colored sweet peas.

Carl F. Pilat was best man, and the ushers were Arthur E. Beckert and Harold S. Schultz.

Mrs. Warner, the bride's mother, was in silver cloth and net. Assisting at the reception were Mrs. Frederic Ardis, Mrs. Franklyn D. Griffin, and the Misses Ysobel Kaplan, and Carrie Schumann.

## MISS MANN'S BRIDAL PARTY.

### Attendants for Her Marriage to E. du P. Irving in Troy June 17.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Carolyn Mann, daughter of Mrs. Francis N. Mann of Troy, N. Y., and Evelyn du Pont Irving of New York, which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, June 17, in St. John's Episcopal Church at Troy.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Elizabeth Mann, the bride's sister, and her cousin, Miss Helena Fish of this city. Miss Beatrice Clow of Lake Forest, Ill., a niece, is to act as flower girl.

Alexander Duer Irving will serve as his brother's best man. The ushers will include John Cutler, Eliot Cutler and Fulton Cutting, all of Boston; Meredith Blagden, Morgan Gilbert, Harold Rappin, J. P. S. Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Louis du Pont Irving of this city.

The couple's engagement was announced in April.

### War Benefit in Ward Rose Garden.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Ward will open their famous rose garden this afternoon at Willowmere, Roslyn, L. I., for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, from 3 until 7 o'clock. Tea is to be served by society girls. In case of inclement weather the exhibition will be held tomorrow. Tickets, at $1 each, may be had at the garden entrance. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

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## ELY-WEIR WEDDING.

### Daughter of J. Alden Weir a Bride in Church of the Ascension.

The wedding of George P. Ely of this city and a son of Mrs. George Ely of Old Lyme, Conn., and Miss Caroline Alden Weir, a daughter of J. Alden Weir, the President of the National Academy of Design, and of Mrs. Weir, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, the rector of the church, officiating. The chancel was boxwood trees and growing plants with white flowers, and fan ferns and Ascension lilies formed the altar setting.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a quaint old-time gown of white satin, the round waist having point lace sleeves falling away from the wrists Bishop fashion, and the round outlined with a hedge effect in tall top filled in with lace. The skirt fell with a full wide sweep to the floor, the train being part of it and it was bordered with narrow satin tabs falling in loops over a net frill. A voluminous old point lace veil, formerly her great-grandmother's enveloped the bride and was draped in full drooping frills over her coiffure and face and held with single sprays of orange blossoms, and an old-time brooch set with several large diamonds gleamed on the bodice. She carried white roses and lilies of the valley.

The bride's sister, Miss Dorothy Weir, was her maid of honor. Her frock was cream lace over cream satin, the skirt arranged in three deep flounces, and it had a violet girdle and sash, and her dark blue Watteau hat was trimmed with black cherries. She carried bluets and yellow and white daisies, as did the bridesmaids, who were the Misses Cora Weir, another sister, and Clara Boardman. Their frocks were white Georgette crêpe, with lilac sashes, and their deep violet hats had blue bands with a single pink rose on each.

## RAINBOW HUES AT WEDDING.

### Costumes Carry Out Effect in Colors at Jones-Losee Nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Olley Virginia Losee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. Losee of 1,811 Albermarle Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, and Theodore Inslee Jones was celebrated last evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Reformed Dutch Church of Flatbush. The Rev. Dr. J. E. Lloyd officiated.

It was a rainbow wedding, the costumes of the bridal party and the floral decorations carrying out the effect in colors. The bride wore a gown of white satin and lace, with a veil of tulle caught at the back of the coiffure with a fan-shape of chantilly lace.

Miss Mabel B. Thatcher of Norwalk, Conn., was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Wilcox, Edith McCabe, Dorothy Dunston, and Elizabeth Sherman.

Joseph P. Becker was best man, and the ushers were Edward W. Lloyd of Chicago, H. P. Erwin, John N. Harman, Vice President of The Brooklyn Daily Times, and Robert A. Carter, Jr.

A reception followed at the Losee home. The bride's father is Vice President of the Lawyers' Title and Trust Company of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Jones is connected with the Brooklyn Edison Company, and is a graduate of the Institute of Technology in Boston. He is a member of the Engineers and Technology Clubs of New York, the Crescent Athletic and Marine and Field Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Flushing Country Club.

## WED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

### Ensign Newbold T. Lawrence, U. S. N., Marries Miss M. E. Cromwell.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, June 7.—A military wedding which took place in Baltimore this evening was that of Miss Mary Evelyn Cromwell, daughter of Mrs. Richard Cromwell, Jr., to Ensign Newbold Trotter Lawrence, Jr., U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Trotter Lawrence of Lawrence, L. I., and a graduate in this year's class at Annapolis. The ceremony was performed at 6 o'clock in the Cathedral by Cardinal Gibbons.

Miss Charlotte Carter Cromwell was her sister's maid of honor. Two other sisters—Miss Elizabeth Hammond Cromwell and Miss Mary Kennedy Cromwell—were bridesmaids, also Miss Mary Peabody Cromwell, a cousin; Mrs. R. Stanley Gary, Jr., and Miss Louise Hazelhurst; Miss Priscilla Ridgely White of Brookline, Mass.; Miss Marion Strobel of Chicago, and Miss Emily Merryman.

Ensign Edward Johnstone, U. S. N., of Staten Island was best man. The ushers were Ensigns Henry James White, Herman Redfield, Joseph Lawton, Chaplin Evans, Neville Craig, John A. Vincent, Clinton E. Braine, Jr., Benjamin R. Holcombe, Carlyle Craig, J. H. Lawson, and H. J. Redfield.

## "GIRL OF N. Y. U." ENGAGED.

### Miss Eckhardt, to Whom Song Was Dedicated, to Wed H. R. Mygatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Eckhardt of 567 West 184th Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred L. Eckhardt, to Harry R. Mygatt of this city.

Miss Eckhardt is a graduate of Maplehurst Academy, and is active in the social life of Washington Heights. She is well known in New York University circles as "The Girl of N. Y. U.," a song of that name having been dedicated to her by Griffith Bonner, class of '15.

Mr. Mygratt is a great-grandson of Daniel S. Dickinson, who was United States Senator from New York and one time Lieutenant Governor of this State. He is also descended from Colonel Eli Mygatt, who was under General Washington, and is a nephew of the Countess de Rougemont of Paris, who was Miss Edith D. Clapp before her marriage, and is now a war nurse, while her husband is on the staff of General Joffre.

The wedding is to take place next November.

## E. K. BAIRD TO WED SINGER.

### Lawyer Engaged to Kathleen Howard, Formerly of Century Opera.

The engagement of Miss Kathleen Howard, daughter of Mrs. G. H. Howard of Paris, France, and Edward Kellogg Baird, a lawyer with offices at 32 Nassau Street, is announced.

Miss Howard is a contralto, and has been engaged to sing at the Metropolitan Opera House the coming season. She came originally from Buffalo, studied in this city, and tnen went to Paris and studied under Jean de Reszke. She was first heard in Germany, where she sang in the Royal Opera House at Darmstadt several seasons. Se sang here with the Century Opera Company. She is a sister of Cecil Howard.

Mr. Baird was elected President of the Century Opera Company in May, 1913, having been identified from the start with the popular opera movement. He resigned in December of the same year from the Presidency of the opera company.

## MOCK WEDDING CEREMONY.

### Mr. and Mrs. T. Rautenkranz Get a Tin Key to Lock Out Trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rautenkranz celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding last night at the Astor with a mock ceremony, reception, dinner, and dance for 150 guests. All of the original attendants at the wedding took part in the mock ceremony, and the bride wore her wedding gown.

It had been intended to have the Rev. Dr. Remensyder, who officiated at the wedding ten years ago, present in a real ceremony, but he was ill, and in the mock ceremony Henry Ruloff officiated. He presented a huge tin key to the bridegroom, to lock out trouble, and to the bride a marquise ring, the gift of a number of the guests.

### Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of those booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav are:

N. Armour, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Petrograd, G. Brooks, Miss I. Bye, W. P. Castberg, Baroness Alma Dahlerup, Percival H. Graham, Mrs. Louise Graham, Countess Thyra Holmfad, C. W. Jones, A. Johnson, Mrs. W. Lubbers, H. E. Larsen, C. I. Morin, John Mulvayn, O. P. Rubarth, Mrs. Esther Ringheim, William Satter, Mrs. Jessie Tuxen, O. H. Westerlund.

# ROBERT HOE ESTATE VALUED AT $8,374,619

### Five Children and Four Grandchildren Divide Property After Paying Small Bequests.

### REALTY PUT AT $1,887,386

### Interest in Printing Press Firm Appraised at $4,258,546 — Had Large Collections of Art.

Robert Hoe, the manufacturer of printing presses and art connoisseur, who died on Sept. 22, 1909, left an estate valued at $8,374,619, according to an appraisal filed yesterday by Joseph W. Spencer in the office of the State Controller. The report shows Mr. Hoe's collection of objects of European art, exclusive of paintings and statuary, was worth $395,712.

The estate passes to the five children, Robert Hoe, Jr., Arthur Ingersoll Hoe, Ruth Sterling Hoe, Olivia Slade, Laura Carter and a granddaughter, Thyrza Benson Flagg, each of whom receive $1,155,445. Three other grandchildren, Ellen James Evans, Robert Trogwy Evans and Samuel Hoe Evans, receive $398,481 each. Several small bequests were made to friends.

The realty holdings of Mr. Hoe totaled $1,887,386, and included many valuable pieces in various parts of the city. Among the largest were an equity in 1,364 to 1,370 Broadway, appraised at $952,000; in 13 and 15 West Twenty-eighth Street, appraised at $340,000; in 683 and 685 Broadway, $212,500, and 598 to 602 Lexington Avenue, appraised at $130,000.

Mr. Hoe's interest in the copartnership of Robert R. Hoe & Co. was valued at $4,258,546. He held notes, mortgages, and life insurances amounting to $2,814,432, and owned stocks and bonds worth $804,091. Among the stocks were 521 shares of the Metropolitan Trust Company, valued at $338,445, and 1,000 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad worth $85,500.

The library of Mr. Hoe, which was sold at public sale, was appraised at $1,910,619. His collection of Chinese and Japanese pottery was valued at $167,930, and his paintings at $152,540. The value of his objects of industrial art was placed at $78,072. The collection of house furnishings, which comprised many costly pieces of antique furniture, was appraised at $24,340. Five Japanese tapestries were valued at $13,000.

The debts against the estate amounted to $802,451, the largest item enumerated being a claim of $314,793, due Cyrus L. Lawrence & Sons, stock brokers. The commissions of the executors of the estate totaled $162,560.

## MRS. HOLME LEFT $814,372.

### Cut Off Her Husband, Former New York Judge, in Her Will.

An appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Lizzie H. Holme, wife of Leicester Holme, former Excise Commissioner and Judge of the City Court, who died in London on June 20, 1914, shows a valuation of $814,372. The assets are mortgages, $343,376; stocks and bonds, $280,180, and realty amounting to $44,500.

In her will Mrs. Holme stipulated that her husband should not live in a share in her estate, giving no reason. The will was contested by her husband. In 1905 she sued Mr. Holme for a divorce, but dropped the suit before it came to trial. At the time it was said that Holme was to receive an annuity of $5,000 from his wife.

Before her marriage she was the wife of Dr. F. C. Fuller, who was killed by a fall from a horse. Holme, who was the best man at the wedding and also the guardian of Mrs. Fuller, married her soon after. Mrs. Holme figured in a suit for $250,000 brought by Mrs. Stella Rogers Dunn for alienation of the affections of her husband in 1911.

The beneficiaries were relatives and friends, in addition to the following charitable institutions: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New York Foundling Hospital, the Five Points House of Industry, and the Los Angeles City Hospital, each of which receive $10,000.

## ESTATE TO AILING WIDOW.

### But W. G. Moore's Will Withholds Full Possession Until She Recovers.

The will of William Gordon Moore, who died on May 27 at the Belnord, 225 West Eighty-sixth Street, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate, disposes of an estate said to be more than $10,000, but which is believed to be nearly $1,000,000. The bulk of the estate is created into a trust for the benefit of the widow, Mrs. Laura Moore, who is in a sanitarium at Yonkers.

In a petition in the will stated that Mrs. Moore has never been judicially declared incompetent and that no committee has been appointed to manage her affairs. Her brother, A. Lincoln North, who lives at the Great Northern Hotel, has been taking an interest in her welfare. Mr. Moore stipulates in the will that should his wife ever regain her health and faculties the trust must terminate and the principal be paid over to her.

Mr. Moore makes several bequests of stock in the H. B. Kirk Company to business associates and relatives.

## WOERZ'S WILL CONTESTED.

### Brewer's Grandchildren Allege Incompetence and Undue Influence.

Objections to the probate of the will of Ernest G. W. Woerz, the brewer, who died on May 9, leaving an estate of more than $1,000,000, were filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court by Charles P. Doelger, a son-in-law, as guardian of his five children—Gladys M., Ernest W. J., Peter, Elaine, and Richard Doelger.

The contestants alleged that Mr. Woerz was incompetent at the time of making his will, which was executed and signed two days before his death, when he was ill with pleuro-pneumonia. Undue influence was also alleged. In the disputed document each of the grandchildren was left $5,000, the remainder of his estate passing to his children.

Mr. Woerz, who was one of the founders of the Beadleston & Woerz Brewing Company, lived at 1 West Sixty-third Street.

### Edward C. Smith Left $1,015,000.

George R. Smith and John T. Smith, both of Greenwich Street, applied yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for letters of administration on the estate of their brother, Edward C. Smith, who died on May 27 in Washington, D. C. The value of the estate is placed at $700,000 realty and $315,000 personalty. According to the petitioners, Mr. Smith had no outstanding debts. Mr. Smith was a member of the firm of Edward C. & John T. Smith, manufacturing confectioners.

### Relatives Get Dr. Slicer's Estate.

The will of the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, who died on May 29 at his home, 100 East Seventeenth Street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The testament disposed of an estate among relatives consisting largely of real estate in Rhode Island, but the value of the entire estate was not stated. Mrs. Slicer, who was not mentioned in the will, died in 1914.

### Mrs. Barnes Left $124,060.

Mrs. Hannah E. Barnes, who died on March 14, 1915, left an estate valued at $124,060 in an appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Sarah P. Borie, Thomas S. Barnes, Elizabeth D. Potts, Henry B. Barnes, Priscilla Dodge, and Courtlandt D. Barnes, daughters and sons of Mrs. Barnes, were the beneficiaries. Property at 12 East Forty-fifth Street was appraised at $105,000. Mrs. Barnes owned stocks and bonds worth $19,200.

## SCHRADER ESTATE SHRINKS.

### Caroline Rest Will Receive Less Than $1,000,000.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was informed yesterday of the filing at White Plains of the will of George H. F. Schrader, under the terms of which Mr. Schrader left his entire estate to the association for the maintenance of Caroline Rest, a convalescent home at Hartsdale, N. Y., for mothers and their infants and young children. According to published reports the estate was worth $3,500,000. This figure is greatly exaggerated. The estate has not been appraised, but its value is considerably less than $1,000,000, and it is doubtful whether the income will be sufficient to maintain on its present basis the work at Caroline Rest and the activities of the association's Bureau of Educational Nursing, which are conducted in connection with Caroline Rest.

However, in other respects the filing of the will for probate brings great relief to the association. Mr. Schrader was lost at sea in November from a fishing vessel en route from Norway to Iceland, where he had made his home for several years. For some time definite information as to his death was unobtainable, and there was a delay in the filing of the papers, and serious doubt as to whether the work which had been maintained by Mr. Schrader so liberally during his lifetime could be continued. It is now assured that Caroline Rest and the city nursing work connected with it will not have to be abandoned.

## 1,000 SCHOOLBOYS TO CAMP.

### National Guard Will Drill 300 Teachers at Peekskill Also.

Plans for a camp of military instruction for New York school boys this Summer to be held under the auspices of the National Guard were announced yesterday by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, President of the Schoolmen's Military Corps. The camp will be held at Peekskill from Aug. 9 to Sept. 9 on the State grounds. It will accommodate 1,000 boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years.

There will also be a schoolmen's battalion of 300 teachers and principals of New York schools who will be drilled in order that they may instruct the school boys next Fall under the terms of the Slater bill requiring universal military training in the high schools.

## SPURIOUS RESERVE NOTE.

### New York Notifies Other Member Banks of $10 Counterfeit.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York notified other members of the Federal Reserve system yesterday that a counterfeit $10 Federal Reserve note is being circulated. A description of the counterfeit said:

"Check letter C; W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Burke, Treasurer of the United States; portrait of Jackson. The note is from poorly executed etched plates on cheap paper, red and blue lines being used to imitate the silk fibre of the genuine. The bill is an eighth of an inch or more smaller than the genuine."

The note, according to the warning, purports to be an issue of the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, Texas.

## GERMAN STEAMER AT LARGE.

### Put Into Rio in February, Discharged Cargo, and Disappeared.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The German steamer Muansa, reputed to have been en route from the German port of Hamburg to the West and East coasts of Africa, put into the port of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last February, dumped its entire general cargo, and mysteriously disappeared, according to a cablegram received at the State Department today.

What became of the Muansa after that is not disclosed, but the strangest thing about the whole affair is that after a year and a half of war any German merchant ship should still be sailing the Seven Seas, much less depart from Hamburg, pass through the British blockading fleet, and proceed safely as far as Rio. While American officials do not care to comment on the case, there was extra-official speculation here today as to the real status of the Muansa and whether she was playing some secret belligerent rôle for the Germans.

There may have been some close connection between the arrival of the Muansa at Rio last February and the operations of the German auxiliary cruiser Möwe, which was at that time loose in the Atlantic, preying on the commerce of the Entente Allies.

### Burch-Harrison Wedding June 20.

The wedding of Miss Rosalind Harrison, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison of 175 West Seventy-second Street, and Thomas Hamilton Burch will take place on Tuesday, June 20, at 4 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway, and the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle will officiate. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. James Lowell Hyman will be her sister's matron of honor, and Miss Wynona McBride is to be maid of honor. Mr. Burch's best man is to be Kenneth Spence, and the ushers selected are Lewis P. Dowdney, L. Kimball Stone, Watson S. Anthony, and James Lowell Hyman.

### Rev. Mr. Speer Weds Miss Edwards.

The marriage of the Rev. Edwyn Henry Speer and Miss Florence Edwards, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Edwards of Augusta, Me., who spent the Winter at 35 Washington Square, took place yesterday at the Holy Cross Chapel of Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. F. J. Hall officiated. The Rev. John Gregory Mabry was best man. The wedding breakfast followed at the Gotham in the ballroom, which was decorated with lay trees and June roses. On their return from their wedding trip on Sept. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Speer will make their home in New York.

### Randolph Frothingham Marries.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BEVERLY, Mass., June 7.—In St. John's Episcopal Church at Beverly Farms this afternoon, Mrs. S. Reed Anthony, (Miss Harriet P. Weeks,) daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Weeks of Boston, was married to Randolph Frothingham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Frothingham of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev Elwood Worcester of the Emmanuel Church, Boston. The bride was unattended, while the bridegroom was attended by Robert W. Seymour of Boston. Mr. Frothingham is a Yale University and Harvard Law School man and is a member of the Eastern Yacht Club.

### Hennessey-Hodder Wedding.

The marriage of Lester Baker Hennessey of Lynn, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Seem Hodder, the daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Hodder and of Mrs. Emily Hodder, was celebrated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Father Dolan of Lynn officiating. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast at the Astor for the families. After a trip of several weeks in Canada Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey will go to Lynn to live. Mr. Hennessey is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Hennessey of that city. Mrs. Hennessey's father was for many years the pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, this city.

### Miss Brown to Wed R. D. Bowers.

Ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor of 3 West Sixty-ninth Street has announced the engagement of his granddaughter, Miss Agnes Page Brown, to Ray Durant Bowers, a son of Mrs. John A. Weeks of this city and Oyster Bay. Miss Brown is a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Page Brown and a sister of Mrs. Austin P. Moore and Mrs. Harry McAffe of San Francisco. Mr. Bowers lives in San Francisco and is connected with the Northern Pacific Railway. Durant Bowers is his brother. The wedding will take place this Summer.

# 'HANDS OFF' IN CHINA IS POLICY OF JAPAN

### Cabinet Meets Following Death of Yuan, but No Action Is Planned at Present.

### 'MISLED,' HIS DYING WORD

### President Asserted He Did Not Aspire to be Emperor—Flags at Half-Mast.

TOKIO, June 7.—A special session of the Cabinet was summoned today to consider the situation in China resulting from the death of President Yuan Shih-kai. At the conclusion of the meeting the Foreign Office made a statement to the effect that Japan had decided not to make any new political move in regard to China.

"As Li Yuan-hung has succeeded to the Presidency in accordance with the Chinese Constitution," says the statement, "Japan has decided not to make any new political move in China. Japan will adhere to its past policy, which is based on the desire to have the contending factions come to terms and bring about restoration of peace and order."

In view of this statement and of the fact that Peking is quiet, it is understood Japan will send no additional troops to China. For the present Japan will await developments.

The Foreign Office says it has no official advices confirming reports that Yuan Shih-kai was poisoned. The death of the President caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers express fears of disorder in the interior of China and a general political upheaval. They predict that Li Yuan-hung will find many pitfalls, particularly of a financial nature.

Premier Count Okuma presided at today's meeting of the Cabinet.

PEKING, June 7.—The last words of President Yuan Shih-kai were an expression of regret for the monarchical movement which had brought disaster to China, he said, and had hastened his end. Calling Hsu Shih-Chang, former Premier, to his bedside, Yuan Shih-kai whispered:

"I did not wish this end. I did not aspire to be Emperor. Those around me said the people desired a sovereign and had named me for the throne. I believed, and was misled."

Yuan Shih-kai then begged Hsu Shih-chang to protect his wives and children. Before lapsing into unconsciousness, the President expressed the desire that Li Yuan-hung, the Vice President, should succeed him according to the Constitution. He authorized a mandate transferring the executive authority to Li Yuan-hung took the Presidential oath today.

Flags are at half-mast and Peking newspapers appeared today in mourning dress. They eulogized Yuan Shih-kai as one of China's greatest men. Even the opposition press commends his career up to the point at which he undertook the monarchical movement.

### Obituary Notes.

JAMES WARD BLISS, for thirty years a mail carrier at the General Post Office, died Tuesday of Bright's disease, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a member of Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID MAGEE, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn and a member of one of the old families of Newtown, Long Island, died yesterday at his home, 115 Miller Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Magee was born in Flatbush and in early life was a farmer of New Lots. He was unmarried.

Mrs. ANN MOORE SOLOMON, a native of England and a widow of Henry A. Solomon, died on Monday at her home, 91 Reid Avenue, leaving a son and three daughters.

EDWARD J. COX, 52 years old, a real estate dealer in Brooklyn and formerly for many years in the employ of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died yesterday at his home, 217 Union Street, that borough, from pneumonia. Mr. Cox was active in Democratic politics in Brooklyn and was Captain of his election district.

Mrs. HELEN DENNELLEY HUGHES, wife of John Vincent Hughes, died in the Flushing Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. Mrs. Hughes was born in Great Neck, L. I., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dennelley, and before her marriage in 1914 she taught school in the Little Neck School.

ARTHUR WASHINGTON GILBERT, 77 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 272 Winthrop Street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He is survived by his widow, a son and three daughters.

SAMUEL JAMES PLOWMAN, formerly for fifty years with the American Bank Note Company, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Cornelius J. Bergen, 731 Ellmore Place, Flatbush. Mr. Plowman was born seventy-eight years ago in Christ Church, Hampshire, England, and during his residence in Brooklyn was active in Republican politics. He left five daughters and three sons.

Mrs. MARY A. LOW, 73 years old, widow of Alexander B. Low, died Monday night in Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. JOHN YOUNG, wife of John Young, a retired cotton manufacturer, died Tuesday at her home, 3,136 Broadway, at the age of 64 years.

ZACHARIAS S. OPPENHEIMER, a retired coal merchant, died Monday at his home, 153 West Eighty-fifth Street. Mr. Oppenheimer was born in Germany eighty-six years ago and had lived in this city for sixty years.

DANIEL KELLY, 55 years old, died Tuesday at his home, 433 West Fifty-seventh Street. He had been assistant custodian of the General Post Office Building since 1902.

JOHN FOLK, one of the oldest residents of Phillipsburg, N. J., died Tuesday night from heart disease in his seventy-sixth year.

WILLIAM H. CHAMMINGS, 55 years old, a business man of Newton, N. J., died there yesterday.

PERCY J. BELL, 30 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bell of Newton, N. J., died Tuesday at Hillsboro, Ore.

JOHN Y. McCULLY, a clerk employed by Horace Waters & Co., piano makers, died yesterday in Flower Hospital from nephritis. He was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago.

Mrs. HARRIET VAN COTT WHITE, widow of Truman B. White, who was Chief Salimaker in the United States Navy, died yesterday at the home of her grandson, George B. White, 344 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. White was born in Newtown, L. I., eighty-four years ago.

JAMES J. QUINN, a retired liquor dealer, died yesterday at his home, 1,934 College Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Quinn was born fifty years ago in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country when young. He was formerly well known politically in the election districts dominated by "The" McManus.

CHARLES H. BONK, a business man, born in Germany and long a resident of New York, died Tuesday at his home, 711 Tenth Avenue.

JOSEPH J. BROWN, a civil war veteran, died Tuesday at his home, 537 Pine Street, Brooklyn. Born in Albany, N. Y., seventy-four years ago, he had resided in Brooklyn for the last quarter of a century. He left a widow, six daughters, and three sons.

JACOB BUCHHEIT, 65 years old, for thirty-five years an employe at the Morgan Avenue plant of the C. H. Reynolds Company, died Tuesday from pneumonia at his home, 1,556 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Buchheit was born in Germany and had lived in Brooklyn since his fifteenth year.

WILLIAM BURNS, long an employe of the B. R. T., died Tuesday at his home, 344 Ninety-second Street, Fort Hamilton, in his fifty-fourth year.

RICHARD T. BENSON, a well known trainer of thoroughbred horses, and for a time in charge of the racing stables of James Butler, died on Tuesday in Kansas City, Mo., from a complication of diseases. Mr. Benson was sixty years old.

J. W. GODDARD, a retired Boston merchant, died on Monday in Philadelphia in his seventieth year.

Mrs. FRANCES R. LIVINGSTON, wife of H. B. Livingston, a Wall Street broker, died Tuesday at her home in Islip, L. I.

JACOB MAKING, 76 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died Tuesday night in the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J.

HENRY D. GRAHAM, a member of the Fire Department and a brother of Captain Herbert Graham, in charge of the Queens Detective Bureau, died Tuesday at his home, 521 Third Avenue, Astoria. He was born in Long Island City, and left a widow and three children.

HENRY S. MYERS, a shoe salesman, died yesterday morning at his home, 664 West 170th Street, from heart disease, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a member of Franklin Lodge, F. and A. M., and is survived by his widow, a son, and a daughter.

Miss SUSIE L. HONNELL, for seventeen years Principal of the Rochelle Park public schools, died Tuesday night at her home in Hackensack. Miss Honnell was graduated from the New Jersey Normal School.

## HIGH SCHOOL TAFT'S RIVAL.

### Commencement May Interfere with Chautauqua Address.

Because ex-President William Howard Taft is scheduled to speak from the Chautauqua platform at Port Washington on Monday evening, June 26, the night of the high school commencement exercises in that village a clash between the Community Chautauqua, which is to give a five-day entertainment beginning Sunday, June 25, and the Board of Education and clergymen of Port Washington is imminent. Mr. Taft is scheduled to speak on "some live current issue."

"We had decided to allow the Chautauqua people to use the school grounds," said John Hutchinson, Secretary of the Board of Education, yesterday, "but if their entertainment is going to interfere with our commencement exercises we will not give them permission. We don't want to give away a club and let the other people use it on us."

The Rev. T. C. Croves, pastor of the Episcopal Church, said that if the Chautauqua people attempted to open their entertainment on Sunday, June 25, he would go to the District Attorney and ask him to interfere.

"We don't want Sunday entertainments here," he said, "and we are going to stop this one, because I believe that it might be the opening wedge for other Sunday entertainments."

H. R. Smith of the Port Washington Bank, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, said that it is impossible to postpone the affair. He added, however, that an agreement would be reached to satisfy all concerned.

## R. BELMONT PAYS EX-WIFE.

### For Undisclosed Sum She Agrees to Settle Their Differences.

Litigation between Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, and his former wife, who was Ethel Helen Lindner when he ran away with her and married her in New Jersey on Nov. 21, 1912, was disposed of yesterday when Justice Shearn of the Supreme Court signed an order permitting a settlement of the differences still existing between them. The settlement involved money, but the amount paid to Mr. Belmont was not mentioned in court and the lawyers concerned refused to talk about the matter. It was said, however, that the amount was $25,000.

Mrs. Belmont, when she obtained her separation, got a decree for $100 a month alimony. There was no change in the alimony when she procured her divorce in May, but it had become known that Mrs. Belmont intended applying to the court for an increase in the alimony.

In the separation action there was testimony to the effect that, seven months before Mr. Belmont and Miss Linder were married, he had paid her $20,000 for a release of all claims against him. The testimony also showed that, from the time Mr. Belmont became of age on Jan. 14, 1910, until Dec. 31, 1912, he had spent $77,905. It was said that Mrs. Belmont participated in these expenditures.

### James B. Wise.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—James B. Wise, one of the most prominent manufacturers of Northern New York and for eight years Mayor of this city, died this afternoon at Atlantic City, where he had gone to benefit his health. Mr. Wise was 58 years old and a native of Stamford, Conn. He had been engaged of late in the manufacture of munitions for the Entente Allies.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

### Born

WALTER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Walter, Scarsdale, N. Y., a daughter, June 7.

### Engaged

BREITBART—MILLER.—Tillie Miller to Jefferson Breitbart.

SCHINOFSKY—GOLDSTEIN.—Nettie Goldstein to Louis Schinofsky.

### Married.

BANKS—FRANCKE.—On Tuesday, June 6, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander W. Bostwick, Elise Huntington Francke, daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, to Reginald M. Banks.

DELL—BISSELL.—June 3, 1916, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Philemon Sturges, Margaret Hally Bissell, daugh

# CARTER WINS MEDAL IN TOURNEY FOR METROPOLITAN GOLF TITLE

## CARTER SHOWS WAY TO M. G. A. GOLFERS

### Junior Champion One Stroke Ahead of Kirkby in Medal Play on Nassau Links.

### ANDERSON OUT OF RUNNING

### Well-Known Siwanoy Player Is Swept by Rain and Flood Out of the Championship Division.

Philip Van Gelder Carter of Bridgehampton, Shinnecock, and Nassau, metropolitan junior champion, North and South amateur champion, bearing his titles and his honors lightly through the heavy going, splashed his way to a victory in the qualifying round of the metropolitan amateur golf championship over the links of the Nassau Country Club yesterday, leading a field of 104 starters with a thirty-six hole score of 81, 78—159.

Wending his moist and dripping journey a few paces in the rear of Carter was Oswald Kirkby, newly installed New Jersey State champion. The occasional glimpses of the junior champion that the Englewood player got showed Carter deep in some once dry but now flooded pit, industriously endeavoring to extricate himself; but, unfortunately for Kirkby, he failed to see several good putts that the winner sent speeding into the cup, and, as a result of letting up a little bit, he finished a stroke behind Carter with a score of 81, 79—160.

The great upset of the day was the failure of John G. Anderson, twice runner-up in the national amateur championship, former Massachusetts champion and runner up in the metropolitan championship last year at Apawamis, to qualify in the championship thirty-two. He finished two strokes outside the running, with 95, 82—177. He has been ill lately, but in spite of the disastrous morning round and the terrible weather conditions he went out in the afternoon and turned in a fine 82, one of the best half dozen scores of all the gloomy afternoon rounds.

Findlay S. Douglas, former national amateur champion, finished well up in the championship division, with 84, 83—167, but H. M. Harriman, who beat him in the final round of the national championship at Onwentsia in 1899, was far, far down near the end of the fourth sixteen.

**Diversified Sartorial Arrays.**

Rain, rain, and more rain was the story of the tournament yesterday. At 7 A. M. sharp the first pair, J. Gordon Douglas and C. E. McCann, were sent on their thirty-six hole journey by land and by sea. As fast as the players could struggle into outlandish garments they girded up their loins, pulled on high water boots and started in pursuit of their fast-disappearing predecessors.

In an endeavor to withstand the penetrating effects of the driving rain the players appeared in varied and interesting equipments. The style in foot wear ran from the lightest of rubber-soled slippers to the heaviest brogans; the headgear varied from bonnets of the Gloucester fishermen brand, and Turkish towels draped like turbans, to nothing at all. And as for the clothing itself—nothing could adequately describe it. There were waterproof, foolproof, and golfproof costumes galore. From the heaviest of black "slickers" to the lightest of diaphanous silk coats, the equipments, one and all, failed in their allotted duty, and every golfer who made even a half circuit received a double wetting that he will remember for many a long, bright day.

Gardiner White of Flushing had the enviable distinction of leading the field for half a day with an 80 for the morning round. He had nothing worse than a 6 on his card, and missed a putt of less than a foot on the eighteenth hole for a 79. He played with Phil Carter, who got into a trap over the twelfth green, took three strenuous shots before he got out, and then needed three more strokes with his putter before he could coax his ball into the cup for an 8. A 7 on the long fifteenth gave the junior champion another skyward push, and only steady playing on the other holes enabled him to stay as low as 81.

**Bad Morning Rounds Were Common.**

When Anderson's 95 was written on the board every one was agog to hear of more upsets, especially as Anderson finished early, and the latest reports from the trenches and ditches were anything but encouraging. Henry J. Topping came back with a 90, and Howard F. Whitney was only a stroke better, but both men played better golf in the afternoon and qualified in the championship division.

A Garrison finish brought the low score medal to Carter. On the fourteenth hole he put his tee shot on the green, overran the cup on his first putt a distance that seemed to him at least a mile or so, but, coming back, he sank the putt for his 3. He got one of the few 5s of the day on the baffling fifteenth, put down a good shot on the sixteenth green for his 4, and then curled a twenty-footer into the cup on the seventeenth for another 4. On the eighteenth he gave an exhibition of real resourcefulness. He put his drive in the rough, his second into a deep trap near the green, his third well out and fairly on the green, and his fourth into the bottom of the cup with a fifteen-foot putt that just lifted the gold medal above the reach of Oswald Kirkby.

The real excitement of the day was at the scoreboard when the shades of night were descending over the flooded area. There was some doubt as to whether Johnny Anderson and his fellow-conspirators at 177 might be engaged in a play-off for a position in the select division. One after another, however, the late-comers turned in low scores until it seemed possible that Howard F. Whitney and Roy Webb, with 176, might be shut out. There were only two extra places vacant in the championship division, with Hamilton Kerr, Nelson Whitney, and J. D. Sullivan still out.

Although urged by his friends to prepare for a play-off in the gloom, the Secretary of the U. S. G. A. refused to be troubled. "What?" he said. "Beat me out of the first division on my own course! It wouldn't be polite. It isn't being done this season." And he went back to toasting his feet by the open fire. He was right, too, for when the electric lights failed about 7 P. M. a flickering candle showed that Sullivan had taken a 91 and left the first division to its own devices. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP THIRTY-TWO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philip Carter, Bridgehampton | 81 | 78 | 159 |
| Oswald Kirkby, Englewood | 81 | 79 | 160 |
| Gardiner W. White, Flushing | 80 | 82 | 162 |
| Max R. Marston, Baltusrol | 85 | 78 | 163 |
| F. W. Dyer, Montclair | 84 | 81 | 165 |
| John M. Ward, Garden City | 87 | 79 | 166 |
| F. H. Hoyt, Siwanoy | 86 | 80 | 166 |
| Frederick Herreshoff, Garden City | 84 | 83 | 167 |
| F. S. Douglas, Nassau | 84 | 83 | 167 |
| C. J. Sullivan, Garden City | 83 | 84 | 167 |
| H. C. Berner, Nassau | 84 | 83 | 167 |
| W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt | 84 | 84 | 168 |
| Cornelius Smith, Jr., Ardsley | 84 | 85 | 169 |
| M. L. Downey, Apawamis | 81 | 88 | 169 |
| Nelson Whitney, National | 82 | 88 | 170 |
| S. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood | 86 | 84 | 170 |
| L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy | 83 | 88 | 171 |
| C. H. Brown, St. Andrew's | 85 | 86 | 171 |
| C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Baltusrol | 84 | 88 | 172 |
| H. J. Topping, Greenwich | 90 | 82 | 172 |
| A. J. Dunning, Nassau | 83 | 89 | 172 |
| G. B. Carhart, Greenwich | 84 | 86 | 172 |
| M. P. Lewis, Flushing | 87 | 86 | 173 |
| L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills | 88 | 86 | 174 |
| E. M. Lewis, Wykagyl | 87 | 87 | 174 |
| S. K. Kerr, Greenwich | 83 | 91 | 174 |
| C. V. Benton, Hudson River | 87 | 87 | 174 |
| Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa | 89 | 85 | 174 |
| F. W. Pell, Cherry Valley | 86 | 88 | 174 |
| Paul Moore, Morris County | 83 | 87 | 170 |
| Howard F. Whitney, Nassau | 89 | 86 | 175 |
| Roy D. Webb, Englewood | 88 | 87 | 175 |

The Draw, Upper Half.—Moore vs. Van Vleck, Barnes vs. Dyer, Benton vs. C. J. Sullivan, Ward vs. Webb, Hoyt vs. Ladd, White vs. Herreshoff, Howard F. Whitney vs. Dr. Haight, Topping vs. Downey, Lowe, Hall-Smith, Jr., vs. Douglas, Pell vs. Marston, Kerr vs. Dunning, M. P. Lewis vs. Gwyer, Spindler vs. Berner, Brown vs. Kirkby, E. M. Lewis vs. Carter, Nelson Whitney vs. Carhart.

OTHER SCORES.

Gaines Gwathney, Apawamis, 90, 86—176; R. N. Gwaltney, Baltusrol, 88, 88—176; W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 87, 89—176; H. E. Steiner, Inwood, 94, 83—177; J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy, 95, 82—177; W. B. Rhett, Garden City, 88, 89—177; W. L. Hicks, Nassau, 88, 89—177; G. A. Dixon, Jr., National, 86, 91—177; J. G. Douglas, Piping Rock, 87, 90—177; Frank Barton, Forest Park, 92, 85—177; J. D. Sullivan, N. Y. A. C., 87, 91—178; A. S. Bourne, Westbrook, 89, 89—178; Aymar Embury, Knickerbocker, 90, 88—178; Devereux Milburn, Piping Rock, 92, 87—179; George T. Brokaw, Piping Rock, 89, 91—180; S. C. Mabon, Ardsley, 92, 88—180; J. F Shanley, Deal, 89, 91—180; H. L. Pratt, Nassau, 91, 91—182; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 90, 92—182; G. C. Greenway, Garden City, 96, 86—182.

G. F. Kohler, Ridgewood, 93, 90—183; B. Coe Kerr, Nassau, 93, 90—183; Malcolm Stevenson, Piping Rock, 90, 93—183; C. E. McCann, Nassau, 95, 88—183; Frederick Snare, Garden City, 89, 95—184; F. B. Richardson, Apawamis, 91, 93—184; H. L. Phillips, Siwanoy, 91, 93—184; J. T. Gillespie, Morris County, 90, 94—184; Frederick Kerr, Midland, 87, 97—184; John T. Adams, St. Andrew's, 94, 91—185; N. E. Sprague, Inwood, 95, 90—185; W. J. McConville, Garden City, 93, 93—186; C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 93, 93—186; O. E. Carlson, Siwanoy, 97, 89—186; A. B. Ashforth, Nassau, 95, 92—187; J. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 90, 98—188; J. A. Stillman, National, 90, 98—188; H. M. Harriman, Piping Rock, 94, 94—188.

Did Not Qualify.—A. J. Feuchtwanger, Canoe Brook, 96, 92—188; M. Carpenter, Oakland, 97, 93—190; F. A. Steele, Canoe Brook, 100, 90—190; E. H. Hart, Wykagyl, 92, 98—190; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, 92, 99—191; G. E. Widmer, Wykagyl, 95, 97—192; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 95, 97—192; F. S. Wheeler, Apawamis, 92, 100—193; James S. Foote, Apawamis, 97, 97—194; S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, 105, 90—195; F. G. Webster, Garden City, 103, 92—195; J. T. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 100, 96—196; H. W. Carhart, Nassau, 101, 95—196; R. F. Decker, Canoe Brook, 101, 96—197; A. B. Kight, Scottish-American, 97, 103—200; A. K. Bourne, Westbrook, 104, 103—207; E. T. Fox, Knollwood, 103, 104—207; G. G. Bourne, Nassau, 110, 101—211.

## DOWLING DEFEATS McLEAN.

### Small Golfer with Long Shots Wins on His Home Course.

Jack Dowling, one of the smallest but longest-hitting professionals in the country, inveigled George McLean of Dunwoodie to his home course at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday and there relieved him of the sum of $500, current coin of the realm, by winning the seventy-two-hole home-and-home match, 6 up and 5 to play. Dowling held a lead of 2 up by reason of his visit to Dunwoodie on Tuesday, and he increased this lead steadily through the dripping journey around the Scarsdale links.

In spite of a 2 by McLean on the fourth hole the Dunwoodie player lost a hole advantage on the outward morning trip and was 3 down at the turn. At the completion of the round he was 5 down, and Dowling had turned in a score of 73. The home professional led by eight holes during one part of the afternoon round, but finally finished the match on the thirteenth green, 6 and 5. The feature of the match was a 120-yard mashie shot by Dowling on the eleventh hole in the afternoon round that ran up on the green and into the cup for a 3. The cards:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morning round: | | | | | | | | | |
| Dowling, out | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5—39 |
| McLean, out | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5—39 |
| Dowling, in | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3—34—73 |
| McLean, in | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3—38—77 |
| Afternoon round: | | | | | | | | | |
| Dowling, out | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5—37 |
| McLean, out | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3—39 |
| Dowling, in | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | | | | |
| McLean, in | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | | | | | |

## KEEN YACHTING PROMISED.

### Colonial Club Plans to Begin Active Season June 29.

The Colonial Yacht Club, which has its station at the foot of West 138th Street, will open its racing season on June 29 with a race up the Hudson River to Rockland Light and return, in which some of the new express cruisers of the club's fleet will participate. The Cornfield Lightship race over the 210-mile course from the club's float to the lightship and return will be run off on July 8 and 9 as previously announced. On the latter date, while the club members await the late-comers on the return run, the club has arranged for a number of races over the triangular course in the Hudson, with start and finish at the club house dock.

Following the race for the power boats to the Ambrose and Scotland Lightships and return on July 15, the club has arranged for a further test of the power boats in a series of races to Poughkeepsie and return on Aug. 19 and 20, on which dates the club will also have its annual up-the-river cruise for all the boats in the club fleet, in which event most of the power boats on the river will join.

A race around Manhattan Island has also been arranged for Sept. 10, with the start and finish off the club house. It will be a race which will tend to bring out all the good seamanship in the club, inasmuch as the course about the Battery and through the crowded East River will be followed by the trip through the Ship Canal, where there will be ample opportunity for the skippers to test their nerve in threading the narrow and winding channel at a high rate of speed without collision with the pleasure boats, which always are so numerous there at that time of the year.

The Regatta Committee has now under consideration plans for at least three and probably four more races, details of which will be announced later. All will be for motor-propelled craft.

### Rain Halts Women's Tennis Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The rain was steady and persistent here today and so drenched the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club that play in the women's national lawn tennis championship tournament, now in progress there, was out of the question. Play will be resumed tomorrow, if conditions permit, with third-round matches in the singles and second-round matches in the women's doubles and mixed doubles.

### Announce Edgemere Tennis Dates.

The men's singles tennis tournament at the Edgemere Club will begin July 8. The other events scheduled for the season are: July 12, women's singles, handicap; July 22, men's doubles, handicap; July 26-29, annual invitation tournament; Aug. 5, mixed doubles, handicap; Aug. 8, women's doubles, handicap; Aug. 19, round robin men's doubles; Sept. 2, Labor Day, men's doubles.


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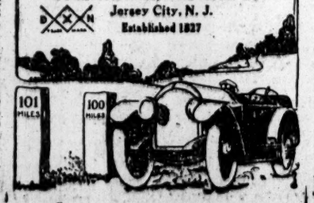




## EASTERN TITLE IS WON BY MRS. GAVIN

### English Golfer Finishes Two Strokes Ahead of Miss Hollins at Manchester.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 7.—As was expected after her brilliant play of yesterday, Mrs. W. A. Gavin of England, playing for the Cherry Valley Club of New York, won the championship title of the Eastern Women's Golf Association as the result of the three days' play over the Essex County Club course Mrs. Gavin's card for the final eighteen holes today was 90, four more than yesterday, but the same as on her first day's play. Her total for the fifty-four holes was 266.

Miss Harriet Curtis of Essex failed to continue as the runner-up, being passed by Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, who finished second. Miss Curtis had a round of 94, her poorest in the three days, and her total, 273, was tied by Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, who had a final round of 92. Mrs. Barlow won the playoff for third place.

Miss Hollins, who ranked fourth this morning with 181 for the first two rounds, turned in the best card for the last day, 87, within one stroke of the best figures of the tournament, made by Miss Curtis on Monday and by Mrs. Gavin yesterday. Miss Hollins's championship total was 268, only two strokes behind the winner. In the first nine holes today Miss Hollins had a 45 and Mrs. Gavin a 44, but on the return Miss Hollins's card was 42, or four strokes lower than that of the new champion.

Mrs. Barlow's chances for winning went glimmering near the start today, her card showing four sixes in the first five holes, but she braced and finally managed to hold Miss Curtis to a tie for third place. The two players then fought out an extra eighteen-hole match, and this was won by Mrs. Barlow, with a 94 to 96 for Miss Curtis.

Miss Vera Ramsay, who still had a slight chance for the championship at the beginning of the day's play, had another session of poor putting, and her general play was not quite up to the standard which she showed in winning the Boston championship a little over a week ago.

The going between Mrs. Gavin and Miss Hollins was close down to the very finish. In fact, at the sixteenth hole today the New York girl was only one stroke behind Mrs. Gavin. The new champion finished with a pair of fives, while Miss Hollins had six and five as against a three and five for her outward journey, a duplicate of which on the return would have given her a tie for the title.

Miss Curtis lost her opportunity to land the silver runner-up medal by some mediocre play up to the tenth hole, her mistakes to that point bringing her card down to 48 for the first round. She was out of the running after that. She would have had third place had she holed a six-foot putt on the home green.

Mrs. Gavin's all-round game continued consistent. Her driving was remarkable, and on her second hole she landed not more than twelve feet from the cup in two shots which covered 410 yards. The three days' cards which won the eastern championship for Mrs. Gavin were as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Round— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 47 |
| In | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 46—93 |
| Second Round— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 43 |
| In | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4—43—86 |
| Third Round— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 44 |
| In | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4—46—90—266 |

The other leading cards of the third round and aggregate totals:

Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, N. Y.—
Out ..... 6 4 4 6 6 5 5 6 3—45
In ..... 4 4 4 6 5 6 5 6 3—42—87—181—268

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, Philadelphia—
Out ..... 6 4 6 6 5 4 5 6 5—47
In ..... 4 6 7 3 7 5 3 5 5—45—92—181—273

Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex—
Out ..... 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—42
In ..... 5 4 9 5 7 4 3 5 4—46—94—179—273

Miss Vera Ramsay, Salem, 93, 184—277; Mrs. C. F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 98, 191—289; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, 92, 198—290; Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn, 100, 201—301; Mrs. A. S. Rossiter, Century, 102, 199—301; Miss Ethel Campbell, Philadelphia, 97, 207—304; Mrs. G. S. Munson, Philadelphia, 116, 201—311; Miss E. T. Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 106, 209—315; Miss Ruth Hichborn, Lexington, 106, 209—315; Miss E. Pickhardt, Englewood, 103, 214—317; Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 103, 214—317; Mrs. Milton Herold, Philmont, 107, 207—314; Miss Edith Stevens, Essex, 110, 213—323; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, 113, 212—325; Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, 108, 218—326; Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 104, 224—328; Miss G. Pickhardt, Englewood, 113, 217—330; Miss E. G. Hood, Philadelphia, 116, 226—342; Miss E. Denegre, Essex, 112, 243—355; Mrs. E. P. Whitney, Hoosic Whistck, 123, 241—364; Mrs. Philip Dexter, Essex, 125, 243—368.

## CORNELL STARS FOR I.-A.A.C.

### Fry and Corwith Will Compete in Junior Championships.

When the entries for the junior Metropolitan championships are approved at A. A. U. headquarters tonight it probably will be found that the list is the heaviest in recent years, and that it contains the names of nearly all the leading junior track and field performers in the district. The Millrose A. A. in all likelihood will be the only big club in the Metropolitan Association which will not enter its full strength.

The New York Athletic Club, which has rounded together the best team of youngsters that has ever carried its colors, will top the list. It will be followed closely by the Irish-American A. C. A strong bid for the championship will also be made by the Knights of St. Antony.

Lawson Robertson has been working with all haste since his return from the University of Pennsylvania in an endeavor to get his young athletes in shape for the test a week from Saturday at New Brunswick. His prospects for making a winning team were materially bettered yesterday by the addition to his squad of two Cornell University stars—Eddie Fry and J. C. Corwith.

The hammer throw, which was to have been held yesterday at Travers Island, had to be postponed owing to the rain. This event always appeared in former years on the regular program of Travers Island games, but was cut out this year on the day of the games because of the danger to spectators. No date for the postponed contest was set yesterday, but it will probably be scheduled for next Wednesday, along with another field event.

Alvah T. Meyer, who two years ago was rated among the country's best sprinters and held the national championship, is again out in his running togs after a long period of illness, and expects to be in shape to contend with Drew and other crack sprinters in the national championships at Newark. Lawson Robertson, his trainer, believes the little runner will return to the circuit with flying colors.

Many of the best long-distance runners in the East are entered in the twenty-mile run of the Millrose A. A., to be held through the city streets on Saturday. Lawrence Davis, the Lowell, Mass., athlete, who won the American Liberty Day modified Marathon on Sunday, will be one of the prominent contestants. The Mohawk A. C. of The Bronx is the latest of the prominent clubs to enter its full squad, in which Tom Dwyer, Arthur Roth, Fred Travelena, George Carson, J. Dolan, and H. Jameson are included.

## COURTNEY IS TO RETIRE.

### Coach of Cornell's Crews Will Quit at End of Season.

*Special to The New York Times.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 7.—Rainy weather and the well-substantiated news that Coach Charles E. Courtney was to resign at the end of this rowing season combined to depress the spirits today of the college crews practicing on the Hudson, and more especially of the Cornell oarsmen. The retirement of Courtney was not without prolonged warning, however, for in the last half decade there have been reports and denials galore of such an intent, and last year, when he fractured his skull on regatta day and lay under a physician's care for many months, undergraduate and alumni enthusiasts of Cornell were resigned to the fate of choosing another rowing mentor. Against advice the "Old Man" again appeared at quarters over in Highland this week, but his every move when ashore or in coach launch has been guarded and watched by Miss Davis, a professional nurse.

It is said that the Cornell rowing authorities contemplate adopting a system of graduate coaching, with a recent graduate acting as head coach under the personal supervision of Courtney. It is preferable to get a man who has been trained under Courtney, because he would have as a ground work for his coaching his four years of experience as an oarsman. Courtney is to have final authority, but only in an advisory capacity.

Three full crews and the substitutes from Syracuse University arrived at daybreak today in a special train and unloaded their shells and paraphernalia into the boathouses adjoining the one used by Pennsylvania. Coach Jim Ten Eyck ordered out four shells at 11 o'clock and took the 'Varsity up the river to Hyde Park and return for a total distance of thirteen and one-half miles. In the afternoon he also gave his first boat oarsmen another strenuous practice—a row of nine miles, to Milton and return.

Ten Eyck is following a method used by Coach Rice of Columbia in ordering a slow stroke well paced out. Rarely did Whiteside increase the speed to twenty-nine beats, and the greater part of the workout was at a twenty-five stroke.

The Syracuse boatings are as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Sprague; No. 2, Captain Glass; No. 3, Wallace; No. 4, Osman; No. 5, Hopkins; No. 6, Worden; No. 7, Williams; stroke, Whiteside; coxswain, Jayne.

Junior—Bow, Port; No. 2, Gilmore; No. 3, Carr; No. 4, Hartwell; No. 5, Jordan; No. 6, Hoople; No. 7, Fox; stroke, Summerville; coxswain, Broadway.

Freshman—Bow, Schutt; No. 2, Strife; No. 3, Davis; No. 4, Rovers; No. 5, Shaw; No. 6, Jennings; No. 7, Marrinus; stroke, Grubb; coxswain, King.

Coach Joe Wright of the Pennsylvania oarsmen received the surprise of the week today when his junior boat defeated the 'Varsity from eight to ten lengths at the regulation four-mile distance. The junior boat was timed at 21:03, which is twenty-two seconds faster than the time trial of the 'Varsity on Monday.

Columbia's three shells went up the river in both workouts today. M. L. Hall, at No. 7, has been chosen Captain of the freshman eight.

## ELI CREW HAS TIME TRIAL.

### Does Four Miles in 22:03—Harvard B Crew Holds A Crew.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 7.—Yale's A 'Varsity crew had a four-mile time trial or paddle, as Head Coach Guy Nickalls termed it, downstream about 5:30 o'clock this evening and covered the distance in twenty-two minutes and three seconds, according to Nickalls's statement.

The Blue crew rowed at a thirty-two gait and was paced part of the way by three rowing eights, the freshmen rowing the first half mile. The B 'Varsity crew pulled alongside at the mile stage and paddled for a mile. The scrub eight was in waiting above the railroad bridge and rowed a half mile with the big crew to the finish flag. A light breeze and the tide favored the boat. The first half mile was rowed in two minutes and thirty-two seconds, and the last half in two minutes and fifteen seconds. No changes were reported in the Yale squad.

Harvard's three eights, the A and B 'Varsity, and the freshmen had a brush downstream for two miles a half hour after Yale's paddle. The A shell led from the start and gained several boat lengths on the second eight, but this gap was closed by the strenuous spurting of the B crew, which was beaten by only two feet at the second-mile flag. The freshmen got a bad start, one of the crew catching a crab, and finished fully four boat lengths astern of the 'Varsity boats. No time was given out. There were no changes in Harvard's crews today.

Coach Nickalls did not hesitate to make Yale's time public, and was very anxious to know what time Harvard's A crew made. Coach Herrick did not feel disposed to give out the time, however. In fact, none of the trials by Harvard have been given out since coming to the Thames. This is not in accord with the policy for a few years past, both Yale and Harvard having heretofore announced the time of the tests.

## YACHT HANDICAPS FIXED.

### Allowances for Manhasset Bay Regatta Announced.

Handicap allowances for yachts sailing in the handicap classes at the annual regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club on next Saturday were yesterday announced by Handicapper C. P. Tower, as follows:

First Division—Aleda, scratch; Anita, 1 per cent.; Carolina, 2; Wasaka, 3; Alert, 5; Senora, 6½; Arvia, 7½.

Second Division—Sally IX., scratch; Red Wing and Mignon, 2 per cent. each; Veila, 2½; Nadia, 3½; Ariel, 4½; Kenmuir, 5½; Mediator and Sentana, 6 each; Coot, 8½; Clare, 9.

Third Division—Natoma, scratch; Twinkle and Robin Hood III., 4 per cent. each; Jolly Roger, 3; Firefly, 8½.

Fourth Division—Ogeemah, scratch; Solita, 1 per cent.; Chloe and Kum On, 6 each.

For the handicap classes of Gravesend Bay in the races of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, to be sailed on next Saturday, Handicapper John R. Brophy has announced the following allowances:

First Division—Joy, scratch; Saginaw, 9½ per cent.; Careless and La Cubana, 10 each.

Second Division—Loafer, scratch; Francis, 1 per cent.; May, 2; Oriole, 4½; Sea Call, 6; Wahkan II., 7½; Fram, 10.

Third Division—Sunbeam, Spider, and Wenonah, scratch; Anna, 1 per cent.; Bug II., 7½.

### National Tennis Tourney Committee

The Board of Governors of the West Side Tennis Club has appointed the following committee to handle the National Lawn Tennis Championship to be held at Forest Hills, starting Aug. 28:

Julian S. Myrick, Chairman; Raymond D. Little, Harry Parker, Dr. Theodore B. Barringer, Jr., John Almy Tompkins, Charles Bishop, Elon H. Hooker, O. L. Becker, Lyle E. Mahan, William A. Campbell, Louis Graves.

Harry Parker will act as treasurer of the committee again. The details as to the price of tickets and where they will be placed on sale and any further information will be furnished later. In a general way the tournament will be held along the same lines as last year.

### Gravesend Bay Motor Boat Racing.

At a meeting of the members of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay yesterday dates were fixed for the motor boat races to be conducted by the members. The Atlantic Yacht Club has selected June 18 and Sept. 10, the Bensonhurst Yacht Club July 15 and Aug. 20, and the Gravesend Bay Club July 30. Races held by each of the clubs will be open to yachts enrolled in the fleets of any of the affiliated clubs.


Always Say—
BURKE'S
GUINNESS
Bottled by—E.&J.Burke


## GRUMPY VICTOR IN MUD HORSE RACING

### Brockmiller's Gelding Wins Feature at Belmont Park Over a Very Heavy Course.

It was a drab, dreary afternoon yesterday at Belmont Park. The attendance was limited to those dyed-in-the-wool racegoers, generally termed regulars, and a few hardy souls whose love of the thoroughbred is greater than their fear of pneumonia.

Under the softening influence of the steady rain throughout the day the track was ankle deep in mud and consequently slow. There were few complaints, however, from the several thousand spectators because it gave them their first real opportunity of seeing and picking out those horses which have preference for the mud and heavy going.

The events were made up mostly of consolation races for horses at their various ages, which have not won more than a certain amount or been first during the present meeting. The feature of the card was a mile race for four-year-olds, with $700 added. Although there were seven entries only five went to the post. Among the scratches was Emil Herz's imported Short Grass, who ran second to Friar Rock in the Suburban.

For the guidance of close students of form in the future there will be a star against C. J. Brockmiller's Grumpy, which will signify that this gelding not only likes the mud, but revels in heavy going. The son of Canopus just romped home in the mile event, with a good five lengths to spare. W. J. Anderson's Sir William Johnson was second, with the Oneck Stable's Distant Shore third, five lengths in front of August Belmont's Top Hat. All the early pace was set by the Anderson entry, but he was steadily outfooted when Keogh, on the winner, was ready to make his run.

The opening race was a maiden affair for two-year-olds, with a purse of $500. It was over the five furlongs straightaway course, and a heavy mist almost obstructed the view of the horses. All seven entries faced the barrier, and, after J. E. Davis's Bendlet had finished cutting up capers at the post, they were sent off to a fairly good start. The winner, R. D. Earle's Running Shot, one of the last to get away, was two and a half lengths behind Old Drury, who, with Davies in the saddle, was rushed to the front. This filly held the lead until the last furlong, when the winner came up, and, although ridden out, just managed to beat her by a length.

There was some wholesale scratching in the race for three-year-olds and upward, which have not won at this meeting. It was a selling event, with a $500 purse. The winner turned up in Henry J. Morris's Armament, an outsider. J. O. Talbott's imported Emden led all the way up the course, to be caught by the victor at the last pole and be defeated by a good three lengths. Emden pulled up very lame after the race, and it is feared he may have temporarily broken down.

James Butler's Ballad showed that he had a decided preference for the mud when he came home an easy winner in a field of four two-year-olds, which have not won at this meeting. McDermott placed Ballad in second position at the start, to assume command at the quarter, from when the issue was never in doubt. Pebeto, bearing the colors of H. W. Sage, broke from the maiden class of jumpers at this meeting when he won the Meadow Brook steeplechase Handicap, which was valued at $1,490 to the winner. The Greentree Stable was represented by Cherry Mallotte, who was second, five lengths behind. Of the seven starters five covered the full two-and-a-half-mile course, Pons Asinorum and Lewis Grath's Rhomb, being the two to lose their riders. Both spills occurred in the back stretch. The extra half mile added to the course brought the start in front of the grand stand.

The Marrone Stable's Gallop, the favorite, easily accounted for the last event on the program, a mile race for three-year-olds and upward which have not won two races since May 1. There were only three starters—Dr. Gremer and Malfou, and they finished in the order named.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling; purse $500; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:02.

Running Shot, R. D. Earle's b. f., 112 pounds, by Salvation-Sain Shot, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 4 to 5. (F. Keogh).....1
Mirza, J. W. May's b. c., 115, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5. (R. McDermott).....2
Old Drury, K. Patterson's ch. f., 112, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, 4 to 5. (T. Davies).....3
Bendlet, Christabel, and Harry Moonlighter (imp.) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting, selling; purse $500; six furlongs, main course. Time—1:15.

Armament, H. J. Morris's b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Armeath II.-Hot bird, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 3 to 2. (R. Ball).....1
Emden, (imp.) J. O. Talbott's b. g., 3, 105, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, out. (M. Garner).....2½
Rose Water, W. B. Mitchell's ch. f., 3, 98, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, 1 to 2. (L. Lyke).....3
Harry Junior, Safe Home, Monmouth also ran. Naushon, Chesterton, Malabar, Golden Gate, Sevillian, Keziah, Voluspa scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting, with $500 added; five furlongs, straight. Time—1:01.

Ballad, J. Butler's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Hurst Park-Idle Fancy, 7 to 2, even, out. (R. McDermott).....1
Arnold, Mr. Earle's b. c., 110, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, out. (F. Keogh).....2
Star Finch, J. E. Madden's ch. c., 110, 11 to 5, 3 to 5, out. (L. Allen).....3
Passing Fancy also ran. Riverdale, Tumbler, King Baggot scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward which have not won $1,500 in 1916 or 1916, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Grumpy, C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Canopus-Florentia, 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out. (F. Keogh).....1
Sir William Johnson, W. J. Anderson's ch. g., 5, 112, 8 to 1, 2 to 1, and 3 to 5. (A. Schutlinger).....2½
Distant Shore, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 4, 105, 5 to 2, 7 to 10, and 1 to 5. (T. Davies).....3
Top Hat and Magnet also ran. He Will and Short Grass (imp.) scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Meadow Brook Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,200 added; for four-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Time—5:40.

Pebeto, H. W. Sage's br. g., 5 years, 148 pounds, by Out of Reach-Fairy Dell, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 3. (E. Helder).....1
Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's br. m., aged, 155, 3 to 1, even, 1 to 2. (V. Power).....2
Footlight, R. L. Gerry's ch. h., aged, 136, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even. (W. Keating).....3
Duke of Duluth and Lenavaal also ran. Rhomb fell. Pons Asinorum lost rider.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won two races since May 1, 1916; selling; purse $500; one mile. Time—1:42.

Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. h., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Martinet-Common Sue, 9 to 20 and out. (L. Lyke).....1
Dr. Gremer, A. J. O'Toole's b. g., 3, 90, 15 to 1, 2 to 1, and out. (B. Warscher).....2
Malfou, F. A. Herold's ch. f., 3, 105, 11 to 5 and out. (J. McCahey).....3
Only three starters.

### ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs, main course. Yankee Notions, 123 pounds; Dervish, 125; True as Steel, 127, and Schoolboy, 117.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens; one mile. Generous, (imp.), 107 pounds; Woodward, 112; Tipperary, 112; Gammon, 115; Pinch, (imp.), 115, and Woodfair, 115.

THIRD RACE.—Fuzzy Wuzzy, 111 pounds; La Claire, 110, and Ambrose, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, mares. The Ladies' Handicap; one mile. Pan Maid, 110 pounds; Copra, 124; Flying Fairy, 126; Celandria, 113; Fenmouse, 117; Dorcas, 104, and Pieione, 109.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase, selling; about two miles. Flying

# YANKEES LOSE GAME IN ST. LOUIS

## BROWNS NOSE OUT YANKS IN TWELFTH

### Fielder Jones Rushes Four Pitchers Into the Fray and Takes the Game by 6 to 5.

### DAZZLING PLAYS IN FIELD

### High, Shotten, and Marsans Contribute Spectacular Catches and the Contest Is a Thriller.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Yankees went down to defeat before the Browns today in the first game of their series here, but they made Fielder Jones use seventeen men and go twelve innings to nose them out by the score of 6 to 5. A heavy downpour in the ninth inning almost saved the game for New York, when they held a 5 to 4 advantage, but the shower lasted only five minutes, after which play was resumed. The Browns then tied the score, and won out three innings later.

It was the hardest fought game that has been seen in St. Louis in many months. St. Louis got off with a pair of runs in the second frame, and Donovan's men tallied one in the fourth. The home guard scored again in the sixth, but was almost buried under a collection of four markers by New York in the seventh. Jones's men crawled within tying distance in their half of the eighth, and shoved over the draw score in the ninth.

Sensational work in the outer gardens on both sides prevented a dozen runs. So much stellar outfielding has never before been seen in one contest in this city. Shotten, Marsans, and High were the particular stars. Shotten made a half dozen catches, any one of which would have been a feature play in the average ball game. High cut off an apparently certain home run from the bat of Severeid in the tenth, when he ran to the fence and clutched the ball high over his head with a leap. Marsans saved the game for his club in the twelfth by taking Gedeon's long drive to left centre while running at full speed.

Jones used three different batteries and a fourth pitcher. Donovan let Keating remain in the box through the game, although he was hit nard in nearly every inning. The Yanks knocked Eddie Plank from the mound in the seventh. Davenport, who succeeded Plank, permitted three of the markers to cross the plate by making a wild throw and deflecting a batted ball a minute later.

Keating had a weird afternoon in the box. He started by striking out the side in order. Sisler opened the second by pumping the first ball pitched into the right-field stand for the circuit. Pratt followed with a single, got to third on two sacrifice hits, and counted on a wild pitch.

Home-run Baker registered the first tally for the Yanks in the fourth. He got a pass, stole second, went to third when Mullen bounced a hit off Plank's mitt, and crossed the plate when High grounded to Pratt. The St. Louis contingent got one in the sixth. Austin walked and was sacrificed along by Miller. He went to third on Sisler's grounder to Gedeon and counted when Pratt slammed a single to centre.

The big roundup came in the seventh. Nunamaker singled to centre and was forced by Keating. Gilhooley and Magee followed with singles, the hurler being held on third. When Johnson mussed up Gedeon's roller Keating counted. Baker hit one over the roof of the pavilion, over the foul line, and Davenport was sent in. Baker hit to Davenport, who threw wild to the plate, and Gilhooley and Magee scored. Frank making second and Gedeon third. Mullen hit through the box, and Gedeon scored when Davenport deflected the ball to Johnson.

Singles by Pratt and Marsans, following Sisler's forceout of Miller, paved the way for another in the eighth. Chapman walked to start the ninth. Lavan batted for Park and was out on a foul to Mullen. Shotten and Austin then hit safely, Chapman scoring.

Sisler opened the twelfth with a hit over second. Pratt popped to Keating. Marsans was put out of the game for kicking when Evans called him out on his hit to Mullen, unassisted. Sisler taking second. Johnson then hit one which Gedeon barely tipped with his gloved hand, and fell chasing the hit, enabling Sisler to score from second with the winning run.

Manager Jones was banished from the coaching line by Umpire Nallin in the sixth for kicking on a called third strike on Hartley. Today's victory is the fifth in succession for the Browns. The score:

| ST. LOUIS. | Ab | R | H | Po | A | NEW YORK. | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shotten,lf | 6 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | Gilhooley,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Austin,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Magee,cf | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Gedeon,2b | 6 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| Sisler,1b | 6 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2 | Baker,3b | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Pratt,2b | 6 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Mullen,1b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0 |
| Marsans,cf | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | P'paugh,ss | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Johnson,ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | High,lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Hartley,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | N'maker,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| aBorton | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Keating,p | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Chapman,c | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Severeid,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Plank,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Davenport,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| bTobin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Park,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| cLavan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Wellman,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Total | 44 | 6 | 13 | 36 | 17 | Total | 42 | 5 | 8 | 35 | 22 |

*Two out when winning run scored.
a-Batted for Hartley in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Davenport in seventh inning.
c-Batted for Park in ninth inning.
Errors—John (3), Davenport, Baker.*

| | R | H | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 | 5 | |
| St. Louis | 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 | 6 | |

*Two-base hit—Shotten. Home run—Sisler. Stolen bases Baker, Marsans, Pratt. Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Marsans, Johnson, Keating, Miller. Double plays—Pratt,sHartley to Austin. Left on bases New York, 8; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—New York, 4. Bases on balls,—Off Plank, 3; Park, 1; Keating, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Keating, 13 hits, 4 runs in 11 2-3 innings; off Park, no hits, no runs, in 2 innings; off Plank, 6 hits, 3 runs, in 6 1-3 innings; off Wellman, 1 hit, no runs, in 3 innings; off Davenport, 2 hits, no runs, in 2-3 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, (Gilhooley). Struck out—By Plank, 3; by Park, 1; by Wellman, 2; by Keating, 4. Passed balls—Nunamaker. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans. Time of the game—Two hours and fifty-four minutes.*

## ARMY WINS CLOSING GAME.

### Beats Colgate Easily in West Point's Last Contest of Season.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7.—The Army closed its baseball season today with a victory over Colgate University in a five-inning battle. The score was 5 to 1.

The Cadets clinched the victory in the second, Bringham's triple, a pass to McBride and Patterson's smart drive through short netting them two runs. The Army scored two more in the third and another in the fourth.

Colgate's lone run came in the fifth. Hungerford hit safely over second. Brown and Reed went out, but Van Alstyne scored Hungerford with a drive through the box.

A one-hand catch by Coffin of Brown's line drive in the fifth was the fielding feature. The score by innings:

| | R | H | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army | 0 2 2 1 ..5 | 6 | 2 |
| Colgate | 0 0 0 0 1—1 | 4 | 0 |

*Batteries—Brown and Hungerford; Coffey and McNeil. Umpire—Mr. Cullum.*

### Eastern League.

Worcester, 3; Hartford, 0 (1st game.)
Hartford, 5; Worcester, 3 (2d game.)
Portland, 4; Lowell, 1.

## PASSES HELP THE BRAVES.

### Find Hall Hard to Hit, but, Nevertheless, Defeat Cardinals.

BOSTON, June 7.—Hall held the Braves to four hits today, but passes followed by safe drivgs proved costly to the Cardinals, Boston winning, 3 to 2. The St. Louis batters could do little against Ragan until the eighth inning, when they bunched three singles and a base on balls, scoring two runs. The score:

| BOSTON. | Ab | R | H | Po | A | ST. LOUIS. | Ab | R | H | Po | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M'anville,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | Bescher,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Egan,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Long,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Connolly,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | J. Smith,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Snodgrass,cf | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Miller,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Magee,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Hornsby,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Konetchy,1b | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 0 | Wilson,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| JCSmith,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Betzel,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Wilhoit,rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Gonzales,c | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Tragesser,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | Corhan,ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ragan,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hall,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | | Steele,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | aButler | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | bHuggins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 11 | Total | 31 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 6 |

*a-Batted for Hall in eighth inning.
b-Ran for Long in eighth.
Errors—J. C. Smith, Long, Hall.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 | —3 | |
| St. Louis | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 | —2 | |

*Three-base hit—Wilhoit. Stolen bases—Bescher, Betzel, Konetchy, Wilhoit. (2.) Double plays—Hall to Corhan; Maranville to Konetchy; Tragesser to Maranville. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hall, 4; off Ragan, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Hall, 4 hits 3 runs in 7 innings; off Steel, 0 hits 0 runs in 1 inning; off Ragan, 6 hits 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Hall, 4; by Ragan, 6. Passed ball—Tragesser. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.*

## HARVARD BEATEN AT HOME.

### Boston College Gives Crimson Its First Defeat at Cambridge.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 7.—Harvard lost its first game of the season on its home grounds today, being beaten 3 to 1 by Boston College, which is coached by Bill Sweeney, the former Braves' and Cubs' second baseman. Harvard made only three hits against Gill, two of them in the fourth inning, with a sacrifice fly, netting the Crimson's only run. Errors by Reed and bunched hits made the game easy for Boston College in the first three innings. The score by innings:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston College | 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 | 8 | 0 |
| Harvard | 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 | 3 | 2 |

*Batteries—Gill and Dee; Garrett and Harte.*

## ONE MORE FOR SYRACUSE.

### Holy Cross Defeated by Orange Nine by Score of 7 to 2.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WORCESTER, Mass., June 7.—Syracuse University continued its winning streak on the diamond today, defeating Holy Cross on Fitton Field by 7 to 2. The York State boys batted hard and at the right time and outclassed the local collegians in all departments of the game. A triple steal by the visitors was the feature of the game. The score by innings:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Syracuse | 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 2—7 | 11 | 2 |
| Holy Cross | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2 | 5 | 5 |

*Batteries—Syracuse, Turnure and Morgan; Holy Cross, Gill and Carroll.*

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2—4 | 13 | 0 |
| Richmond | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—1 | 5 | 1 |

AT MONTREAL.

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 —6 | 9 | 1 |
| Buffalo | 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 | 12 | 0 |

Newark at Baltimore—Postponed; rain.
Rochester at Toronto—Postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 23 | 11 | .676 |
| Newark | 19 | 16 | .543 |
| Baltimore | 18 | 16 | .500 |
| Montreal | 17 | 18 | .486 |
| Richmond | 17 | 18 | .486 |
| Buffalo | 15 | 18 | .455 |
| Rochester | 14 | 19 | .424 |
| Toronto | 12 | 17 | .414 |

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.

### College and School Games.

At Cambridge, Mass. Boston College, 2; Harvard, 1.
At West Point, N. Y.—Army, 5; Colgate, 1, (Five innings.)
At Worcester, Mass.—Syracuse, 7; Holy Cross, 2.
At Waterville, Me.—Bates, 10; Colby, 4.
At Worcester, Mass.—Worcester Academy, 10; Cushing Academy, 1.

## BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.**
All other games postponed, rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**St. Louis, 6; New York, 5.**
(Twelve innings.)
All other games postponed, rain.

### Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Brooklyn** | 24 | 15 | .615 |
| **New York** | 22 | 18 | .550 |
| Philadelphia | 23 | 19 | .540 |
| Chicago | 22 | 24 | .478 |
| Boston | 20 | 22 | .476 |
| Cincinnati | 22 | 25 | .465 |
| Pittsburgh | 20 | 23 | .465 |
| St. Louis | 20 | 27 | .426 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 27 | 18 | .600 |
| **New York** | 24 | 18 | .571 |
| Washington | 24 | 19 | .558 |
| Boston | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| Detroit | 22 | 23 | .489 |
| Chicago | 19 | 23 | .452 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 25 | .432 |
| Philadelphia | 15 | 26 | .366 |

### Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Pittsburgh at New York.**
**Cincinnati at Brooklyn.**
**St. Louis at Boston.**
**Chicago at Philadelphia.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE

**New York at St. Louis.**
**Boston at Detroit.**
**Washington at Cleveland.**
**Philadelphia at Chicago.**

## SIX NEW CRAFT COMING.

### Outlaw Yachts of Seawanhaka Club Expected This Week.

Six yachts which comprise the new outlaw class of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club are expected to reach the club's anchorage this week. They were reported yesterday as safe at Pittsburgh and headed east. These craft, which are taking an overland route to salt water, were built in Chicago from a one-design plan, which found favor with six members of the club, and were to have been delivered here in time for the opening of the club's season on Decoration Day.

The yachts, which will be rivals of the "fish" class, are twenty-one feet over all and fourteen feet three inches on the load water line, with a six-foot beam and a draft of but eight inches. The owners of the boats and the names of the craft are: Crawford Burton's The Black Spot, Irving Cox's Long John, James D. Erskine's Bill Bones, Charles S. Fair's Captain Kidd, Franklin Remington's Black Dog, and George B. Dyer's, as yet unnamed. It is now expected that the little fellows will have their first race on Saturday, June 17.

### Columbia-Penn Game Postponed.

The Columbia-Pennsylvania baseball game, scheduled for yesterday afternoon on South Field, was postponed because of the rain. This contest was to have been the closing one of the season on the local collegians' home grounds, but it is probable the game will go unplayed. Columbia's nine goes to Providence to play Brown on Saturday, and will oppose Union at Schenectady on Tuesday next.

### Worcester Academy's Great Record.

*Special to The New York Times.*

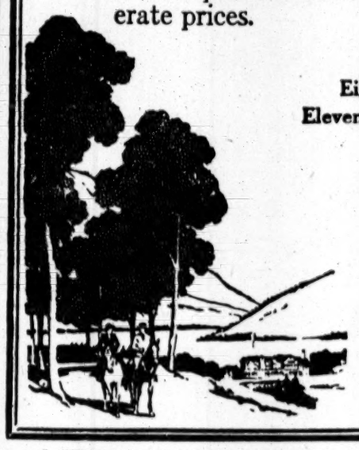
WORCESTER, Mass., June 7.—Worcester Academy closed another successful baseball season today by defeating Cushing Academy by the score of 10 to 1. Vandommele, pitching for Worcester, allowed Cushing only two hits. By winning today's contest Worcester ran up a total of fifty-four victories out of the last 56 played.

### Southern Association.

Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 3.
Chattanooga, 1; Birmingham, 0 (1st game.)
Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 2 (2d game.)
New Orleans, 7; Memphis, 3.
Little Rock, 7; Mobile, 3 (1st game.)
Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 0 (2d game.)

### American Association.

Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 4.

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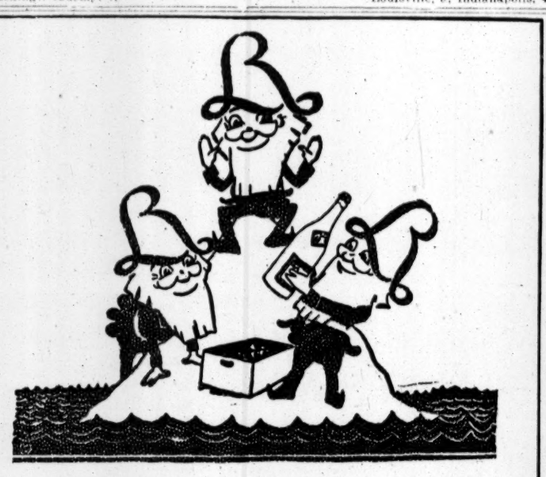

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# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Pierce<Hudson & Manhattan RR.
Miller<Harling.
Cohen<Lowe.
Wolf, Sanger & Heller<Friedenberg.
Brewster<Seabright Land & Const Co.
Henry<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Gilbert<Mutual Chem Co.
Gordon<Prince Line.
Canadian Carbon Co<Franco-Am Chem.
Gitter<Penn RR.
Narchol<D, L & W RR.
U S<Southwestern Surety Ins Co (2.)
Barbara<N Y C RR.
Fralick<Royal Mail S P Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.

Hurley<Tug Wm A Jamison.
Rodgers<Benedict.
Murray Lighterage Co<Ferryboat Pierrepont.
Pendleton<Tug C Gallagher.
Fult<Lamplough.
Bodessa<Hamburg-Am Line.
Lyklardopulo<SS Watsuppa.
Moore<Lighter George Haber<Tug N Y Central No 20.
Sconten<Tug Eureka.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room No. 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Case on—Marconi Wireless Teleg Co of Am< De Forest Radio T & T Co.
No day calendar.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 828, P. O. Building.—Common law calendar.

Case on—Tuovinen<D, L & W RR.
Kings Co El L &P Co<Maxwell.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 828 P. O. Building—Naturalizations.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building—Admiralty call calendar.

Williams<S'tug Gerard H Kellers et al.
Schmutz<Vigilant et al
Eclipse Lig & T Co<Arrow.
Coast Tran Co<CNY.
Shamrock Tow Co<Thos B Watson.
Phila & Read Ry<Andenried Geraldine.
Hatfield<S'tug Black Diamond et al.
Beard et al<S'tug W H Flannery.
Gleason<S'tug Salutation.
Enderlin<S'tug Rose Reichert.
Reichert Tow Line<J Enderlin, Sr, et al.
McCambridge, &c< CNY et al.
Re Peerless, (limit'n.)
Weehawken D D Co<S'tug Wm P Reed.
Sheean & Sons<Olympia et al.
Act Skoglands<Antoinetta Accama.
Chiarella Bros Co<A certain cargo lumber
Higgins<Yacht Eros et al.
Hansen<Str Compenello, &c.
Bouker Con Co<Str Nickerie.
E & O RR<S'tugs Margaret & Joseph.
Ward<F'boat Washington.
Stancourt Laundry Co<Quaker.
Vitale<Vitale.
Praschil<Cassata.
Excelsior Sav Bank<Wiggins.
Spodack<Rosenstein Realty Co.
Connor<Dudley.
Tucker<Pierre.
Leane<Kahlen.
Bohlman<Goodman.
Polifeme<Farley.
Milford Dock Cont Co.
Harman<Roby.
De Ambri<Tardio.
Re Driscoll (Clausen.)
NY Trust<Black.
People, &c<Shenk.
Brachfeld<Brachfeld.
Holzer<Siebert.
Re Walter.
Keiser<Kaiser (2.)
Shearer<Blake.
Van Tuyl, Jr<Ammerman.
Title Guar & Trust Co<Crowley.
Hineson<Prudential Life Ins Co.
Commonwealth Ins Co<Kasnowitz.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Hallock Co<Satterfield
Ringelheim<Ringelheim.
Becker<Rubin Realty.
Escher<Thrall Const.
Realer<Volkening (2.)
Schwartz<Francis (2.)
Gaspard<California Wineries & Distill.
Re Quantrell.
Re CNY.
Kovacevick<Pupin.
Cicero<CNY C RR.
Rhoades<Haire.
McCarthy<De Carlo.
Qualenberg<Fischer.
Rosenberg<Leonore Waist Co.
Re Dale Motor Co.

PART I.—Delehanty, Rosenberg<Schweitzer.
Lambert<Se Bklyn Ry
O'Connor<City Inv Co.
Gernler<N Y C R R.
Boehm<230 5th Av.
Meremiaky<Clover Farms Co.
Korbin<So Boul RR.
Shea<Gregg (2).
Hogan<Kings County Lighting Co.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Flynn<N Y Cent RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR (2).
Krakauer<Quebec SS.
Hohleder<Leh Val RR
McCarthy<Ansonia.
Mullaney<NY Rys.
Greenberger<same.
Titus<5th Av Coach.
Lundi<Dittrich.
Shell<Schnaier.
Packales<Barrett.
Case on.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
D'Angelo<1,482 Bway Corp.
Lightfoot<Meyer.
Allamaha Club<McNeill.
Marteill<Langman.
Miltner<Miltner.
Re W 172 St.
Ehrlich<Peace.
Rempel<Rempel.
Postal Tel-Cable Co<Associated Press (2.)
Leffler<Leffler.
Dreyfus<Koch.
Rockman<Rockman.
Jenkins<Jenkins.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Mahoney.
Bohmfalk<Meyers.
Shawmut Tire Co<Latham-Phelps Co.
Demurrer:
Rue<Schwoerer.
General calendar:
Scheer<Scheer-Ginsberg Realty Co.
Moran<Vreeland.
Phinney<Phinney.
Webster<Amer Exch Nat Bank.
Bilby<Lane.
Sobel<Sobel.
D'Andrea<Jackson.
Geyser Patent Holding Co<Feldman.
Carulli<Carulli.
Tobruk Const Co<Lauriberti Const Co.
Miller<Kopple.
Tunstall<Tunstall.
Godley<Crandall & Godley Co.
Liman<Bernhard.
Shawmut Tire Co<Latham-Phelps Co.
Goelet<Shoninger Bros (2.)
Grippo<Grippo.
Nasa & Silverman<Sussman.
Dintenfass<Horsley, Hasenbein<Asch.
Weinstein<Wainstein.
Rhone<Hatcher.
Merk<Merk.
Kingsbury<Kingsbury, Halbe<Adams (2.)
Rinnick<Ribnick.
Clear.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Case on—Norwood Pk Co<Purdy, (2.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ins—Purtell<Nahmer.
Meyer<Meyer.
Re Mitchell.
Comm'l Trust Co<Terhune.
Carswell<Lawrence.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Weaverson<Frame.
Healy<McGuire.
Grose<N Y Rys.
O'Neill<Strauss.
Falk<Bates
Rozansky<Jackson.
Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motyer<3d Av Ry.
Crews<Same (2.)
Trella<Pace (2.)
Slinchik<Kaplan.
Retailing<Cook.
Lewis<Galewski (2.)
Mayer<Int R T Co.
Ferretta<Malatesta.
McNair<Maygran.
Preston<Hobbs.
Amory<NY Times Co.
Kenny<86 St Amuse
Glenn<same.
Allen<O Daniels Co.
Spiridon<Chatin.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Mantel<Munden Const Co.
Witte<Weinman.
Case on.

PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fertig<Sturges.
Isolde<Univ Garage.
Little<Gimbel Bros.
Roesli<Nas Elec RR.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.; calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Y Kornblum<Friedman.
J Kornblum<same.
Breines<Deffaa.
Hagerty<Lucius Eng.
Klein<Cesner.
Kaufman<Hand.
Koscherok Siphon Bottle Works<Royal Bank or Canada.
Pear<Jafe, (2.)
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Rest Co.
Burkan<Wood.
Surety Eng Co<Mori.
Case on.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Kerekes<Al
No day calendar.
Smith & Son.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morrison<B & O RR.
Sussman<Watterson.
Lord Elec Co<Barber Asphalt Pav Co.
O'Hara<Saydak.
Field<Taub.
Christy<Lewis.
Trenor<Waitt Inv Co.
Label<Oscar Daniels.
Ricabona<H L Herbert & Co.
Farrell<Deck Cont Co.
Wedekind<same.
Clear.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Whitaker, O'Keefe<Stern Bros.
McGlinchey<Forsythe Bath Co.
Cascioli<Leh & N E RR.
Montague<Malvern Realty Co.
Ludwig<Int R T.
Wenger<N Y Con RR
Fay<Sun Printing Co.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sills<Int R T.
Berkowits<Freeman Street Co.
Corvi<Interborough I C Co.
Tucker<Pierre.
Adkins<Bonwit.
Hale<Wright.
Acker<Platt.
Lipschitz<Fishman.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Barnes<Taylor.
Wittemann<Riviera Realty Co.
Ditto<Paterno Const.
Franklin Bldg Co<Finn.
Eltonhead<Travelers Ins Co.
State Bank<Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Hollander<Kauffmann
Goldbatt<Washor.
Morris<Proctor.
Feldman Con Co<Waller.
Workman<Great Neck Villa Co.
Richards<Aetna Accident & Liab Co.
Same<London & Lan, &c, Co.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wood<Rooney.
Nat Nassau Bk<Earl.
Lyall<Salvin.
Wilson<Salomon.
Buckner<Ins Co of N A.
Tunis<Brescher.
Halbe<Adams (2).
Conway Co<Cumiskey.
Shelly<Fyars.
Giles<E Langer Pr.
CNY<Carr.
Donovan<Dougherty.
Wright-Barclay, Inc,<Fleissner.
CNY<Audubon Nat Bk
Fuchs<Hannel.
Flaxbaum<Langdorf.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, Case on—Murphy<Mackey.
No day calendar.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XVI.—Lehman, Breitbart<R Saenger.
Hayes<O'Donovan.
Williams<O'Siel.
Terranova<A A Volk Co.
Case on.
Cousins<Bement.
Bernstein<Friend.
Harris<Sanger & J. Ducas Co<Boyer Co.
Elfers<Schlessinger.
Cousins<Bement.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XVII.—Newburger, No day calendar.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

### Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan. Estates of:
Forrest Infants.
Bryant McCahill.
John E Burns.
Geo E Hattorf.
Anna Murray.
Ava Tilson.
Catherine McGee.
Jane Purvis.
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Emmalissa Purvis.
Rachmiel Mikal.
Wills for probate:
Margaret McGivney.
Laura M Obry.
Geo W Smalley.
Jonathan Nash.
Amelia S Kohn.
Hubbard H Upham.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler. Estate of:
S.—At 10:30 A. M.
George J Losee.

### City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS — Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Savage<Eclipse Emb Works.
Mandel<La Mode Model Imp Co.
Murphy<U S Title Guar Co.
Potash<Jones.
Miller<Calhoun & Co.
Bernhard<Schneider.
Jonathan Ring & Son<Stout.
Gavin<Dober.
Linda Paper Co<Dershowitz.
Groning<Stottmeister.
Harvey Rty Co<Proud.
B Altman & Co<Slayback.
Dioguardi<Marasce.
Readsboro Chair Co<Parkway Palace Co.
Pathe Exch<Hoboken Studio Corp.
Sherman<Wohlstadter.
Well<Axelrod.
Epstein<Adams Exp.
Kabolkin<Schwartz.
Rosenthal Paper Co<Nat Folding Box, &c, Co.
Bocconecchia<Man Sav Inst.
Prusalin<Astor.
Kunter<Kleine.
Central Trust Co<Krieger.
Eckert<Austro-Am SS.
Cohen<Herrschaft.
Instillo<Greenbaum.
Atkinson<Huntington.
Illwitzer<Citizens Sav Bank.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
Market Development.
Plummer<Lowenthal.
Schwartz<Moskowits.
Trop<Herrman.
Kraus<Boudin & Liebman.
Pearlman<Stillman.
Wiederman<Verschleiser.
Epstein<Adams Exp.

PART II.—La Fetra, at 10 A. M.
J.—Ex parte business

TRIAL TERMS—Part I, at 9:45 A. M.
Koehm<Koehm.
Ryan<Cent Un Gas Co
Cosgrove<Redding Spec Co.
Becker<Becker.
Berliner<Eagle Pipe Supply Co.
Frank<Cryan.
Porter<Muller.
Colligan<F W Woolworth Co.
Morris<same.
Ludium<Carnegie.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M Co<Kulla.
Case on.

Highest number reached in regular order, 707.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. —No day calendar.

Steiglitz & Co, Inc<Friedman.
Goldstein<Smiley.
Insard<Van Kuesen.
Bonsardi<Podvin.
O'Reilly<Mastrogiano.

TRIAL TERMS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

PART I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Bloodgood<Browne.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Re West 4th St.
Timmes<Timmes.
Tidridge<Goelet.
Donaldson<Donaldson.
Re Lawrence Av, (Berran.)
Brody<Dings.
Rosenthal<Rothstein.
Janowitz<Cong Shaari Zedek.
People<Am Sug Ref.
Volpe<Oliviero.
Re Fiducia, (Aaron.)
Weiner<Merovitz, (withdrawn.)
Clark<Clark.
James<Rochford.
Re Ullian, (Turk.)
Albert<Albert.
NY Tel Co<Dittrich.
Krampe<Krampe.
Breslin<Star Co.
Briggs<Briggs.
Re Malbone St, (Grosarth.)
Weeks<Ward.
Liesegang<Liesegang.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks.)
Re Liddle.
Zanchario<NY & Nor Shore Trac Co.
26th Ward Relief Socy<Levy.
Ludeking<Mullen.
Cady<Burr.
Horowitz<Dunkak.
Sinnott<Carroll.
Kings Co Lighting Co<CNY (Act 3.)
Olshewska<Liebmann's Sons Brew.
Isaacson<P Reardon, Inc.
Bruno<Geo Kern, Inc.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Re NY Mun Ry Co, (B'way Theatres Co Act.)
Rty Assoc<CNY, (4.)
Mechanics' Bk<same.
CNY<Ford Motor Co.
Thursby<Leeds.
Nilsen<Gerlach.
James<Rochford.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Strickland<Elder.
Levenson<Froomkin.
Tehsmann<Tehsmann.
Eisenbach<Parhelsky.
Hegstad<Nysiecki.
Day<Crew.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3238.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Platt, J., Jaycox, J.
Varone<Nassau RR.
Levy et al<Follett et al.
Ehrgot<Acme Metal Ceiling Co.
Christenson<Turner Const Co.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Breslin<German Journal.
Manne et al<Duberstein.
Lamle<Richmiller.
Gordon<Nassau RR.
Schwelkert<Schnaier & Co.
United Plumb & Cont Co<Carey Mfg Co.
Byrnes<Waphak.
Pearlman & Brown<Doscher et al.
Pearsall<C I & G Ry.
Garber<N Y Cons RR.
Lynch<B H RR.
Rebhun<same.
Barker<Babcock.
Pitre et al<Crawford.
Stit<B H RR.
Anderson<Candler Realty Co.
Mulstein Co<Bonacci Cont Co et al.
Orr<Hunt.
Antoinon<Nassau RR.
Rosenberg<N Y Cons RR.
Jung<Geraghty.
Baker<Nassau RR.
Farrell<Schwartz.
Grossgut<Schaefer.
McGillicuddy<C I & B RR et al.
Bernstein<C I & BRR.
Bennett<Dezell et al.
Noar<C I & B RR.
Mandebell<same.
Greenbaum<Knick Ice.
Hamilton<NY Con RR
Beckman<Stewart.
Rooke<Connell et al.
Unger<Sauer et al.
Brabson<Kneuper.
Reitz<Marx.
Campbell<Fire Co Bldg Co.
Pendrell<Ziegler.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Becker<Jacquillard et al.
Masser<Lavigne et al.
Rogers<B H RR.
Lichtenstein<Futtermann.
Schertz<O'Connor.
Hunker<Third Av Ry.
Losee<B H RR.
Rzanca<same.
Brede<Hoff<Eastern Investing Co.
Sallman<Rickert.
Wesener<Oxley.
McKearney<Higgins.
Curley<Steeplechase Park Co et al.
Richrod<Terry.
Petkevlez<So Pac Co.
Wanger<Rodstein.
Warburton<Tapan.
Griesbach<Wanamaker.
Dober.
Albert<B H RR.
Callaghan<Kings Co Refrigerating Co.
Gundel<C I & B RR.
Hauer<Tourte.
Cronin<McGoldrick.
Rizzo<B H RR.
Egan<Nassau RR.
Ewart<same.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4625.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Howard C Conrady, Alfred Bernheim, Louisa J Greenhalgh, August Schmidemann.
Accounting of:
Selina Cocks, Frederick A Nash, Samuel Hodas, Elizabeth Boyce, Elizabeth S Gould, Luigi Molinare, Mary L Fuller, Matilda Lennon, Mary Costello, Stewart Barr,
Isabel Neale, Antonio Iario, John McConvill (3,) Ellen Tilyou, John Smith, Johanna Messenger, Helen Carrington.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy, Hamilton Salmon, Philip Monaghan, Shiels, infants, Mary Powers.
Guardianship of:
Mary Lasosso.

### County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Kossovitz<Hutner.
Crescent Co<Baldinger, and
Gordon<B H RR.
Flynn<White.
Shirk<B H RR.
De Murla<Bartley.
Rappaport<C I & B RR.
Lisa<B H RR.
Marcello<C I & B RR.
Reagan<Nas El RR.
Ryan<same.
Guarino<B H RR.
Yaspan<Kaschuck.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Donnelly<Curtis, Reilly<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Keating<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Ranft<Eisele.
Powers<Brawer, (2.)
Johnson<Whelan.
Gallelo<West Elec RR
Donovan<N Y Cent R R Co.
Dorantino<same.
Koch<Steinberg.
Corley<Alex Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Seaman<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Petitte<N Y C & H R R Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term.
Capano<Eggleston.
Featherstone<Cornell & Co.
Knowles<N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Newell<Pratt.
Myers<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Krupitis<Phil Read Coal & Iron Co.
O'Keefe<Yonkers RR.
Wilson<Waite.
Willenborg<City of Yonkers.
Muivey<Williamson.
Schulman<Gordon.
Hayden<City of New Rochelle.
Tutino<Pennell.
Trion<Guggols.
Dunn<N Y C & H R R Co.
Williams<Mullen.
Haight<Sutherland.
Same<Sentinel Print.
Same<Pt Chester Pub.
O'Brien<N Y C & H R R Co.
Figona<Crane.
Powers<West El RR.
Goldman<Schlesser.
Quinn<Bugden.
Dorr<Olcott.
Birch<Sess.
Nason Mfg Co<McDonald.
Interstate Tree Treating Co<Pratt.
Boyd<Wilson Pub Co.
Wolski<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Gaudiuso<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Ryksznyski<Mackey.
Limonge<Pennell.
Abrams<D & L Bldg. Materials Co.
Morabito<Damon.
St. Cartier<NY, NH & H R R Co.
Fischer<Dobrieszynski.
Niehaus<Niehaus.
Ferns<Gulffra.
Batten<Clauss.
Pace<West St Ry Co.
Ede<West Elec RR Co, (2.)
Tschantre<same.
Adam<N Y C & H R R Co.
Michaelson<Ebling Brewery.
Pfoh<West Elec R R.
Duffy<West St Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1554.

## Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Corse<Sinclair et al—William W Hoppin. Gross< Costar et al—George Z Medalie. Powers< Galiani et al—Emery R Buckner. Isenberg <Rheinish et al—Abraham I Solomon. O'Leary<Malcolm et al—Louis Jacobson.

### KINGS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

Nickerson<Electric Silicon Co.
Rembaugh<Ghitz.
Dolo Co<Kings Co. Co.
Cox<Cody.
Tynan<CNY.
Westchester Mtg Co<McIntire (2.)
Greenwood<Burke.
Gruhn<Eppig.
Lynch<Mutual Life Ins.
Barry<Markey.
Vose<Conkling.
U S Title Co<Egbert.
People<Heffron.
Same<Custer.
Same<Eissing Co.
Same<Bergman.
Same<Benson.
Re Schriever.
Green<Altenkirch.
Union Bk<Amer Bonding Co.
Re Westchester Trust.
Guinea<Pittsburgh Co.
Ward<Gardiner (2.)
Collins<Kelly.
McManus<L I RR.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—Candidates for admission to the bar whose names are appended are notified to appear on June 16 at 10 A. M. before the Committee on Character at the Courtroom of the Appellate Division, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Each candidate must be introduced personally to the committee or to one of its members by one of the attorneys making affidavit to his good moral character. If the introduction has been heretofore had it will be sufficient.
William H. Duls,
N. G. Folger,
Solomon Grossman,
Walter B. Hall,
W. B. Huntting,
W. A. Hatfield,
R. A. Hopkins,
L. Jaykowsky,
W. L. James,
Henry H. Kahan,
A. M. O'Handley,
W. B. O'Connor,
J. K. Pallkoff,
Henry Solomon,
T. J. Stapleton,
F. H. Stokes,
W. L. Underwood,
Isidor Bregoff,
M. L. Blek,
B. De Beixendon,
L. Freudenberg,
H. A. Lockwood,
Michael Moses,
D. Newman,
George Pfeil,
Charles Reale,
A. H. Rosenbaum,
W. F. Tanner,
Benjamin Weiss,
Emil N. Baar,
W. L. Berk,
Louis Cohen,
J. M. Cormack,
W. A. Drake,
A. A. Friedlander,
C. L. Gonnet,
S. C. Grady,
Agatha Goerg,
Irvin E. Klein,
H. Kreivogel,
C. H. Ludder,
D. E. Mecker,
C. R. McPherson,
H. D. Mencher,
J. A. Nickerson,
E. Rosenstein,
T. A. O'Connor,
C. E. Smith,
Frank A. Travin,
P. S. Catten,
E. N. Curtis,
G. E. Reynolds,
Paul A. Rieser,
Alex Henry,
L. W. Arnold.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Browne<Browne.
Re Crescent Field for Boys.
Re West 4th St.
Timmes<Timmes.
Tidridge<Goelet.
Donaldson<Donaldson.
Re Lawrence Av, (Berran.)
Brody<Dings.
Rosenthal<Rothstein.
Janowitz<Cong Shaari Zedek.
People<Am Sug Ref.
Volpe<Oliviero.
Re Fiducia, (Aaron.)
Weiner<Merovitz, (withdrawn.)
Clark<Clark.
James<Rochford.
Re Ullian, (Turk.)
Albert<Albert.
NY Tel Co<Dittrich.
Krampe<Krampe.
Breslin<Star Co.
Briggs<Briggs.
Re Malbone St, (Grosarth.)
Weeks<Ward.
Liesegang<Liesegang.
Re Kaiser Garden Co, (Marks.)
Re Liddle.
Zanchario<NY & Nor Shore Trac Co.
26th Ward Relief Socy<Levy.
Ludeking<Mullen.
Cady<Burr.
Horowitz<Dunkak.
Sinnott<Carroll.
Kings Co Lighting Co<CNY (Act 3.)
Olshewska<Liebmann's Sons Brew.
Isaacson<P Reardon, Inc.
Bruno<Geo Kern, Inc.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Re NY Mun Ry Co, (B'way Theatres Co Act.)
Rty Assoc<CNY, (4.)
Mechanics' Bk<same.
CNY<Ford Motor Co.
Thursby<Leeds.
Nilsen<Gerlach.
James<Rochford.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Strickland<Elder.
Levenson<Froomkin.
Tehsmann<Tehsmann.
Eisenbach<Parhelsky.
Hegstad<Nysiecki.
Day<Crew.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3238.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Platt, J., Jaycox, J.
Varone<Nassau RR.
Levy et al<Follett et al.
Ehrgot<Acme Metal Ceiling Co.
Christenson<Turner Const Co.
Brown<C I & B RR.
Breslin<German Journal.
Manne et al<Duberstein.
Lamle<Richmiller.
Gordon<Nassau RR.
Schwelkert<Schnaier & Co.
United Plumb & Cont Co<Carey Mfg Co.
Byrnes<Waphak.
Pearlman & Brown<Doscher et al.
Pearsall<C I & G Ry.
Garber<N Y Cons RR.
Lynch<B H RR.
Rebhun<same.
Barker<Babcock.
Pitre et al<Crawford.
Stit<B H RR.
Anderson<Candler Realty Co.
Mulstein Co<Bonacci Cont Co et al.
Orr<Hunt.
Antoinon<Nassau RR.
Rosenberg<N Y Cons RR.
Jung<Geraghty.
Baker<Nassau RR.
Farrell<Schwartz.
Grossgut<Schaefer.
McGillicuddy<C I & B RR et al.
Bernstein<C I & BRR.
Bennett<Dezell et al.
Noar<C I & B RR.
Mandebell<same.
Greenbaum<Knick Ice.
Hamilton<NY Con RR
Beckman<Stewart.
Rooke<Connell et al.
Unger<Sauer et al.
Brabson<Kneuper.
Reitz<Marx.
Campbell<Fire Co Bldg Co.
Pendrell<Ziegler.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Becker<Jacquillard et al.
Masser<Lavigne et al.
Rogers<B H RR.
Lichtenstein<Futtermann.
Schertz<O'Connor.
Hunker<Third Av Ry.
Losee<B H RR.
Rzanca<same.
Brede<Hoff<Eastern Investing Co.
Sallman<Rickert.
Wesener<Oxley.
McKearney<Higgins.
Curley<Steeplechase Park Co et al.
Richrod<Terry.
Petkevlez<So Pac Co.
Wanger<Rodstein.
Warburton<Tapan.
Griesbach<Wanamaker.
Dober.
Albert<B H RR.
Callaghan<Kings Co Refrigerating Co.
Gundel<C I & B RR.
Hauer<Tourte.
Cronin<McGoldrick.
Rizzo<B H RR.
Egan<Nassau RR.
Ewart<same.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4625.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Howard C Conrady, Alfred Bernheim, Louisa J Greenhalgh, August Schmidemann.
Accounting of:
Selina Cocks, Frederick A Nash, Samuel Hodas, Elizabeth Boyce, Elizabeth S Gould, Luigi Molinare, Mary L Fuller, Matilda Lennon, Mary Costello, Stewart Barr,
Isabel Neale, Antonio Iario, John McConvill (3,) Ellen Tilyou, John Smith, Johanna Messenger, Helen Carrington.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy, Hamilton Salmon, Philip Monaghan, Shiels, infants, Mary Powers.
Guardianship of:
Mary Lasosso.

### County Court.

Young, C. J.
Besant<Fisk.
Kaslowsky<West Elec R R Co., (2.)
Lee Tire Co<Lawson Motor Co.
Chidiner<Hocking.
Murphy<Bechstein, (2.)
Ring<German Odd Fellows Home.
Nat Cash Register<Engert.
Landrine<Garland.
N Y Herald Co<Damon.
Walls<Freeman.

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.
Barker, as admr<NY C & H R RR (2.)

## QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, Feranda<Russell Foundry Mach Co.
Rosz<Keene.
Lossman<B & H RR Co.
Bigus<Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
MacDonald<42d St, &c, Ry Co.
Crooke<B H RR.
Rapp<CNY.
Quinn<Am Druggists Syndicate.
J.—At 10 A. M.
Willard F Meyers Mach Co<De Francisi Bros Inc, Brooklyn, copper.
Carney<N Y & Q C Railway.
Rochester<N Y Rys.
Reardon<Barrett, as President of Adams Express Co.
Zeller, an infant< Schenck.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Falk<Morrison.
Hillenmayer<Wuths.
McCallan, an infant< Ell et al.
Schoenfeld<NY & Q Co Ry.
O'Rourke, an infant< Dreher.
Adams<O'Keefe.
Schlappendorf<Newtown Gas Co.
Clark, as admr<CNY.
Guhrens<Heubleln, Rogers<Ladew, as admr.
Taylor, an infant< Stewart.
Dete<Parrell.
Forstbauer<Reiners.
Pfaeffle<C I & B RR.
Place<Bklyn H RR.
De Francisi Bros Co< Meyers.
Hirn<Behrer.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 970.

# NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—Thirty corporations, with aggregate capitalization of $652,500, were chartered today. They include:

Acleral Co. of America, Inc., patented metal implements, tools, $150,000; O. H. Fuerth, A. Delavandeyra, W. B. Fewell, 780 Riverside Drive.

Acme Orchard Co., Inc., fruits, agricultural products, livestock, dry products, $125,000; J. N. W. James, A. T. Dorsey, T. Carter, Englewood, N. J.

Fraz Talking Machine Co., Inc., talking machines, devices, accessories, $10,000; F. C. Cozens, H. Frank, D. B. Tolins, 136 West 123d St.

Pioneer Oil Corporation, mining, coal, oil, gas, $100,000; H. R. Wohlers, E. and C. J. Wrightsman, 120 Broadway.

The Biddle Publishing Co., Inc., publishing, printing, motion pictures, accessories, $25,000; T. R. Horton, E. Swain, C. C. Metzler, 50 Broad St.

Greater New York Meat Co., Inc., slaughter cattle, poultry, oils, fats, by-products, $25,000; O. Fischer, M. and F. Sekanina, 451 East 57th St.

Neptune Motion Picture Effects, Inc., motion-picture films, effects, $15,000; B. C. Elliott, R. F. C. Leithold, H. Thurston, Beechhurst.

Nathan Tennenbaum, Inc., household furniture, carpets, rugs, $15,000; N. and A. Tennenbaum, J. Abramowitz, 107 Avenue A.

Mrs. Plowman, Inc., fruit products, jams, preserves, $15,000; A. L. Plowman, C. A. Edgerton, G. C. Wedkind, 419 West 114th St.

Steward Davit and Equipment Corp., to buy equipments, 1,500 shares, no par value, $15,000, 7 per cent., begin business with $22,500; A. Johnson, T. A. Martin, R. B. Steward, 17 Battery Place.

Brennan-Fashay Engineering Co., Inc., Port Chester, contracting, realty, construction, $10,000; W. C. F. Brennan, G. M. and B. S. Foshay, 34 Summit Av., Port Chester.

Wm. Brenner & Son, Inc., plumbing, $5,000; E. W. F., and W. Brenner, 34 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

Indiana Garage Co., Inc., Schenectady, garage, repairs, $12,000; W. H. Noonan, P. J. Ostringer, W. J. Fitzpatrick, Schenectady.

Clarke & Brady, Inc., Brooklyn, gasfitting, plumbing, steamfitting, $5,000; J. H. Brady, M. C. V. Clarke, T. J. Brady, 532 Ninth St., Brooklyn.

Marianne Busenet, Inc., dressmakers, milliners, cleaners, dyers, fabrics, textiles, furs, $5,000; M. Wiegand, R. R. Mackey, V. Sutton, 27 William St.

Sanger Picture Plays, Corpn., films, accessories, motion pictures, 2,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $10,000; E. B. Sanger, B. and W. H. Ralston, 122 East 76th St.

Star Flower Trimming Co., Inc., flowers, dress trimming, $5,000; F. J. Blackwood, J. and E. J. Lieberman 145 Audubon Av.

Capital Increases—Dempsey Oil Engine Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $100,000; American Art Production Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000; the Richardson-Beeba Co., East Aurora, $400,000 to $600,000.

## New Jersey Charters.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Charters filed: Bryan Company, Newark, publish and deal in books, magazines, and printed matter, $10,000; Dr. Bryan, G. Bryan; Chatham; C. C. Belton, Gladstone.

Gebby Realty Company, Perth Amboy, real estate, $125,000; Max Gibian, Harry Dower, Hyman Friedman, Perth Amboy.

## Delaware Charter.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., June 7.—Charters filed: Cuba Northern Railway Company, (Ferrocarriles Norte de Cuba,) New York, construct, maintain, and operate railways, etc., $15,000,000; Alfred F. Blimdell, Edward Gill Waylie, Wm. L. Trainey, Owen N. Brown, W. A. Hutchinson, all of New York.

## BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of O. CUSHMAN CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, June 8th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 411 Fourth Avenue, and immediately thereafter at 40 East 21st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock, fixtures, machinery, ovens, and all appliances, appurtenances, two safes, office furnitures, and other fixtures used in the conduct of a restaurant, bakery business, together with the unexpired term of the lease of premises, Nos. 411 Fourth Avenue and 40 East 21st Street, together with the good will of the said business. Further particulars in regard to the aforesaid property may be obtained on application to the trustee, Edward C. Weinrib, No. 299 Broadway, New York City, or his attorney, Philip Bernstein, No. 74 Broad

# $1,990,800 CHARGE BY B. R. T. CRITICISED

### Thompson Committee Counsel Says City Should Sue for Its Recovery.

### ALLOWED BY P. S. BOARD

### Harkness Says City Officials Had to Agree to Pay Interest on $40,000,000 Bonds.

Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel for the Public Service Commission, testified before the Thompson committee yesterday that the charge of $1,990,800 made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for interest charges at 6 per cent. on $40,000,000 of bonds issued before the contracts were signed in 1913, was allowed by the Public Service Commission, because this had been agreed to by officials representing the City Government.

Mr. Harkness explained that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company officials had become dissatisfied and were ready to withdraw from subway construction at this time, and that the city had to agree to this arrangement in order to keep that company interested.

"Do you mean that the city at that time had a chance to break off the subway negotiations?" asked Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson committee.

"Yes," replied Mr. Harkness.

"Why didn't the city do it?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I can't answer that," replied Mr. Harkness.

"It seems to me that the city had its opportunity at that time," said Mr. Moss. "If there were any trouble in geting a better agreement the city had before it Mr. Sprague's plan under which the city could have built the subways for $75,000,000."

"Do you know the passage in the dual subway contracts which allows this interest charge?" asked Mr. Shuster, assistant counsel to the Thompson committee.

Mr. Harkness said that a long time had elapsed since the contract had been signed and that he did not remember the details, but that he considered the agreement of the city with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company binding on the matter of the interest charges and a correct charge under the head of "prior determinations."

After the testimony on this subject, Mr. Shuster said that there was no warrant in the contracts for the charge of $1,990,800, and that it was the duty of the city to bring suit to recover it.

"The evidence shows," said Mr. Shuster, "that the Public Service Commission by resolution of June 30, 1913, approved and accepted through its Chief Engineer a bill for interest charges made by the B. R. T. against the New York Municipal Railways Corporation for $1,990,800. The New York Municipal Railways Corporation is a subsidiary of the B. R. T. formed by the latter to build under the dual subway contracts. The B. R. T. with the proceeds of its own bonds bought bonds of the Municipal Corporation. This sum of $1,990,800 is just $1,990,800 above what the dual subway contracts allow.

"It cost the New York Municipal Railways Corporation 8¼ per cent. to finance itself through its parent company. All told the interest amounted to $5,000,000. The contract provided that there should be a discount of not more than 3 per cent. There is no allowance of any kind for interest charges or of any kind other than the 3 per cent. discount. The dual subway contracts are not affected by any outside agreement made between the transit officials and the city officials."

Dr. A. F. Webber, Chief Statistician of the Public Service Commission, was asked whether the $50,000 allowed as a prior determination for the salary of President William M. Ivins of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had really gone to pay one-half of his salary for two years or had been applied to the bonus of $100,000 which was voted to Colonel Williams by the B. R. T. Directors. Dr. Webber said the charge had been made for salary and that he had accepted the word of the company.

"How can you be certain that the $50,000 is not part of the bonus?" he was asked.

"There is no relation between salary and bonus," replied Dr. Webber.

"Isn't the inference strong that the B. R. T. asked the city to reimburse the B. R. T. to the extent of $50,000 of the $100,000 bonus it paid to Colonel Williams?"

"I think not," said Dr. Webber.

Dr. Webber said no investigation had been made to learn whether the salaries included in the prior determinations had been paid before the signing of the dual contracts nor to learn what salaries the officials actually received. The statements of the B. R. T. on those points were accepted at their face value, he said.

## SEE $50,000 LOSS IN SAND.

### King Brothers, Contractors, Reported Missing Since Discovering This.

Quicksand caused the loss of $50,000 to the firm of King Brothers, contractors, of Rector Street, according to officials of the Township of North Hempstead. Representatives of the firm have left Great Neck, L. I., where they had maintained an office in connection with the building of a sewerage system there, and North Hempstead officials have been unable to find any trace of members or representatives of the firm.

On Tuesday afternoon the New England Casualty Company, their bondsmen, obtained an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Callaghan at Mineola, restraining the contractors and the Long Island Railroad from removing any of the sewer machinery from Great Neck. The writ was made returnable today. James L. Dowsey, attorney for the township, asserted that the town would lose nothing through the departure of the firm.

The concern lost considerable money on the contract because, it was said, quicksand was unexpectedly encountered. The firm had contracted to construct the sewerage system for $110,000.

## TAXES COMING IN FAST.

### Collections of $10,000,000 Ahead of Last Year at This Time.

Shepard A. Morgan, Secretary in the Department of Finance, announced last night that the tax collections for thirty-one collection days this year had amounted to about $10,000,000 more than was collected in the same period last year. The collections are based on a larger levy, so that the increase is proportionately not so great as these figures would indicate. It is, however, about 1½ per cent. in excess of the collection of last year.

In 1915 about 48½ per cent. of the total tax was collected in the thirty-one collection days following May 1. This year about 50 per cent. has been collected. The showing is remarkable, in the opinion of Mr. Morgan, because of this increased percentage despite the enlargement of the tax levy.

### Men's Tan Shoes Selling Better.

Tan footwear for men, both shoes and oxfords, is meeting a better demand daily, according to reports from the shoe trade. The coming of warmer weather has also stimulated the consuming demand for barefoot sandals and play oxfords for children. They have been selling in about equal amounts, though it is noticeable that the sandal is favored in the best grades. It seems as if the hand-painted pumps recently told of here will not be a "bowling success." One large dealer, who made quite a display of them as well as hand-painted shoes, is said to have taken only one order on them.

## CUSTOMS TEST CASES.

### Duties on Articles Designed to be Carried on the Person.

In a decision by Judge Smith, the United States Court of Customs Appeals has apparently settled finally the classification under the present tariff of a great variety of articles which Collectors of Customs had invariably been returning at 60 per cent. as articles designed to be worn on the apparel or carred on, or about, or attached to the person. Articles so returned, however, had to be valued at over 20 cents per dozen pieces.

The protestants in the cases just decided included John Wanamaker, G. F. Rumpp & Sons, Langfeld Brothers, and Dingelstedt & Co., all of whom had appealed from adverse decisions by the Board of General Appraisers. The claims were for entry at 20 per cent. as articles of metal, or at 50 per cent. as articles of metal plated with gold or silver. The court, in making its decision, grouped the separate protests into a single decision, the importers being successful in some of their contentions, and losing in others.

It was held that the Collector correctly assessed at 60 per cent. metal pencil cases and metal-bound memorandum books with metal pencil holders attached, while a 50 per cent. rate was given as metal plated articles to such goods as metal handles, button hooks, tweezers, pin and needle boxes, pin or hairpin boxes and perfume or smelling salt flasks, the court holding that their shape, size and construction were of a character rendering them unsuitable to be carried by women as separate entities. The court upheld the customs authorities in taking 60 per cent. duty on metal powder boxes, powder puff boxes, eyebrow pencil cases and lip stick boxes, the court being of the opinion that such articles must be regarded for tariff purposes as "parts of vanity cases."

Judge Barber filed a concurring opinion in which he held that the term "vanity cases" as used in the tariff law related to vanity cases composed wholly or in chief value of metal or of which metal was the predominant material. The Judge remarked, however, that in his opinion, the term "parts of" as relating to such cases should not be extended to fittings unless such fittings were designed to be immovably attached to the cases as by soldering or other permanent method of attachment, which was not the case with the merchandise in controversy.

## HURLEY SUCCEEDS DAVIES.

### Federal Trade Commission Decides to Choose Head by Rotation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Federal Trade Commission today decided to adopt the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to the Chairman of the commission, and observe annual rotation in the election of its Chairman. Pursuant to this decision Commissioner Edward N. Hurley has been selected by vote as Chairman to succeed Joseph E. Davies. The commission did not formally announce its new procedure, but the fact became known today, following a conference at the White House between ex-Chairman Davies and President Wilson.

Considerations impelling the change are not publicly known. However, it is stated on good authority that there have been some dissensions among members of the commission for several weeks and that the primary cause of the disturbance concerns the authority of the commission in price-fixing. Chairman Davies, it is said, has found himself a minority of one whenever this subject and several others with which the commissions will have much to do in the near future, have come up for consideration.

Neither Mr. Davies nor Commissioner Will H. Parry, the only members of the commission in Washington today, would talk about the matter. But Mr. Davies went to the White House to discuss the situation with the President. As the commission is authorized by law to choose its own Chairman, and the four members opposed to Mr. Davies have acted, there is little chance that even if he desired it, Mr. Davies would be retained as Chairman. It was generally expected that Mr. Davies would serve as Chairman of the commission until the expiration of his term. The new plan calls for the election of a new Chairman annually. That the new arrangement will affect the position of the commission on public questions is doubted by officials familiar with its work.

Chairman Davies was an ardent supporter of President Wilson in 1912, and as manager of the Western headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago had an important post in the national campaign.

He was considered for a Cabinet position, and in regard to having a large measure of President Wilson's good will. He was appointed Federal Commissioner of Corporations early in the Wilson Administration, but when the Bureau of Corporations was absorbed into the new Federal Trade Commission he was made presiding officer of that body.

### For New Wall Paper Lines.

The lion's share of the energy that is being devoted to the wall paper business at the moment is being expended in the working out of new lines for the 1917 opening that will take place here in August. While reports "from the front" indicate that a great many new patterns will be shown, together with not a few things that will be new in form as well as pattern, very little is now being said about them for publication. One of the most interesting trade topics of the moment is just how much further prices will have to be advanced for the opening of the new season as a result of the scarcity and high cost of raw materials of all kinds. It is understood that there will be less hesitation in making price advances in the future. The thing was tried pretty generally in the past few months, and nobody lost all his business to his competitors, as had, apparently, been feared.

### Saving the Records.

A certain mill organization has been put to a lot of expense because the manufacturing record of a cloth they now wish to make has been lost. The cost of producing a sample that will come up to what is required will run well over a couple of thousand dollars. This brings up, as one mill agent stated, the necessity of keeping a detailed record of every fabric made by a mill. Such a library of information is of incalculable value. Frequently, however, through a change of administration, the knowledge of how to make a cloth that was made some time ago is lost. Then, again, the records may accumulate and part of them be destroyed to make room for others. Time and heavy expense, said the mill agent, can be saved by preserving all records of the kind.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

John P. Bray, American Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, who is now on leave of absence, will make his headquarters for the next two or three days at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House. He will be glad to meet business men interested in export trade in the Straits Settlements.

The fifth outing of Francis H. Leggett & Co. of this city will be held on Saturday, a boat leaving the West Thirty-fourth Street pier for Pleasure Bay at 8:45 A. M. There will be games, dancing, &c., and everybody, from the President to the newest office boy, will stop work in order to celebrate the occasion. O. E. Colson is head of the Committee on Arrangements.

### Plattsburg Training Offered.

A petition is being circulated in the silk trade to get firms to permit their employes a month's leave of absence with pay to attend the training camp at Plattsburg. A number of the most representative houses in the industry have already signed their names to the petition. Alternative propositions are offered. The employes who are members of the National Guard, or who will join that organization, will receive time to attend the State military camps in addition to their regular vacations. Otherwise the empoyes may spend a month at Plattsburg with pay. One house, in addition to the month's leave for the Plattsburg training, will give the employe another week, making five weeks in all, with salary.

# MET. SPENT MONEY IN THE CITY COURT

### Vouchers Produced in Oppenheim Suit Show Payments to Many Attaches.

### JURYMEN DINNER GUESTS

### Counsel for Lawyer Once Disbarred Alleges a General Conspiracy to Defeat Justice.

When the trial of Benjamin Oppenheim's suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its Directors for $300,000 for alleged conspiracy to have him disbarred was resumed before Justice Goff and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday morning Edmund L. Mooney, plaintiff's counsel, submitted evidence tending to show that the company had resorted to various devices in defending damage suits brought against it.

The evidence was in the form of vouchers issued by the company for payments to witnesses, policemen, court officers, court clerks, and others interested in suits tried in the City Court. The purpose was to show that the alleged plot against Mr. Oppenheim was in line with the usual methods adopted by the company to protect its stockholders from being called upon to make large payments in damage suits.

Max D. Steuer, counsel for the company and for several of the stockholders, made a vigorous objection to this sort of evidence, but Justice Goff admitted it without making any final decision on the subject. The vouchers were for the payment of expenses said to have been incurred, and were signed by Henry A. Robinson and Ambrose F. McCabe, counsel for the company; George R. Bagg, one of the company's investigators, and others.

Joseph Porchia, who was employed by the company during the fight over the Nugent damage suit, out of which the disbarment proceedings grew, and who worked for the company for a long time thereafter, identified the vouchers and the signatures.

Several of the vouchers were dated from April 15 to April 30, 1901. The excerpts read by Mr. Mooney revealed that the payments were made to cover expenses for "James A. Doke," "jurymen and court," "locating and roping in plaintiff," "physicians and witnesses," "supper," "dinner of jurymen and court," and "for the expenses of court officers and clerks."

All of the amounts were small, ranging from $4.25 for the dinner of "jurymen and court" down to $1.50. Other expenses were enumerated, such as "expenses and jurymen's dinner, $4.75"; "expended with Clerk of Part II., City Court, $5"; "disbursements, City Court, $1.40"; "to Officer Walsh, $1.50"; two other items of $1 each, and then a payment to the officer of $15 for "loss of time." According to the vouchers, $1.75 was paid on account of Officer Gunnison, and Officer Holden received $25 for "loss of time." It also appeared that motormen and chauffeurs employed by litigants were paid for their services.

Porchia said that Doke was for a time an attaché of the City Court. In answering one of the objections of Mr. Steuer to the admission of the evidence Mr. Mooney said:

"It tends to prove a general conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, which we allege in our complaint. These papers were filed in the office of the company, and we contend that the Directors may be charged with implied knowledge as to their contents. We expect to go further, and by the same class of vouchers to prove a conspiracy against Oppenheim especially."

Porchia testified that he had heard Mr. Robinson say to Mr. Melville, the lawyer employed by the company in the disbarment proceedings: "You make your bill as high as you want to. There's a roll big enough to choke a horse."

He also testified that a witness named Stromo had been "fixed" by the company and that when he, the witness, was testifying he got a bit nervous because of the character of the testimony and was reassured by one of the company's lawyers who told him not to be afraid because he would be protected.

Concerning the alleged promise of the company to keep him on its payroll during his life, Porchia said after the first year he was paid $80 a month by a Mr. Evans after Mr. McCabe had approved his bills, and that during all the years he received pay from the company he was never on the regular payroll. He said that L. E. Julian, the chief investigator of the company, told him to "get friendly with the Oppenheim crowd," to slip the Oppenheim office boy $15, and to get from their office a list of their witnesses. He said he was afraid to do this.

In the afternoon Mr. Oppenheim was cross-examined by Mr. Steuer. He was asked concerning incidents throughout his entire career as a lawyer. The plaintiff denied that he had paid Porchia anything to testify for him. The trial will be continued this morning.

### Light-Colored Gems Sell Best.

One of the features of current business in gems is the demand for light-colored stones, especially in blue, pink, and green. The stones most wanted are aquamarines, amethysts, peridots, and tourmalines. Another feature is the large sale of fine emeralds, and a third one is the steadily increasing demand for sapphires. Business, especially on the so-called semi-precious stones, continues sufficiently large to require night work by cutters. Importers and cutters are beginning to get worried at the inroads that are being made into available supplies of "rough" of the most-wanted gems. While there has been little, if any, serious talk as yet regarding advanced prices for the stones that are getting low in the rough state, this is not entirely out of the question. Apparently there has been no marked change in the diamond situation of late.

### Drug Prices Softening.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that liberal offerings of numerous drugs and chemicals by speculators, who have been frightened into selling by a belief that conditions are tending toward lower prices, have resulted in the last week in important reductions. Manufacturers have also reduced some prices, principally on bromides and hard and soft mercurials. Dealers in crude drugs are holding prices firmly, however, because of short stocks and the fact that arrivals from abroad are uncertain and expensive. Prices on mercury, in flasks, registered a severe loss, leading agents having announced reductions during the week that involve a net decline of $6 to a basis of $74 per flask of seventy-five pounds. Even lower prices are told of on making firm bids. Increased offerings and a smaller demand are held responsible.

### Jewelry Demand Is Improving.

A nice business is reported by manufacturers of the better class of diamond and gold jewelry in this city, following the recent settlement of labor difficulties, and in some cases it is said to be showing improvement. Quite a little of it is said to call for work on special orders and repairs, though the bulk is what can be looked on as "regular." Platinum prices have eased off somewhat since the last report in this column, medium platium being quoted yesterday at $80 an ounce here. In the silverware section of the trade, wholesale business is said to be as good as ever at this time of the year. The retail reports indicate that the June matrimonial season is being well patronized this year, as the result of the late Easter and the increase in April weddings, and that the June increase is already manifesting itself in the sales made.

## BUSINESS RECORDS

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

#### In Town.

JAMES A. COUGHLIN, butcher, 217 Columbus Av., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,198 and assets of $895.

MAX NEUBERGER, clerk, 36½ Scammel Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $604 and assets of $333.

HENRY ROSENBLUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Rosenblum, dealer in hats and caps, 975 Prospect Avenue, by Morris Rosenblum, $800; Dave Feitman, $100, and Thoman Ruth, $50. An assignment was made by Rosenblum on June 6, 1916.

MAX SCHLEIFERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Schleiferman, shoes, 602 East Eleventh Street, by Wilson Shoe Manufacturing Company, $243; Morrell-Elliott & Co., $139, and A. S. Kreider Company, $166. Schleiferman made an assignment on May 26, 1916.

DAVID GOLDBERGER and HARRY H. GREEN, trading as MAXINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturers of muslin underwear, 97 Wooster Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,032. The assets are all in the possession of assignee, and no amount is given.

GEORGE TAYLOR of 7 East Forty-eighth Street, President of the Ruszits Company, dealer in gowns, furs, &c., 7 East Forty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $93,958 and assets $16,705. Among the creditors are the Ruszits Company, $25,000; Acceptance Corporation, $25,000; Douglas A. Cooke, White Plains, $6,600; Cornelia D. Taylor, $9,060; Lucy M. Delano, Halesite, N. Y., $7,500.

SAMUEL CLAYMAN.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Samuel Clayman, dealer in paper bags and woodenware, 210 East 116th Street, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

GEORGE A. SUITS, heating engineer, 1,257 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Bert Well.

#### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 7.—Thomas Sweeney, a grocer, of Carlinsville, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,216 and assets of $18,100.

### JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

#### In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alheidt, Conrad—E. J. Horan, costs...$150.35
Albert, Rose—H. G. McLear.....273.00
Allen, William—M. E. Kellings.....1,522.94
Bishop, Abigail H.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.....377.44
Burroughs, Charles E.—G. H. Markley.115.03
Board of Education of City of N. Y.—B. Levy.....633.80
Beeman, George W.—I. P. Ross.....408.02
Beaver, John, rec'r—M. Ringe, costs...105.93
Brinckerhoff, Daniel D.—A. Brinckerhoff.....172.71
Bay Ridge Homes Corp., Hyman Goldberg, and Louis Stern—Cobgrass Varnish Works, Inc.....130.08
Cooke, Douglas H.; George Taylor, and Cornelia D. Taylor—Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville.....3,358.64
Currey, John J.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.....719.13
Cohen, Hyman—I. Mendelson.....108.66
Chapman, Anna—Packard Lyric Renting Co.....1,950.36
Carey, James A.—E. W. Everett.....10,966.39
Chizzola, Maurice L.—V. R. Haines..4,477.00
Duncan, Augustin—Lleria Realty Co., Inc.....286.16
Deutsch, Adolph M.—Fullerton Electric Co.....187.27
Flynn, Mae C.—City of N. Y., costs...140.75
Fennell, William J.—J. W. Stolts.....319.32
Fodor, George—M. Hyams.....201.83
Farrell, Katharine G.—E. Roller.....234.64
Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—A. L. Heilbroner.....1,498.93
Gluck, Ignatz—R. N. Heller.....6,532.09
Gausser, Paul R.—C. T. Silver Motor Co. Inc.....116.99
Gotthoffer, Jacob—Security Bank of N. Y.....869.10
Gray, Lester M.—American Commercial Corp.....205.83
Halle, Gustave—Jaburg Bros.....166.05
Hyer, Harold—M. Klein.....196.11
Harvey, George P.—Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.....573.41
International Exposition Co., Inc.—Motion Picture Exhibition Assn. of Greater N. Y.....486.79
John Mulstein Co.—H. Averbuck.....163.63
Kargall, Albert W.—Alexander Hamilton Institute.....101.79
Kapner, Max—M. Andrietta.....1,147.50
Kraft, Julius W.—Geo. F. Wagner Co., Inc.....483.95
Kaminsky, Harry—A. Genden.....344.51
Koehne, Emily—R. Gennerich et al....473.43
Kornfeld, Sam—Astoria Cognac & Liquor Rectifying Co.....180.89
Leitner, John H.—N. Y. Railways Co...107.88
Lichtman, Alexander—G. Hoecker....1,692.90
Larson Building Co.—A. Militscher....636.85
Lederman, Thomas A.—E. Seligman...5,060.80
Meeker, Herman E.—B. Lippincott Co.....118.50
Minton, Maurice M., and Maude Elliot—H. S. Ogilvie.....500.37
N. Y. Railways Co.—K. F. Maguire...1,632.78
Neuberger, Harry—Rutherford Rubber Co.....485.96
Otero, Caroline F.—Louise & Co.....1,004.72
Paper, Inc.—D. F. Lane.....286.88
Palmer, Harry S.—C. H. Williams.....245.39
Palmer, Q. M.—T. M. Kearns.....1,290.29
Princess, Lwoff P.—R. Knoedler.....122.91
Purdon, Margaret—State Realty Co....151.47
Refheart, Adolph, Pres.—Night & Day Press.....142.91
Sherwood, Abraham G.—H. Young.....1,062.44
Segal, Florence—E. A. Clossen.....326.30
Sutton, Lloyd E.—E. V. Harman.....105.61
Sherry, Dec. 7, 1904—City of N. Y., costs...147.79
Sheldon, Frederick M.—Russ & Krekel Co.....111.83
Striker, Joseph M. — M. E. Siemann, costs.....109.43
Sloat, William—W. Sturseberg et al.....354.10
Seligsol, Abe—I. Kamerman.....507.51
Schweizer, Joseph—B. J. Gulinelli....2,624.56
Tubbs, John—J. L. Wailheim.....400.41
Van Wyck, Frederick—S. S. Schuyler et al.....9,652.42
Washington Heights Hospital—G. W. Brady et al.....361.18
Wilson Operating Co., Inc., Max Wilson, and Frank M. Wilson—M. Rosen.278.22
Warner, Chas. A., and A. Llewellyn Warner—B. D. Thorner.....228.91
Wolf, Isaac—J. Fisher et al.....178.23
Waterbury, L. J.—H. C. Mandeville et al.....719.16
Warren, Wm. S.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.290.32

#### In Bronx County.

Applegato, William—H. Kassel.....$83.20
Berney, Morris—M. Hewlitt.....400.00
Bender, Edwin J.—O'Neill Adams Co....63.19
Baechler, Charles H.—A. Burlingame et al.....12.72
Cook, Harry—J. Berdick.....78.28
Chittendon, Edward A.—J. J. O'Hare..300.41
Esseff Realty Co., Solon L. Frank, Ray Frank, Harold Frank, and Solon L. Frank, and Jacob Selig, as executors and trustees—East River Savings Institution.....16,558.66
Freedman, Marth — Brill-Kaplan Co., Inc.....90.73
Goldring, Isador—F. I. Griffith.....350.00
Harold, William E.—S. I. Hepner.....97.51
Juster, Max—A. B. Fletcher.....91.35
Kaminsky, Harry—A. Genden.....344.51
Kahn, Ralph—J. E. Leousi et al.....34.82
Kendall, Virginia—F. Schnaufer.....148.62
Leyes, Louis—Stanley & Patterson, Inc.....120.50
Minogue, Harry P.—T. J. Hitchman...837.31
Moskowitz, Samuel—L. Cohen.....81.22
Mader, Charles C. H. Denninger.....101.07
Oppenheim, William—C. Margison....280.82
Same—S. Phillips.....785.55
Oppenheim, William—B. D. Calkins....158.54
Same—Same.....600.60
Same—C. Westervelt.....138.12
Same—P. Foster.....184.13
Same—J. Hahner.....146.99
Same—M. M. Frank.....94.19
Same—Frick Coal & Coke Co.....157.53
Same—G. L. Simmonson.....78.20
Putney, Otto—H. Kassel.....33.80
Stivaletta, Nicola—L. R. Frank.....33.34
Union Railway Co. of New York City—S. E. Cahill.....884.26
Walden, Alfred—A. Wasserman.....39.51

### SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

#### In New York County.

Connelly, Edw. T.—Automatic Ticket Selling and Cash Register Co. of N. Y., May 25, 1914.....$217.45
Cunard Steamship Co.—M. Maloney, March 14, 1913.....4,398.62
Eidlitz, Otto M., and Robert J.—W. Sherry, Dec. 7, 1904.....812.61
Same—P. Reilly, Dec. 5, 1904.....1,357.07
Fargo, James C.—C. Andrews, Oct. 23, 1915.....25,133.97
Graham, Theresa C.—H. Walsh, Sept. 25, 1913.....249.74
Heinemann, Adolf—K. M. Goldsmith, Aug. 20, 1915.....32,088.00
Katzman, John—J. Boyd, June 1, 1916.558.91
Minsker Realty Co., Inc., M. Wm. Minsky and Louis Minsky—W. A. Thomas, June 25, 1914.....134.71
Princeton Construction Co.—F. Samuel, Feb. 9, 1916.....122.91
Rothschild, Louis, and Isaac Mitteldorf —A. L. Uditz et al., April 15, 1915..455.58
Redman, Thomas H.—E. F. Aymar, April 21, 1916.....1,141.13
Singer, Rosalie—Pittston Coal Co., Inc., May 16, 1916.....397.91
Gitlitz, Max—M. Young, May 5, 1909, canceled.....2,791.59
Burrows, William—S. Rosendorf, March 20, 1916, released.....528.08

#### In Bronx County.

Herrman, Eugene P.—H. D. Bahr, March 27, 1916.....150.89

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

ASTRACHANS wanted; also cloakings, any quantity. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st St.

CLOAKINGS, Plushes, Cordurov.—Will buy for cash. Sixth floor, 35 West 31st St.

CLOAK and Suit Plant.—Will buy cloak and suit plant, with showroom. M 88 Times.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber (settled) will look at Fall line all week. 11 West 25th St., 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, 18 West 27th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Prominent jobber looking at Fall samples misses' and ladies' coats; mornings. 38 West 32d St., Room 1,507.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders; smart styles; hours 9 to 3. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats, better kind only. 12 West 27th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobbers looking Fall suits, pile fabrics. 114 W. 28th St., 5th floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples infants', children's, juniors', misses'. Rosen & Flower, 140 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS—Fall; exclusive jobber. Room 1,205, 18 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats, suits. 22 West 26th St., 12th floor.

COATS, Suits, Skirts.—Jobbers looking all week. Peerless, 106 East 19th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. Telephone 1029 Franklin.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 1,000 pieces at lowest cash price. Fair Waist & Dress Co., 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Dress contractor call with Fall samples; orders placed. Primo, 23 West 32d.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity. T 124 Times.

SERGE.—Open to buy large quantities of good French serge for dresses. Address F 278 Times Downtown.

SHIRTINGS.—We are open for a quantity of white shirtings in plain or fancy Jacquard. Call with samples, 402 Broadway, fifth floor, or phone Spring 3727.

SILK AND SERGE DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on silk and serge dresses; bring samples. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

SILK LININGS for men's and ladies' wear; spot cash; quantity no object. 38 West 33d. Room 302.

SILVERBLOOM.—All shades; will pay cash. Schulman & Davis, 49 East 21st.

SUITS.—Looking all week at Fall samples, mornings; placing orders. Mr. Charles, 58 West 15th St., 6th floor.

SUITS.—Open for white woolen suits, any style or quantity. I. D. Magnes, 3 West 29th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS.—Fall; exclusive jobber. Room 1105, 18 West 27th St.

TAFFETA.—Who's got blue taffeta? We will purchase 50 to 75 pieces, first quality blue taffeta for spot cash. Call at once. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 West 35th St.

TAFFETAS wanted; any quantity navy. National, Gramercy 1124.

VOILE.—100 pieces heavy, wiry voile, in black and navy. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Standard Mail Order Co., 423 West 55th St., looking at waists for Fall catalogue from June 10 to 15 inclusive. See M. Cooperman, buyer.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for plush; any quantity. L 116 Times.

### OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS for immediate delivery. Sexton Mfg. Co., 1,161 Broadway.

COATS, Poplins, Sergos, Coverts, Chinchillas; close out. R. Smith Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS, SILK and WASH DRESSES.—To close out before moving. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th, Farragut 3297.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing silk, poplin, gabardines, navy, black, colored. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out; also silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow and wide wale, Spring and Fall shades; large quantity. Phone Madison Square 1163.

DRESSES.—We have live-wire navy taffeta dresses from $10.75 to $15 for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 1,000 cotton; assorted styles, colors, and sizes, to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES in navy taffeta for quick delivery, excellent models, from $10.50 up. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses, white and colored, to close out. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Job of cotton dresses to close out. G. Seid, 145 West 28th St.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SKIRTS.—Fine quality taffeta; immediate delivery; $3.50. Garfield & Ward, 248 West 23d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes. Greeley 2682. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and silver bloom suits at $5.75, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, stock and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—We show our complete line of Fall suits to jobbing trade only. S. Mitchell & Co., 31 West 21st St.

SUITS.—100 suits and coats to close out at sacrifice. J. Buchman, 3,638 West 25th.

SWEATERS.—Job of fibre silk to close at sacrifice. Havay, 377 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Colored and black Bengaline; 2,000 yards, close out cheap; for handbags, neckwear, dolls' novelties. Heymnseld, 138 5th Av.

TAFFETA DRESSES, all shades, $6 to $10. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

WAISTS.—2,000 dozen silks and cottons to close out at $4.50 per dozen and up; these prices for quantities only. La Rose Waist Company, 31 West 21st.

WASH DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

WASH SKIRTS.—12,000 skirts, assorted; immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 25 West 27th.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¾% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday....3¾% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

### Another Company Making Dyes.

The Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company yesterday announced that it had made its first carload shipment of sulphur black from the concern's plant at Kinsport, Tenn. This was the first full car shipment of an order for sulphur black that will, it was stated, total over 1,000,000 pounds. The Federal concern, which is capitalized at $15,000,000, states it will put dyes on the market in such quantities as to materially relieve the shortage brought about by the shutting off of German supplies.

***

### Silks Will Be Scarce.

Opinion in the silk trade seems to agree that quite a scarcity of goods will develop for the Fall season. Production has been cut down 10 per cent. by the decrease in the number of working hours, and labor is scarce owing to the inducements offered by the munition manufacturers. Throughout the trade, there is scarcely any stock being carried, and mills are engaged up to the middle of October. The loss of business through the strike in the garment trade scarcely amounts, as one factor put it, to a "drop in the bucket." Another feature of the situation is the additional yardage required by the present styles. Formerly the dress manufacturers needed only four or five yards to the garment, but now they must provide at least eight or nine. Taffetas are still regarded as the leaders in the silk demand, but some sellers are of the opinion that satins will outstrip them. Failles and grosgrains are the other popular fabrics.

***

### Gray Goods Trading Still Light.

There was little change in the local gray goods situation yesterday. In the printcloth end first hands refused outright to do business at the prices suggested by buyers, but several sales of fair size were reported from second hands at prices that were in some cases an eighth under what the mills demanded for spot and nearby goods. Drills continued steady and quiet on the basis of 6⅝ cents for 3.95s, while the same was largely true of sheetings on the nominal basis of 6¼ cents for 48-square, four-yard goods. Some June-July business was done, however, on 48-52, four-yard sheetings, at 6¼ cents. Nominal printcloth prices follow:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39-inch, 80-80s | 7½c | 38½-inch, 64-60s | 5½c |
| 39-inch, 72-76s | 6¾c | 38½-inch, 64-56s | 5½c |
| 39-inch, 68-72s | 6¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s | 5c |
| 39-inch, 56-44s | 4¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s | 4¾c |
| 38½-inch, 64-64s | *6c | 27-inch, 64-60s | 3½c |

*Asked.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babcock & Shannon; R. W. Shannon, furn. goods; Park Avenue.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; H. E. Newhard, linens, white goods; C. A. Procter, representing; 41 Union Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; Longacre.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss S. Rofalman, representing; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; 2 East 23d.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; M. Oppenheimer, notions, linings, white goods; New Strand.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss D. W. Killeen, cheap dresses; 15 E. 29th.

BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; Miss E. Boas, Miss H. Foley, women's gowns; 243 Church St.

BOSTON, Mass.—Gilchrist Co.; Miss A. O'Connell, corsets; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marah Co.; T. O'Donnell, women's suits; 432 4th Av.; Brozetell.

BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane Houston Co.; Miss L. F. Ormond, dresses; Great Northern.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. D. Williams, dry goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansen, toilet articles; Miss Lyons, hdkfs; Miss Lausberg, misses' dresses; Mr.

## Sound Preferred Stocks

offer many of the advantages of mortgage bonds, and in addition provide considerably better returns. Almost every investor is justified in placing part of his funds in carefully selected preferred issues.

*Our circular No. A-80 may offer a suggestion.*

**Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co**
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

$250,000

## New York City 4½s

Due June 1, 1965

**Price 108⅛ and Interest**
**Yielding 4.11%**

*Particulars on request*

**N.W. Halsey & Co**
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

### Taxation of Bonds

It is not generally known that important changes were made by the last legislature in the laws affecting the taxation of bonds.

It is important to register your bonds under the right law. We have a specialist who advises us in these matters.

We will be glad to have you call at our uptown office where complete information is at your disposal.

**Harvey Fisk & Sons**
*Uptown Office*
15 EAST 45TH ST.
MAIN OFFICE 62 CEDAR ST.

Tax Exempt in New York State

## Northern New York Utilities, Inc.

**First Mortgage & Refunding 5% Bonds**
Due July 1, 1963.

These bonds are secured by first mortgage on hydro-electric developments in an agricultural and manufacturing section of New York State, and are also a direct lien on property formerly owned by the Watertown Light & Power Company, subject to the latter company's mortgage now closed.

Descriptive circular on request.

**Price 95½ and interest**

**E. H. Rollins & Sons**
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

## June Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

**Harris, Forbes & Co**
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

## Seasoned Public Utility Bonds

**Yielding from 5% to 6%**
*Send for List*

**Liggett, Hichborn & Co. Inc.**
61 Broadway NEW YORK
105 Devonshire St. BOSTON


# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Money Market Commands Attention—Political Influence in Abeyance.

Wall Street is still considering the possibility of events taking such shape at Chicago as would furnish traders with a reason for a political movement in the stock market, but many have become skeptical of much market influence being exerted by the outcome of the Presidential convention. At the moment politics are playing the role of a market influence in reserve rather than one actively controlling prices. The money market position and the closely allied question of international financing on one hand, and the check to which the speculation in the automobile issues has been subjected on the other hand, were the main topics of discussion in stock market circles yesterday. There was a good deal of information at hand bearing upon our general trade position and further evidence of the interest taken in the present great earnings of the railways, but these have long been familiar matters.

The hardening of money rates is a newer development and is still being watched with the interest which attaches to the novelty which such a movement in money possesses after so long a period of superabundant ease. The reports current in the financial district regarding the scrutiny to which the banks have been subjecting collateral offered from that part of the Stock Exchange list in which the speculation has recently been most unrestrained may contained more or less of exaggeration, but whatever the extent of this special scrutiny, it is looked upon as a wholesome element. Even more restraint than was put upon the speculation in war stocks last year might well have been put upon it to the advantage of the whole market.

The present firmer rates for money, however, are due to more fundamental causes than the shifting of loans necessitated by safeguarding action such as that reported to have been taken in respect to loans on motor stocks. Credits have been greatly increased through a variety of causes and recently, despite our gold imports,, the banks at this centre have lost instead of gaining cash. There has for one thing been a large shift to the Federal Reserve Bank. This does not remove the cash as an element of strength, but it eliminates it from the field of Stock Exchange loans. It is available at any time when commercial requirements call for its use through a larger resort to the rediscounting facilities of the reserve institutions. The fact that those facilities are there furnishes the best sort of protection against any undue rise in commercial money rates, but this does not preclude a period of firmer rates for collateral loans. The higher prices now being paid for that sort of accommodations is in part due to the greatly increased commercial demands for money since a year ago, but also in part and more directly to the expansion in loans brought about by the large absorption of securities from Europe.

The Street heard exaggerated reports yesterday regarding some loan operations in behalf of the British Government, but the amount involved in this transaction, which was but a repetition of many similar transactions since the outbreak of the war, was hardly large enough to be much of a factor in the money market. At all events it would not have been such a factor in the condition of very great ease which existed in the money market until recently. If it was a factor of importance on this occasion it was only because the supply of this sort of credit has been materially reduced by the demands which have already been encountered. A 4 per cent. rate, and the renewal rate of call loans has not yet reached that figure, or even a 5 per cent. rate, would hardly seem very high in a period of great business and financial activity were it not that we have lately had such a period with call money at 2½ per cent. or less.

The fact that rates were lately so low seems directly attributable to the great excess of credit which existed during the transition period from the old banking system to the new, that change being accompanied by a large reduction in the required percentage of reserve. We have seemed to escape the effect upon money rates which was expected from the enormous demands of the belligerents, but it would not be surprising if this influence were now manifested more clearly. There are likely to be further large demands made upon us, for more than one belligerent loan is even now in prospect. It is probable, for one thing, that this market will before long hear more definite news of the proposed collateral loan to France.

## SHORT TERM NOTES.

**Government and Municipal Issues.**

| Security. | Rate. | Due | Bid. | Asked. | Yld |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argen. Govt. | 6 | Dec. 15,'16 | 100⅛ | 101⅛ | 4.10 |
| Argen. Govt. | 6 | Dec. 21,'16 | 98 | 98⅜ | 5.25 |
| Argen. Govt. | 6 | Dec. 15,'17 | 100⅞ | 101⅛ | 5.00 |
| Argen. Govt. | 6 | May 15,'20 | 100⅞ | 101⅛ | 5.62 |
| City of Montreal | | Dec., 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.45 |
| City of Q'b'c | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 99⅜ | 100⅛ | 4.90 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1916 | 100⅛ | 100⅜ | 2.50 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1917 | 101⅛ | 101½ | 3.62 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Apr., 1921 | 100⅞ | 100¼ | 4.94 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Apr., 1926 | 100⅜ | 101 1-8 | 4.86 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Apr., 1931 | 101⅜ | 102 | 4.65 |
| Italian Govt. | 6 | Jan.15,'16 | 100 | 100⅛ | 5.25 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 105½ | 107 | 4.80 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Oct. 15,'16 | 100⅛ | 101¼ | 4.00 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Oct., 1917 | 100⅜ | 102 | 4.65 |
| Swedish Gov. | 6 | Dec., 1916 | 100⅛ | 101⅜ | 3.25 |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 100 | 100⅜ | 4.80 |
| Swiss Gov. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 99⅝ | 100⅛ | .. |

**Company Issues.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100⅞ | 101¼ | 4.08 |
| Am. Loco | 5 | July, 1916 | 100⅛ | 101¼ | 3.85 |
| Am. P. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 99½ | 101 | 6.00 |
| Am. S. T. Co. | 5 | Jan. 15,'19 | 98⅛ | 98⅝ | 5.16 |
| Am. T. & T. | 4½ | Feb., 1918 | 100⅜ | 100⅝ | 4.10 |
| Am. Thread. | 4 | Jan., 1919 | 98⅜ | 98⅝ | 4.55 |
| Anacon. Cop. | 5 | Mar., 1917 | 100⅜ | 101¼ | 3.35 |
| A., T. & S. F. | 5 | June, 1917 | 101¼ | 101½ | 5.50 |
| A.V.R.L. & P. | 6 | July 1,'19 | 98 | 99½ | 6.12 |
| Brklyn R. T. | 5 | July, 1918 | 100¾ | 101 | 4.60 |
| Can. North. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99⅜ | 101¼ | 4.90 |
| Can. Pacific | 6 | Mar. 2,'24 | 102⅛ | 102⅜ | 5.45 |
| C. P. R. & L. | 6 | May, 1918 | 102½ | 103½ | 3.50 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 4.95 |
| Cu. B. & Q. | 4 | July, 1921 | 98⅜ | 99⅝ | 4.25 |
| Chicago Elev. | 5 | July, 1916 | 95 | 97 | .. |
| Cities Serv. | 7 | May, 1918 | 102¼ | 102½ | .. |
| Den. G. & E. | 6 | Apr., 1917 | 101 | 101¼ | .. |
| East. P. & L. | 6 | Mar. 1,'18 | 100⅛ | 100⅝ | 6.12 |
| Erie R. R. | 5½ | Apr., 1917 | 101¼ | 101½ | 3.70 |
| Gen. Rubber | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 100½ | 100⅝ | 6.45 |
| Great W. P. | 6 | Nov., 1925 | 98 | 99½ | 6.12 |
| Gd. T. of Can. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 99⅜ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Hocking Val. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100⅜ | 101¼ | 3.90 |
| Inter. Harv. | 5 | Feb. 15,'18 | 101⅜ | 102⅛ | 3.90 |
| L. Gas & El. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 100⅛ | 101½ | 5.75 |
| Mid. W. Util. | 6 | Jan., 1925 | 97 | 99 | 6.12 |
| Mich. Ry. | 5 | June, 1919 | 101 | 101¾ | 5.40 |
| *Min. Gen. E. | 6 | June, 1917 | 100 | .. | 3.00 |
| Mo. Pacific | 6 | June, 1916 | 97 | 98 | .. |
| Mont. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1917 | 98 | 98⅝ | 7.20 |
| Morgan & W. | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 4.83 |
| N.Y.,N.H.&H. | 4½ | May, 1917 | 100 | 100¼ | 4.35 |
| N. Eng. Nav. | 6 | May, 1917 | 100 | 100¼ | 5.65 |
| North. S. P. | 5 | Apr. 1,'41 | 98⅜ | 99⅛ | 6.10 |
| Nor. S. Pow. | 6 | Apr. 1,'26 | 98⅞ | 99¼ | 6.12 |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June15,'21 | 101¼ | 101½ | 4.16 |
| P. S. C. N. J. | 5 | Mar., 1919 | 100¼ | 100½ | 4.75 |
| Res. Am. Mfg. Co. | | | | | |
| Met. C. Co. | 5 | Feb. 19,'19 | 98¼ | 98⅝ | 5.40 |
| Southern Ry. | 5 | Mar., 1917 | 100⅜ | 100⅞ | 3.80 |
| U.Ry.,G.& E. | 5 | Apr., 1919 | 98½ | 99¼ | 5.30 |
| U.S.S.R.&M. | 6 | Feb., 1926 | 111 | 113 | .. |
| U.S. P. S. Co. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 98¼ | 100¼ | 5.75 |
| United Fruit. | 5 | May, 1918 | 101 | 101½ | 4.15 |
| W'house El. & Mfg. Co. | 5 | Oct., 1917 | 101 | 101⅜ | 3.85 |
| W. P. Trac. | 6 | Mar., 1917 | 100⅝ | 101¼ | 4.85 |
| Win.R.Arms. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 99⅜ | 99⅝ | 5.15 |
| W. V. T. & E. | 6 | June, 1917 | 97¼ | 99½ | 6.50 |
| W.S. G. & E. | 6 | Oct., 1917 | 100 | 101 | 5.30 |
| Winn. E. Ry. | 5 | Jan. 15,'18 | 100¼ | 101 | 5.45 |
| W. West. Ut. | 6 | Jan. 1,'25 | 96 | 98 | 6.25 |

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.


## June Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

**Harris, Forbes & Co**
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK


# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total sales | 451,300 |
| Same day last year | 536,731 |
| Year to date | 75,153,270 |
| Same period last year | 55,183,969 |
| Average price and change 50 stocks | 88.22 + .16 |
| Same day last year | 69.31 + .71 |

| | High. | | Low. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year's range to date | 91.87 | Jan. 3 | 80.91 | Apr. 22 |
| Same period last year | 73.36 | Apr. 30 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 |
| Range year 1915 | 94.13 | Oct. 22 | 58.99 | Feb. 24 |
| Range year 1914 | 73.50 | Jan. 31 | 57.41 | July 30 |
| Range year 1913 | 79.10 | Jan. 9 | 63.09 | June 10 |

| Closing. Bid. | Closing. Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 19 | 100 | Advance Rumely | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 39 | 39⅝ | 400 | Advance Rumely pf | 39½ | 39½ | 39 | 39 | ... |
| 22¾ | 23 | 900 | Alaska Gold Mines | 22⅝ | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | ... |
| 26⅜ | 27 | 900 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 26⅞ | 27 | 26⅜ | 26⅝ | − ¼ |
| 82¼ | 83 | 200 | Allis-Chalmers pf | 82½ | 82½ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | ... |
| 81⅜ | 82 | 8,700 | Am. Beet Sugar | 80⅝ | 82½ | 80⅜ | 82 | +1 |
| 53¾ | 56 | 1,900 | Am. Can | 56½ | 56½ | 53⅝ | 55¾ | − ⅜ |
| 109½ | 111⅝ | 300 | Am. Can pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | − ⅛ |
| 59⅝ | 60 | 1,000 | Am. Car & Fdry | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59¼ | 59¼ | − ½ |
| 159½ | 160⅝ | 100 | Am. Coal Products | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | ... |
| 9 | 9¼ | 1,500 | Am. H. & Leather | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 50 | 50½ | 200 | Am. H. & Leath. pf | 50¼ | 50¾ | 50¼ | 50¼ | + ⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 28⅞ | 100 | Am. Ice Securities | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¼ | ... |
| 21¾ | 22 | 600 | Am. Linseed | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | −1⅛ |
| 70⅝ | 71 | 2,900 | Am. Locomotive | 70⅝ | 71¼ | 70½ | 70⅝ | − ⅞ |
| 98 | 98¼ | 2,000 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 97⅜ | 98¼ | 97½ | 98¼ | +1 |
| 113 | 113½ | 200 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | + ⅛ |
| 95 | 95¼ | 75 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. A | 95¼ | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¼ | ... |
| 86½ | 87 | 100 | Am. Smelt. S. pf. B | 86½ | 87 | 86½ | 86½ | − ⅜ |
| 50 | 51⅛ | 200 | Am. Steel F'dries | 50½ | 51¼ | 50½ | 50¾ | + ¼ |
| 110½ | 111¼ | 200 | Am. Sugar Ref | 110½ | 110¾ | 110½ | 110⅜ | −1⅛ |
| 129¾ | 129⅞ | 700 | Am. Teleph. & Tel | 129⅞ | 130 | 129⅞ | 129⅞ | ... |
| 204 | 205 | 120 | Am. Tobacco | 204½ | 204½ | 202½ | 204½ | +2½ |
| 107¼ | 108 | 200 | Am. Tob. pf. new | 107 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | + ⅜ |
| 45 | 45⅝ | 100 | Am. Woolen | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 97⅜ | 98¼ | 300 | Am. Woolen pf | 97⅞ | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 | + ⅞ |
| ... | ... | 20 | Do., odd lot | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | ... |
| 85 | 85¼ | 3,100 | Am. Zinc Lt. S | 85 | 85¼ | 84⅜ | 85 | − ½ |
| 83⅞ | 84 | 2,700 | Anaconda Cop. Co | 83⅝ | 84 | 83¼ | 84 | + ⅜ |
| 105¼ | 105⅞ | 2,100 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 104⅜ | 105¾ | 104⅜ | 105½ | + ½ |
| 100⅜ | 100⅞ | 300 | Atch., T. & S. F. pf | 101 | 101 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 115 | 117 | 200 | Atlantic Coast Line | 116 | 116¼ | 116 | 116½ | +1 |
| 89 | 89½ | 1,900 | Baldwin Loco | 89 | 89½ | 88¼ | 89½ | + ⅞ |
| 109½ | 110 | 100 | Baldwin Loco. pf | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | + ⅜ |
| 91⅝ | 91⅞ | 3,555 | Baltimore & Ohio | 91⅝ | 91⅞ | 91 | 91⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 76 | 77 | 300 | Baltimore & O. pf | 76¼ | 76¾ | 76⅝ | 76⅞ | − ⅜ |
| 132 | 135 | 200 | Bethlehem Steel pf | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | ... |
| ... | ... | 10 | Bklyn Rap. T. cash | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ | ... |
| 86¼ | 87¼ | 500 | Do., x d | 87¼ | 87½ | 87¼ | 87½ | + ¼ |
| 100 | 102 | 100 | Brown Shoe pf | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | ... |
| 93 | 93½ | 7,100 | Butte & Superior | 92¾ | 93⅜ | 92¼ | 93⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 28½ | 30 | 100 | Butterick Co | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | +1 |
| 21 | 21½ | 300 | California Petrol | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | ... |
| 47 | 48 | 300 | California Pet. pf | 48 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | − ½ |
| 176½ | 177½ | 2,600 | Canadian Pacific | 177 | 178⅛ | 176¼ | 176⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 54¼ | 54½ | 800 | Central Leather Co | 54¼ | 54¾ | 54 | 54 | − ½ |
| 111⅝ | 112 | 300 | Central Leather pf | 111⅝ | 112 | 111⅜ | 112 | + ⅜ |
| 115 | 116 | 4,500 | Chandler Motor | 119¼ | 119¼ | 114½ | 115 | −6 |
| 64½ | 64⅝ | 6,850 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 64¼ | 64⅜ | 64¼ | 64⅜ | + ½ |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 1,000 | Chi. Great Western | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | − ⅛ |
| 36¾ | 37 | 400 | Chi. Gt. West. pf | 37 | 37 | 36½ | 36⅜ | − ⅝ |
| 98⅝ | 99 | 1,800 | Chi., Mil. & St. P | 99 | 99⅜ | 98½ | 98½ | − ⅛ |
| ... | ... | 300 | Chi., M. & St. P. pf | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | ... |
| 129 | 130 | 400 | Chi. & Northwest | 129 | 129½ | 129 | 129 | − ½ |
| 20¼ | 20¼ | 600 | Chi., Rock Isl. & P | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 20⅜ | 500 | Chile Copper | 21 | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | − ½ |
| 53⅝ | 54½ | 2,800 | Chino Copper | 53½ | 54 | 53¼ | 54 | + ⅝ |
| 58 | 58½ | 3,300 | Clev., C., C. & St.L | 56⅜ | 59 | 56½ | 58½ | + ¾ |
| 75 | 75½ | 660 | Cluett, Peabody Co | 75 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | − ½ |
| 42½ | 43 | 100 | Col. Fuel & Iron | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | ... |
| 31⅝ | 32¼ | 100 | Col. & Southern | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | ... |
| 55½ | 56½ | 100 | Col. & South. 1st pf | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | 45 | 400 | Comput. Tab. Rec | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | ... |
| 138½ | 139¼ | 300 | Consolidated Gas | 138½ | 139 | 138½ | 139 | + ½ |
| 99½ | 100 | 1,200 | Continental Can | 99¼ | 99⅞ | 97½ | 99⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 19 | 500 | Corn Products Ref | 19 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 94 | 95 | 200 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 94½ | 94¾ | 94½ | 94⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 84⅜ | 84⅝ | 7,000 | Crucible Steel | 84½ | 85¼ | 84 | 84½ | + ½ |
| 117¼ | 117⅜ | 200 | Crucible Steel pf | 117½ | 117½ | 117¼ | 117¼ | ... |
| 225 | 235 | 200 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | −4½ |
| 90¼ | 91½ | 100 | Deere & Co. pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ½ |
| 152½ | 154 | 300 | Del. & Hudson | 152½ | 153½ | 152½ | 153½ | + ¾ |
| 26½ | 27 | 200 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 26⅞ | 28¼ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | + ¼ |
| 133½ | 136 | 100 | Detroit Edison Co | 133¼ | 135½ | 133¼ | 135½ | + ¾ |
| 47⅛ | 47¾ | 3,200 | Distillers' Secur | 48 | 48¼ | 47 | 47⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 27 | 27½ | 1,460 | Dome Mines | 27½ | 27⅝ | 27 | 27 | − ½ |
| 38⅝ | 39 | 6,800 | Erie | 38⅝ | 38¾ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 53¾ | 54⅛ | 1,900 | Erie 1st pf | 53½ | 54 | 53½ | 53⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 115 | 116 | 100 | General Motors pf | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | ... |
| 77¼ | 77⅞ | 3,100 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co | 77½ | 78¼ | 77¼ | 77¾ | + ¼ |
| 121½ | 121⅞ | 2,900 | Great Northern pf | 122 | 122⅝ | 121⅜ | 121⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 37¼ | 2,500 | G. N. certs.ore prop | 38⅜ | 38⅜ | 36⅜ | 37½ | −1¼ |
| 46⅝ | 46½ | 200 | Greene-Cananea | 46⅜ | 46⅜ | 46½ | 46½ | − ⅛ |
| 87½ | 89 | 200 | Gulf States S. 2d pf | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88 | 88 | −1¼ |
| 107½ | 107⅜ | 6,300 | Illinois Central | 106⅞ | 108 | 106¼ | 107½ | +1½ |
| 45⅝ | 45⅞ | 1,500 | Inspiration Cop | 45⅝ | 46 | 45⅝ | 45⅞ | + ¼ |
| 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 900 | Interboro Consol | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | − ⅛ |
| 75¼ | 76 | 500 | Interboro Con. pf | 75 | 77 | 73½ | 77 | + 1⅝ |
| 16 | 17 | 100 | Int. Agricultural | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | − ⅛ |
| 52 | 52½ | 100 | Int. Agricultural pf | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | + ½ |
| 117⅝ | 119 | 2,400 | Int. Harvester, N.J. | 115 | 119¾ | 115 | 118¼ | +3 |
| 116 | 118 | 300 | Int. Harv., N. J., pf | 117¾ | 118 | 117¾ | 118 | + ⅝ |
| 82½ | 84⅝ | 200 | Int. Harv. Corp | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 83½ | 83½ | + ⅞ |
| 25¼ | 25⅜ | 6,650 | Int. Mer. Mar. t. r | 24⅝ | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | + ¼ |
| 95⅝ | 95¾ | 59,100 | Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r | 94½ | 95¾ | 94½ | 95¾ | +1⅛ |
| 45¼ | 45⅜ | 1,400 | Int. Nickel | 45¼ | 45½ | 45¼ | 45⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 12½ | 4,400 | Int. Paper | 12¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 58¼ | 58⅝ | 2,400 | Int. Paper pf | 56 | 58½ | 56 | 58½ | +3 |
| 85 | 86 | 100 | Jewel Tea | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | − ½ |
| 107 | 108 | 200 | Jewel Tea pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | − ⅛ |
| 26⅜ | 26⅞ | 200 | Kansas City South | 26⅜ | 26½ | 26⅜ | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| 89 | 90 | 700 | Kayser (J.) & Co | 86 | 89⅞ | 86 | 89⅝ | +4⅝ |
| 75⅜ | 76 | 200 | Kelly Spring Tires | 75½ | 75½ | 75¼ | 75¼ | − ⅜ |
| 96 | 98¼ | 100 | Kelly Spring T. pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | −1½ |
| 53⅜ | 53¾ | 14,700 | Kennecott Copper | 53⅞ | 54 | 53⅜ | 53⅝ | − ¼ |
| 68½ | 69 | 400 | Lackawanna Steel | 69 | 69 | 67 | 69 | +1 |
| 53⅜ | 54 | 2,600 | Lee Rubber & Tire | 54 | 54½ | 53¾ | 53¾ | ... |
| 82⅜ | 83 | 3,000 | Lehigh Valley | 83 | 83 | 82⅜ | 83 | + ¾ |
| 31 | 33 | 200 | Long Island | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | −1 |
| 703 | 733½ | 700 | Louisville & Nash | 733¼ | 733¾ | 733 | 733¾ | +1¼ |
| 68¾ | 69 | 100 | Mackay Cos. pf | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 129 | 130 | 100 | Manhattan Elev | 129¼ | 129¼ | 129¼ | 129¼ | − ⅝ |
| 85 | 85¾ | 4,100 | Maxwell Motors | 87 | 87 | 84¾ | 85⅛ | −1⅞ |
| 90 | 90½ | 600 | Maxwell M. 1st pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | − ⅞ |
| 57½ | 57⅞ | 1,000 | Maxwell M. 2d pf | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 57½ | 57⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 63½ | 64 | 800 | May Dept. Stores | 65 | 65 | 63¾ | 63⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 108⅜ | 108½ | 900 | Mexican Petroleum | 107½ | 108½ | 107½ | 108½ | +1 |
| 35⅞ | 36 | 700 | Miami Copper | 35¾ | 36 | 35½ | 36 | + ⅛ |
| 123⅜ | 124 | 900 | M., St. P. & S. S. M | 122½ | 124½ | 122½ | 123⅞ | +1½ |
| 10⅞ | 12 | 100 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | −1 |
| 82 | 83 | 600 | Montana Power | 82 | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82¾ | +1 |
| 135 | 140 | 100 | Nash., Ch. & St. L | 138 | 138 | 138 | 138 | +2 |
| 135 | 140 | 50 | Do odd lot | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | 138½ | ... |
| 120⅜ | 121 | 100 | Nat. Biscuit Co | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | 120⅜ | − ¾ |
| 122 | 126 | 200 | Nat. Biscuit pf | 125⅜ | 125⅜ | 125½ | 125½ | ... |
| 24 | 24½ | 200 | Nat. En. & Stamp | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅛ |
| 66½ | 67½ | 200 | National Lead | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66⅞ | − ½ |
| 66½ | 67½ | 50 | Do odd lot | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | ... |
| 113¾ | 114 | 100 | Nat. Lead pf | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | ... |
| 17⅞ | 18 | 5,400 | Nev. Con. Copper | 18 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | ... |
| 132 | 133 | 200 | N. Y. Air Brake | 133 | 133 | 132 | 132 | −1 |
| 106 | 106¼ | 4,900 | New York Central | 105⅝ | 106½ | 105⅝ | 106 | + ¼ |
| 41½ | 42½ | 300 | N. Y., Ch. & St. L. | 41½ | 41½ | 41¼ | 41¾ | − ¼ |
| 27½ | 28⅛ | 200 | N. Y., On. & West | 27⅜ | 28 | 27⅜ | 28 | ... |
| 21 | 22 | 100 | Norfolk Southern | 21½ | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅜ |
| 135¾ | 136 | 26,400 | Norfolk & Western | 134⅜ | 137⅝ | 134⅜ | 136 | + ¾ |
| 114⅜ | 114⅝ | 8,900 | Northern Pacific | 114¼ | 115⅜ | 114 | 114¾ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 7¾ | 100 | Ontario Mining | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 20½ | 20¾ | 200 | Pacific Mail | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 90 | 91 | 200 | Pacific M. pf. w. i | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ... |
| ... | ... | 2,100 | Pac. Mail rights | .65 | .65 | .55 | .55 | −.10 |
| 58¼ | 58⅝ | 1,500 | Pennsyl. Railroad | 58¼ | 58½ | 58¼ | 58¼ | − ⅛ |
| 101½ | 102¾ | 500 | Peo. G., Chicago | 101½ | 101½ | 101 | 101½ | − ⅛ |
| 86 | 89 | 100 | P., C., C. & St. L | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | − ½ |
| 95 | 96½ | 25 | P., C., C. & St. L. pf | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | − ⅛ |
| 101 | 102 | 100 | Pittsburgh Coal pf | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | −1 |
| 129 | 129½ | 200 | Public Service N. J | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | ... |
| ... | 2¼ | 100 | Quicksilver | .25 | .25 | .25 | .25 | − ⅛ |
| 44½ | 45 | 11,650 | Railway St. Spring | 43⅜ | 45¾ | 44⅜ | 44⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 22½ | 22⅝ | 3,900 | Ray Con. Copper | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅜ | ... |
| 105 | 105¼ | 52,000 | Reading | 101⅜ | 105⅝ | 101⅜ | 105⅛ | +3¾ |
| 42¼ | 43¼ | 350 | Reading 1st pf | 42¾ | 43¼ | 42¾ | 42½ | ... |
| 46½ | 48 | 400 | Reading 2d pf | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | + ¾ |
| 46½ | 47 | 800 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 47 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | − ⅜ |
| 111¼ | 111½ | 800 | Rep. I. & St. pf | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | − ¼ |
| 15⅜ | 16 | 100 | St. L. & San F. w. i | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | − ¾ |
| 15⅜ | 16¼ | 100 | Seaboard Air Line | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... |
| 180½ | 183 | 500 | Sears, Roeb. & Co | 183 | 183 | 182 | 182 | − ½ |
| 31⅜ | 32 | 100 | Shattuck-Arizona | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | − ¼ |
| 98⅜ | 99 | 1,300 | Southern Pacific | 98½ | 98⅞ | 98½ | 98⅞ | + ¼ |
| 225 | 235 | 110 | Southern Pac. Rico | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 | +1 |
| 23½ | 23⅝ | 800 | Southern Railway | 23½ | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 68½ | 69¼ | 600 | Southern Ry. pf | 69 | 69¼ | 69 | 69¼ | + ½ |
| 91 | 92 | 100 | Standard Mill. pf | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | + ⅞ |
| 138¼ | 139 | 10,600 | Studebaker Co | 138¼ | 139 | 136⅜ | 138½ | + ⅞ |
| 42⅜ | 43 | 1,500 | Tennessee Copper | 42⅜ | 43 | 42⅜ | 43 | + ⅝ |
| 190 | 190 | 100 | Texas Co | 190 | 190 | 190 | 190 | ... |
| 120 | 120 | 500 | Texas Pac. L. Tr | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | −2 |
| 64⅛ | 64⅝ | 500 | Third Avenue | 64⅛ | 64⅝ | 64½ | 64½ | + ⅛ |
| 30⅛ | 30⅜ | 100 | Un. B. & P. Co. pf | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 137½ | 138⅛ | 5,100 | Union Pacific | 137½ | 138⅛ | 137⅜ | 138⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 82¾ | 82⅞ | 20 | Union Pacific pf | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | ... |
| 58½ | 58½ | 3,100 | Un. Cigar Manu | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | + ⅛ |
| 97⅝ | 98¼ | 9,900 | United Cig. Stores | 97⅝ | 98¼ | 97 | 98⅛ | + ⅞ |
| 162 | 166¾ | 200 | United Fruit | 162 | 166¾ | 161¼ | 166¾ | +5⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 9¾ | 200 | Un. Rys Invest | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | − ⅝ |
| 31½ | 31½ | 200 | U. S. Express | 31½ | 31½ | 31 | 31 | −1 |
| 159½ | 159½ | 4,100 | U. S. Ind. Alcohol | 159½ | 159½ | 158 | 158¼ | − ⅞ |
| 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 100 | U. S. Red. & R. pf | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 56¼ | 56¼ | 1,000 | U. S. Rubber | 56¼ | 56¼ | 55⅝ | 56 | + ⅝ |
| 109¼ | 109¾ | 100 | U. S. Rub. 1st pf | 109¼ | 109¾ | 109¼ | 109¼ | − ⅞ |
| ... | ... | 25 | Do odd lot | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | ... |
| 75⅞ | 79 | 26,400 | U. S. Smelt. & M | 76 | 79⅛ | 76 | 79⅛ | +3½ |
| 83⅞ | 84⅜ | 21,200 | U. S. Steel | 83⅞ | 84⅜ | 83¾ | 84¼ | + ⅝ |
| 117⅜ | 117⅞ | 1,420 | U. S. Steel pf | 117⅜ | 117⅞ | 117½ | 117⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 81⅜ | 81¾ | 2,200 | Utah Copper | 81⅜ | 82 | 81¼ | 81¾ | ... |
| 41½ | 42 | 100 | V.-C. Chemical | 41½ | 41¾ | 41½ | 41½ | − ½ |
| 50½ | 50⅝ | 200 | Virginia I., C. & C. | 50½ | 50⅝ | 50 | 50 | ... |
| 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 300 |

## Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

$100 Bonds

We offer these bonds, having an average maturity of about fifteen years, at a price

to net about 6%

**Hartshorne & Battelle**

*Members New York Stock Exchange*

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¶ There are many reasons why the 7% Cumulative Preferred shares of the *Kresge, Acme Tea* and *McCrory* chain stores are dependable investments—reasons which are based primarily on intrinsic value as shown by their large and stable earning power.

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¶The income yields of Kresge, Acme Tea and McCrory Preferred are respectively 6.4%, 7.1% and 7.2%.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.

7 Wall Street, New York.



**Remington Arms U.M.C. Cartridge Co.**

5% Notes

Due February 1, 1918

Yielding 5⅝%

**Curtis & Sanger**

Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

49 WALL STREET

Boston New York Chicago



## Motor Stocks

We have just issued a special circular analyzing the present situation of the Motor Stocks and the possibly unsettling effects of peace on this class of securities.

Send for Circular R-15.

**John Muir & Co.**

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**Legal Investments**

*List T-118*

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**NOBLE & CORWIN** New York

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## MORE FAT DIVIDENDS.

**Industrial and Mining Companies Announce Increased Distributions.**

The tale of large dividends from excellent earnings of industrial and mining companies was continued yesterday. The Eastern Steel Company ordered the payment on July 15 of 7 per cent. on the first preferred stock. This will make up part of the dividends in arrears on this issue, following a similar declaration on April 6. The Weyman-Bruton Company, formerly a constituent of the American Tobacco Company, declared an extra dividend of $4 a share on the common stock, as well as the usual quarterly disbursement of 3 per cent. Payment will be made July 1.

The Quincy Mining Company voted a quarterly dividend of $4 a share, an increase of $1 over the preceding quarter, payable June 30. The Guaranty Trust Company announced an extra dividend of 1 per cent. and the usual quarterly payment of 4 per cent., to be made June 30 to shareholders of record June 22.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.**

| | Days. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10 or Less. | Over 10 up to 30. | Over 30 up to 60. | Over 60 up to 90. |
| Boston | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Cleveland | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Richmond | .. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Atlanta | 3½ | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Chicago | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | .. | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| Kansas City | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Dallas | .. | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| San Francisco | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4 |

**Trade Acceptances.**

| | Agricul. Over 90. | Up to 60. | 60 to 90. | Commodity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| New York | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | 3 | 3½ | .. |
| Cleveland | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Richmond | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Atlanta | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chicago | 5 | 3 | 3½ | 3 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Minneapolis | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3 |
| Kansas City | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Dallas | 4½ | 3 | 3½ | 3½ |
| San Francisco | 5½ | over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; | | |

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

**BANK ACCEPTANCES.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sixty days | 2@2¼ |
| Ninety days | 2@2¼ |

**COLLATERAL LOANS.**

| Call. High. | Call. Low. | Call. Last. | Renewal Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3½ |

Time.

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 days | 3¼@3½ |
| 90 days | 3¼@3½ |
| 4 months | 3½ |
| 5 months | 3½ |
| 6 months | 3½ |
| 8 months | 4 |
| 10 months | 4 |

**COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

Best Known Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 to 90 days | 2¼@3 |
| 4 to 6 months | 3 @3¼ |

Other Names.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 to 6 months | 3¼@3½ |

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Range of Rates.**

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling—Demand | $4.76½ | $4.75½ | $4.75½ | —.00½ |
| Cables | 4.76⅞ | 4.76⅜ | 4.76⅜ | —.00⅛ |

**Closing Rates.**

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

| Normal Rates of Exch. | Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check. | Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.75⅛ | 4.76⅜ |
| 5.1825 Paris | 76.37½ | 5.90⅛ |
| 95.28 Berlin | 13.22 | 76.43⅜ |
| 20.20 Austria | 30.35 | 13.27 |
| 26.70 Scandinavia | 20.35 | 30.45 |
| 19.20 Spain | 5.24⅝ | 20.45 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 19.20 | 5.24 |
| 19.225 Greece | 41.56¼ | 19.34 |
| 40.19 Holland | 6.39 | 41.62½ |
| 5.1826 Italy | 20.55 | 6.38½ |
| 51.45 Russia | | 30.67½ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 50.25 | 50.37½ |
| Shanghai | 72.00 | 72.12½ |
| India— | | |
| 32.44 Bombay | 33.00 | .... |
| 32.44 Calcutta | 33.00 | .... |
| Japan— | | |
| 49.84 Kobe | 50.37½ | 50.50 |
| 49.84 Yokohama | | 50.50 |
| Philippine Islands— | | |
| 50.00 Manila | 50.25 | 50.87½ |
| South America— | | |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 42.15 | 42.25 |
| 82.40 Rio | 24.00 | 24.12½ |

**TIME BILLS ON LONDON.**

| Bankers. 60 Days. | Bankers. 90 Days. | Commercial. 60 Days. | Commercial. 90 Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4.72 | $4.70¼ | $4.71¾ | $4.69¾ |

**Clearing House Statement.**

Clearing House exchanges, $562,076,761; balance, $35,388,831; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $792,279.

**Domestic Exchange.**

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.1875 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 31 13-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 68⅝c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 51½@56c.

**STANDARD OIL STOCKS.**

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-American | 15½ | 16 | 15½ | 16 |
| Atlantic Refining | 680 | 690 | 680 | 690 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 340 | 350 | 340 | 350 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 90 | 98 | 90 | 95 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 315 | 325 | 315 | 325 |
| Colonial Oil | 70 | 80 | 70 | 80 |
| Continental Oil | 315 | 325 | 315 | 325 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 40 | 43 | 40 | 43 |
| Cumberland P. L. | 80 | 85 | 80 | 85 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 205 | 210 | 205 | 210 |
| Galena Signal Oil pf. | 140 | 145 | 140 | 145 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 154 | 157 | 158 | 161 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 164 | 168 | 165 | 168 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 90 | 95 | 90 | 95 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 10½ | 11 | 10½ | 11 |
| National Transit | 15 | 17 | 15 | 17 |
| New York Transit | 180 | 190 | 180 | 190 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 99 | 102 | 99 | 102 |
| Ohio Oil | 228 | 230 | 227 | 229 |
| Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co. | 58 | 60 | 57 | 59 |
| Pierce Oil | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ | 14 |
| Pierce Oil cv. 6s | 24 | 82 | 82 | 84 |
| Pierce Oil cv. 6s | 405 | 409 | 406 | 408 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 214 | 216 | 214 | 216 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 270 | 280 | 270 | 280 |
| Solar Refining | 185 | 195 | 190 | 200 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 190 | 360 | 355 | 360 |
| South. Penn. Oil | 355 | 110 | 106 | 110 |
| Southwest. Penn. | 105 | 250 | 249 | 252 |
| Stand. Oil of Cal. | 248 | 561 | 558 | 562 |
| Stand. Oil of Ind. | 457 | 460 | 459 | 460 |
| Stand. Oil of Kan. | 450 | 420 | 415 | 420 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky. | 415 | 350 | 340 | 350 |
| Stand. Oil of Neb. | 340 | 521 | 519 | 521 |
| Stand. Oil of N. J. | 518 | 209 | 207 | 209 |
| Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 207 | 620 | 610 | 620 |
| Stand. Oil of Ohio | 610 | 105 | 95 | 105 |
| Swan & Finch | 95 | 83 | 81 | 88 |
| Union Tank | 81 | 254 | 248 | 251 |
| Vacuum Oil | 250 | 40 | 30 | 40 |
| Washington Oil | 30 | | | |

**TOBACCO STOCKS.**

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cigar | 125 | 130 | 125 | 130 |
| American Cigar pf. | 99½ | 100½ | 99½ | 100½ |
| Conley Foil | 300 | 350 | 325 | 350 |
| J. S. Young | 150 | 160 | 150 | 160 |
| Johnson Tin F. & M. | 125 | 150 | 130 | 145 |
| MacAndrews & F. | 173 | 178 | 173 | 178 |
| MacAndrews & F. pf. | 100 | .. | 100 | .. |
| Mac Andrews & Forbes Co. | 225 | 235 | 225 | 235 |
| Porto Rico-Am. Tob. | 460 | 470 | 460 | 470 |
| R. J. Reynolds Tob. | | | | |

**MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.**

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .06 | Julia | .01 |
| Andes | .11 | Justice | .03 |
| Best & Belcher | .01 | Mexican | .21 |
| Bullion | .08 | Ophir | .24 |
| Caledonia | .40 | Overman | .06 |
| Challenge Con. | .03 | Potosi | .03 |
| Chollar | .12 | Savage | .05 |
| Confidence | .18 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .01 | Sierra Nevada | .25 |
| Con. Imperial | .02 | Union Con. | .08 |
| Gould & Curry | .03 | Utah Con. | .02 |
| Hale & Norcross | .08 | Jacket Con. | .08 |

TONOPAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax | .80 | Diamond'd Daisy | .03 |
| Jim Butler | 1.00 | Florence | .45 |
| McNamara | .08 | Goldf'd Con. | .04 |
| Midway | .27 | Goldfield Merger | .09 |
| Mizpah Ext. | .24 | Jumbo Ext. | .01 |
| Montana | .25 | Kewanas | .11 |
| North Star | .17 | Lone Star | .06 |
| Rescue | .47 | Red Lion | .24 |
| Tonopah Ext. | 6.22½ | Silver Pick | .08 |
| Tonopah Nev. | 6.00 | Spearhead | .05 |
| West End | .94 | OTHER DISTRICTS. | |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Big Jim | .92 |
| Atlanta | .11 | Nevada Hills | .21 |
| Booth | .16 | Nevada Packard | .30 |
| C. O. D. | .03 | Rochester Mines | .67 |
| Comb. Fraction | .03 | Round Mountain | .70 |
| Diamondf. B. B. | .05 | White Caps | .23 |

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Jackpot | 10 | 10¼ | Isabella | 16¾ | 17 |
| Elkton | 16 | 21 | Jackpot | 5 | 6 |
| El Paso | 77 | 81 | Granite | 67½ | 70 |
| Findlay | 3¼ | 4 | McKinney | 39 | 41 |
| Gold. Cycle | 205¼ | 208 | Portland | 174 | 177 |
| Gold Sov. | 3½ | 4 | Vindicator | 240 | 240½ |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Most of the day the general market on the Consolidated floor could be described as being in a condition of convention waiting. There were a number of special upward movements in prices, but they did not have much sympathetic effect upon the rest of the list. Reading was the most active issue, with International Mercantile Marine preferred the next.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Alaska Gold | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 780 | Am. B. Sug | 80⅝ | 82½ | 80⅝ | 82½ |
| 100 | Am. Can | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | 56 | 56 |
| 110 | Am. C. & Fy. | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 240 | Am. Locomo. | 70⅝ | 71 | 70⅝ | 70¾ |
| 90 | Am. Smelting | 97½ | 98 | 97½ | 98 |
| 50 | Am. Zinc | 85 | 85½ | 84⅝ | 85⅞ |
| 320 | Anac. Copper | 83¾ | 84 | 83½ | 83⅞ |
| 30 | A., T. & S. F. | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅜ | 105½ |
| 120 | Bald. Locomo. | 89 | 89½ | 88⅞ | 88⅝ |
| 40 | Brook. R. T. | 87½ | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 160 | Butte & Sup. | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 92⅝ | 92½ |
| 270 | Can. Pacific | 176½ | 178¼ | 176⅛ | 178 |
| 220 | Ches. & Ohio | 64⅝ | 65 | 64½ | 64⅝ |
| 90 | C., M. & St. P. | 99 | 99¼ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 50 | C., R. I. & P. | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ |
| 70 | Chino Copper | 53½ | 53½ | 53⅛ | 53½ |
| 80 | Col. F. & I. | 42¾ | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42⅝ |
| 1,020 | Crucible Steel | 84⅝ | 85¼ | 84¼ | 84⅝ |
| 120 | Dist. Secur. | 48¼ | 48¼ | 47 | 47¼ |
| 120 | Dome Mines | 27⅜ | 27⅝ | 27⅜ | 27⅝ |
| 890 | Erie | 38⅜ | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| 110 | Goodrich Co. | 77⅜ | 78 | 77⅝ | 78 |
| 170 | Gt. Nor. Ore | 38½ | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ |
| 150 | Gt. Nor. pf. | 122⅜ | 122⅝ | 122 | 122 |
| 50 | Ill. Central | 107⅜ | 107⅞ | 107½ | 107¾ |
| 20 | Insp. Copper | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | 45⅝ |
| 10 | Interboro Con. | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 90 | Int. Mer. M. | 24⅞ | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 25¼ |
| 10,920 | Int. M. M. pf. | 95 | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95⅝ |
| 215 | Kenn. Copper | 54 | 54 | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| 50 | Lee Rubber | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| 70 | Lehigh Valley | 82⅝ | 83 | 82⅝ | 82⅝ |
| 510 | Max. Motors | 86¾ | 86¾ | 84⅝ | 85½ |
| 70 | Mex. Petrol. | 107½ | 108½ | 107½ | 108⅛ |
| 27 | Miami Copper | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 20 | Nevada Con. | 18½ | 18½ | 18 | 18 |
| 70 | N. Y. Central | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 780 | Norf. & West. | 135⅝ | 137⅝ | 135⅝ | 137 |
| 130 | Pac. M. rights | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 40 | Pennsylvania | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ | 58⅝ |
| 100 | Ry. S. Spring | 45⅛ | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45⅛ |
| 70 | Ray Copper | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 22⅜ | 22½ |
| 33,840 | Reading | 101⅝ | 105⅝ | 101⅝ | 102½ |
| 20 | Rep. Iron & S. | 47 | 47 | 46⅜ | 46⅜ |
| 40 | Southern Pac. | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 60 | Southern Ry. | 23¾ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| 980 | Studebaker | 138⅛ | 139 | 136¾ | 138 |
| 40 | Third Av | 64⅜ | 64⅜ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 470 | Union Pacific | 137⅜ | 138¼ | 137⅝ | 138¼ |
| 190 | United Fruit | 162 | 166½ | 161½ | 163⅝ |
| 210 | U. S. Ind. Alco. | 158⅜ | 159⅞ | 158¼ | 158⅝ |
| 120 | U. S. Rubber | 78 | 78⅝ | 78⅜ | 78⅝ |
| 270 | U. S. S. R. & M. | 83¾ | 84⅜ | 83⅝ | 83⅞ |
| 3,480 | U. S. Steel | 82¼ | 82¼ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 20 | Utah Copper | 60¾ | 60⅞ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 190 | Westing. El. | 60¼ | 60¾ | 60⅜ | 60⅝ |

| Sales. | BONDS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Seaboard 4s | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ |

| Sales. | MINING STOCKS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,400 | Atlanta | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| 200 | Florence | .46 | .46 | .46 |
| 350 | Goldfield Con. | .94 | .94 | .94 |
| 500 | Gold. Merger | .10½ | .10½ | .10½ |
| 1,100 | Jim Butler | .98 | 1.07½ | .98 |
| 400 | Jumbo Ext | .89 | .89 | .89 |
| 500 | Kewanas | .12 | .12 | .12 |
| 1,000 | Midway | .31 | .31 | .30 |
| 200 | Ophir | .28 | .28 | .28 |
| 450 | Union Con. | .97½ | .97½ | .90 |
| 1,000 | West End | 1.10 | 1.10 | .96 |

7,100

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin, spot | 44.12½ | 44.87½ | .. | 45.00 |
| Lead | 13.62½ | 7.00 | 13.62½ | 7.00 |
| Spelter | 22.00 | 24.00 | 23.00 | 24.00 |
| Antimony | $70.00 | 60.00 | $74.00 | 60.00 |
| Quicksilver | $58.00 | 60.00 | $58.00 | 20.75 |
| Aluminium | 20.25 | 20.75 | 20.25 | |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 29@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ | s. | d. | Tuesday. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot | 124 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, futures | 120 | 0 | 0 | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, spot | 184 | 10 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 0 |
| Tin, futures | 184 | 15 | 0 | 183 | 5 | 0 |
| Spelter | 73 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead | 82 | 5 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 |

## CIGAR CO. TO EXPAND.

**United Decides to Open 900 Agencies Within the Year.**

Directors of the United Cigar Stores Company announced after a meeting yesterday the most comprehensive plan for extending their business that has been undertaken since the corporation was formed. It was decided to open during this year 900 agencies for handling the company's products in small cities and towns. These selling branches will be additional to the concern's regular retail stores.

The plan of placing United Cigar Store goods with agents was tried out a year ago and proved so successful, according to an officer of the company, that 100 agencies have been opened to date. The program for 1,000 agencies by the end of 1916 was drawn up after the Directors had examined the reports of profits from those already in existence, and M. E. Bouvier, Assistant Vice President, was put in charge of the extension work. In addition to these sales branches, the company, it is announced, will establish 150 new stores this year in various large cities.

The company's stock this week has anticipated the expansion plan. Transactions yesterday were ten times as large as in the whole of last week and the highest quotation of 98⅛ for the common was more than 3 points above the minimum price last week.

## EARNINGS.

**Railroads.**

| | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| DETROIT & MACKINAC— | | |
| 4th week May | $32,095 | $6,580 |
| July 1 to May 31 | 102,729 | 18,592 |
| GRAND TRUNK— | 1,182,150 | 94,708 |
| 4th week May | 1,482,053 | 190,488 |
| Month of May | 4,685,936 | 670,634 |
| July 1 to May 31 | 49,528,369 | 4,255,128 |
| LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE— | | |
| 4th week May | 1,063,530 | 389,472 |
| Month of May | 5,298,180 | 1,184,812 |
| July 1-May 31 | 55,180,440 | 7,750,007 |
| TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN— | | |
| 4th week of May | 128,689 | 27,519 |
| Month of May | 488,842 | 99,142 |
| July 1-May 31 | 5,106,757 | 874,339 |
| MINERAL RANGE RAILROAD for | 1916. | April— 1915. |
| Gross | 92,308 | 74,555 |
| Net | 31,169 | 24,073 |
| Sur. aft. chg. | 16,482 | 11,877 |
| 10 mos. gross | 886,935 | 677,762 |
| Net | 209,519 | 191,590 |
| Sur. aft. chg. | 62,576 | 72,068 |
| *Deficit. | | |
| RUTLAND RAILROAD for | 1916. | April— 1915. |
| Gross | 378,391 | 291,281 |
| Net aft. taxes | 118,284 | 78,741 |
| 4 mos. gross | 1,266,127 | 1,023,714 |
| Net aft. taxes | 290,897 | 178,577 |

| | Increase. |
|---|---|
| | $39,207 |
| | 4,708 |
| | 190,488 |
| | 670,634 |
| | 4,255,128 |
| | 389,472 |
| | 1,184,812 |
| | 7,750,007 |
| | 27,519 |
| | 99,142 |
| | 874,339 |
| 1914. | 56,216 |
| | 17,833 |
| | 4,995 |
| | $68,037 |
| | 34,196 |
| | *87,015 |
| 1914. | 291,009 |
| | 58,656 |
| | 1,051,654 |
| | 81,761 |

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atl. Coast Line | 1916-'23 | 4 @4½ | 4.80 | 4.10 |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1916-'23 | 4 @4½ | 4.80 | 4.10 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 1916-'30 | 4½@5 | 4.50 | 4.35 |
| Can. Pacific | 1916-'28 | 4½ | 4.50 | 4.25 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1916-'24 | 4½ | 4.25 | 4.00 |
| Chi. & N. W. | 1916-'23 | 4½ | 5.25 | 4.75 |
| Chi. & N. Pac. | 1916-'27 | 4½@5 | 4.40 | 4.20 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 1916-'24 | 5 | 4.62 | 4.38 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1916-'29 | 5 | 4.25 | 4.12 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1916-'29 | 4½ | 4.50 | 4.25 |
| Del. & Hudson | 1922 | 4½@6 | 4.45 | 4.15 |
| Erie | 1916-'23 | 4 @5 | 4.25 | 4.12 |
| Hocking Valley | 1916-'28 | 4½@5 | 4.30 | 4.05 |
| Ill. Central | 1916-'23 | 5 | 5.70 | 4.90 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 1916-'23 | 5 | 5.70 | 4.90 |
| Mo., Kan. & T. | 1916-'22 | 5 | 4.80 | 4.20 |
| Mo. Pacific | 1916-'28 | 4½@5 | 4.80 | 4.05 |
| N. Y. C. Lines | 1916-'24 | 4½ | 4.55 | 4.25 |
| Norf. & Western | 1916-'24 | 6 | 4.25 | 4.00 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1916-'28 | 4 @4½ | 5.25 | 4.75 |
| Pa. Gen. Freight | 1916-'24 | 5 | 4.70 | 4.30 |
| St. L., I. M. & So. | 1916-'23 | 5 | 4.30 | 4.10 |
| Seaboard A. L. | 1916-'23 | 4½ | 4.80 | 4.30 |
| So. Pacific | 1916-'23 | 4½@5 | | |
| Southern Railway | 1916-'24 | 4½@5 | | |

## OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

**BOSTON.**

MINING.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 175 | Ahmeek | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 395 | Alaska Gold | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 23 |
| 100 | Algomah | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 861 | Allouez | 68 | 69½ | 68 | 68¾ |
| 640 | American Zinc | 85 | 85½ | 84⅝ | 85⅛ |
| 125 | Arizona Com. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 206 | Butte & Sup. | 93 | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 148 | Cal. & Arizona | 70½ | 71½ | 70¾ | 71¼ |
| 1 | Cal. & Hecla | 560 | 560 | 560 | 560 |
| 10 | Centennial | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 10 | Chino | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ |
| 880 | Copper Range | 62¾ | 63 | 62¾ | 62¾ |
| 230 | Daly-West | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 90 | Granby | 87½ | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 5 | Greene-Can. | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 5 | Island Creek | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 100 | Isle Royale | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 180 | Keweenaw | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 85 | La Salle | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 45 | Michigan | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 35 | Mohawk | 95½ | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 105 | Nevada Con. | 18 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18½ |
| 20 | New Idra | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 50 | Nipissing | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 425 | North Butte | 23½ | 23¾ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 29 | North Lake | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 50 | Oilway | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 70 | Old Colony | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 115 | Old Dominion | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 80 | Osceola | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 100 | Pond Creek | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 100 | Quincy | 96½ | 96½ | 95 | 95½ |
| 25 | Ray Con. | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| 125 | Santa Fe | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 6 | Shannon | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 115 | South Lake | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 100 | South Utah | 25c | 25c | 25c | 25c |
| 375 | St. Mary's | 76 | 77½ | 76 | 77½ |
| 337 | Sup. & Boston | 3⅞ | 4¼ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| 15 | Superior | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 25 | Tamarack | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 20 | Trinity | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 20,067 | U. S. Smelter | 76¼ | 79 | 76½ | 78⅝ |
| 72 | U. S. Sm. pf. | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 1,200 | Utah Apex | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 95 | Utah Con. | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 210 | Utah Metals | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 100 | Victoria | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 450 | Winona | 6 | 6 | 5½ | 5½ |
| 165 | Wolverine | 56 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Boston & Alb. | 182½ | 182½ | 182½ | 182½ |
| 10 | Boston Elev. | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 270 | Boston & Me. | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 8 | Boston & Prov. | 232 | 232 | 232 | 232 |
| 1 | Conn. & F. pf. | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 16 | Fitchburg pf. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 8 | Mass. Elec. pf. | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 85 | New Haven | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 100 | Rutland pf. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 4 | West End | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 4 | West End pf. | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Am. Agr. Ch. | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 23 | A. Ag. Ch. pf. | 98½ | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| 10 | Amoskeag | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 12 | Am. Sugar | 111 | 111 | 110 | 110 |
| 31 | Am. Sug. pf. | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 307 | Am. T. & T. | 129⅞ | 130 | 129⅞ | 129⅞ |
| 15,834 | A. G. & W. I. | 45⅜ | 50¼ | 45½ | 50 |
| 2,401 | A. G. & W. I. pf. | 53¼ | 54 | 52½ | 54 |
| 50 | Cuban Cement | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 6 | Edison | 240 | 240 | 239 | 239 |
| 85 | Mass. Gas | 82 | 82 | 81½ | 82 |
| 4 | Mass. Gas pf. | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 20 | McElwain pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 25 | Mergenthaler | 163 | 163 | 163 | 163 |
| 1 | N. E. Tel. | 134 | 134 | 134 | 134 |
| 14 | Nipe Bay | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |
| 28 | Pullman | 164¼ | 164¼ | 164 | 164 |
| 25 | Reece Folding | 4½ | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 50 | Swift | 137 | 137 | 136½ | 136½ |
| 1,117 | United Fruit | 162 | 165 | 161¼ | 165 |
| 500 | Un. Shoe Mch. | 60 | 60 | 59½ | 59½ |
| 77 | Un. S. Ma. pf. | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 205 | U. S. Steel | 84 | 84¼ | 84 | 84 |
| 3 | U. S. Steel pf. | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ | 117⅜ |
| 7,495 | Ventura Con. | 10¼ | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10¼ |
| 10 | Western Union | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | A. T. & T. 4s | 91⅞ | 92 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| 13,000 | A. G. & W. I. 5s | 82 | 83 | 82 | 83 |
| 1,000 | C. J. & R. Ry. 5s | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2,000 | Con. Range 5s | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1,000 | Mass. Gas 4½s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2,000 | N. E. Cot. Y. 5s | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2,000 | N. E. Tel. 5s | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1,000 | N. E. Tel. 6s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1,000 | Rep. Val. 6s | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 1,000 | Swift 5s | 100½ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1,000 | Un. Fruit 4½s | 98¾ | 112¾ | 111 | 112¾ |
| 8,000 | U. S. Smelt. 6s | 111 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| $3,000 | West. Tel. 5s | 101 | | | |

**BOSTON CURB.**

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado | .50 | 1¼ | Houghton | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Am Oil | .18 | .22 | Humboldt | 2½ | 3 |
| Bay S G | .14 | .16 | Iron Cap | 4¼ | 4¾ |
| Bengal | .80 | .90 | Iron Pfd | 6½ | 7 |
| Bingham | 13 | 13½ | Iron Blos | 1½ | 1¾ |
| Bohemia | 2 | 2¼ | Jerome V | 2 | 2½ |
| Boot Ariz | 2¾ | 2¾ | Majestic | .33 | .42 |
| Boot & C | .70 | .75 | Mex Met | .38 | .42 |
| Boot & C pf | .47 | .52 | Nat L. Z. | 2 | 2¼ |
| Bost Ely | 2 | 2 | Nev Dour

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# OUTSIDE SECURITIES

## Sharp Reaction in the Motor Stocks and General Weakness Elsewhere the Curb Features.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 378,065 shares of stocks and $325,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 162,578; oil, 38,292, and mining 177,195. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acme Tea .... | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 100 | Acme Tea pf.. | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3,000 | ‡Aetna Explos. | 18 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 450 | Ajax Rub.,Inc. | 69¼ | 69¼ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 500 | ‡Am. Zinc pf.. | 73 | 73 | 72 | 72 |
| 12,000 | A. G. & W. I.. | 45¼ | 50 | 45¼ | 50 |
| 800 | A.G.& W.I. pf. | 53½ | 54 | 53½ | 53¾ |
| 600 | Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord'ary. | 17½ | 17½ | 17 | 17 |
| 1,250 | ‡Butler Chem.. | 6 | 6 | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 1,900 | Can. Nat. Gas. | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ |
| 100 | ‡Car L.& Pow. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 400 | Charcoal Iron Co. of Amer. | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 300 | Charcoal Iron Co.of Am. pf | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 15,000 | Chevrolet M..259-62 | 262 | *246 | 255 | |
| 1,000 | Corp. of R.&H. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 400 | ‡Cuba C. Sug. | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 600 | ‡Cuba C.S. pf. | 95½ | *95½ | *94¾ | 95 |
| 168 | Curtiss Aeropl., v. t. ctfs.... | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| 900 | Driggs-S'bury. | 124 | 135 | 124 | 135 |
| 200 | ‡Electric Gun.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2,200 | ‡Edmunds & J. | 47½ | *48¼ | 46 | 46 |
| 750 | Emerson Phon | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12½ |
| 50 | ‡Fisk Tire .... | 160 | 165 | 160 | 165 |
| 1,000 | ‡Flemish-Lynn Phono. ..... | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6½ |
| 1,500 | ‡Gaston, Wms. & Wigmore.. | 52¼ | 53 | 52⅛ | 52¼ |
| 100 | H'skell & K'ker Car Co..... | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ |
| 200 | H'rtman Corp. | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 100 | Holly Sugar... | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 200 | Holly Sug. pf.. | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 18,000 | ‡Hupp M. Car. | 11 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10½ |
| 10,200 | ‡Kapo Mfg. Co | 5⅝ | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 100 | S.H.Kress,w.i.. | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 200 | Marc. of Am... | 3½ | 3½ | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 1,100 | ‡Max. Munit... | 8 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ |
| 18,200 | ‡Midvale Steel. | 64½ | 65¼ | 63½ | 63¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Transp.. | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 1,200 | Peerless T.&M. | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 |
| 2,500 | ‡Perlman Rim..158 | | 159 | 151 | 153 |
| 200 | ‡Poole E. & M.107 | | 109 | 105 | 105 |
| 200 | ‡St. Jos. Lead. | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¼ | 16½ |
| 100 | Saxon Motor... | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 200 | Springf. Body.. | 79 | 80 | 78 | 79 |
| 200 | Springf. B. pf.118 | | 120 | 118 | 120 |
| 1,500 | Sub. B. v.t.cfs. | 38¼ | 38½ | 38 | 38½ |
| 400 | ‡Tob. Products | 43½ | 43½ | 43 | 43 |
| 300 | ‡Thomas Aero. | 27½ | 28 | 27¼ | 28 |
| 1,200 | Un. P.of. Sh.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1,500 | ‡U. S. L. & H. | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 200 | ‡U.S.L.&H.pf.. | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 300 | U. S. S. S. Co. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 40,000 | ‡Un. M. w. i.. | 88½ | 89½ | 88¼ | 88½ |
| 50 | ‡W.-P.T.w.i.pf. | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 16,100 | White Motors.. | 56¾ | 56½ | 54¾ | 55¾ |
| 500 | WorldF.v.t.cfs. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2,400 | ‡Zinc Con. Co. | 4¼ | 5 | 4¼ | 5 |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Buckeye P. L... | 90 | 90 | 90 | — 6 |
| 60 | Illinois P. L... | 166 | 165 | 165 | — 1 |

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | ‡Barn. O. & G. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 3,200 | ‡‡Cal. Oil, (a prospect) ... | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| 300 | ‡‡Cal. Oil pf., (a prospect). | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 2,800 | ††Century Pet., (a prospect) . | 60 | 61 | 60 | 61 |
| 1,500 | ‡Cosden & Co., (Oil Ref.).... | 24 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 2,125 | ‡Cos. Oil & G. | 10⅞ | 11⅜ | 10⅞ | 11⅜ |
| 1,000 | ‡Cos.O.& G.pf.. | 4⅞ | *5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 2,700 | ‡Federal Oil... | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 125 | ‡Houston Oil... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2,500 | ‡Kenova Oil, (a prospect). | 74 | 75 | 74 | 75 |
| 1,000 | ‡Linc.O.,G.& C. | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1,500 | ††Midwest Oil.. | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 75 | Midwest Ref. | 66½ | 66½ | 66 | 66 |
| 2,100 | ‡Musko. Refin. | 2⅜ | 3 | 2⅜ | 3 |
| 3,000 | ††Okla. Oil.... | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| 700 | ‡Okla. Oil pf... | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 1,000 | Okla. P. & R. | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 1,000 | ‡Penn.Gasoline | 1 | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ |
| 800 | ‡Sap. O. & R.. | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 200 | ‡Sinclair Oil.. | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ |
| 6,600 | ‡Un. West. Oil. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 2,000 | ‡Vent. C. Oil.. | 9⅝ | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10¼ |
| 1,400 | ‡Victoria Oil.. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,850 | ‡Alaska-West.. | 46 | 46 | 45 | 46 |
| 4,000 | ††Atlanta .... | 12 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 6,000 | ††Adanac Sil.. | 62 | 63 | 61 | 62 |
| 5,400 | Ari.-Brt. Con. | 90 | 90 | 75 | 83 |
| 500 | Bingham Min.. | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13 | 13 |
| 1,500 | ††Booth ..... | 16 | 16½ | 16 | 16 |
| 1,000 | Boston & M.... | 1⅛ | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 200 | Bradford Mines | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Buffalo Mines. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1,850 | Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.... | 6¼ | 7 | 6¼ | 7 |
| 100 | Butte & N. Y. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 900 | ‡Calaveras Cop | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 3,500 | ‡Caledonia .... | 73 | 74 | 72 | 73 |
| 2,200 | Canada Cop.... | 1⅞ | 1⅛ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 3,700 | ‡Cashboy .... | 8 | 8 | 7½ | 8 |
| 100 | C. de F. Cop.. | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35¾ |
| 700 | Con. Ariz. S... | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 500 | Con. Nev.-U... | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Crown Res.... | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 7,000 | ‡Dome Ext.... | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1,200 | D.-Ariz. Cop., (a prospect).. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1,100 | ‡Dt. Pont Cop. | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 5,300 | ††Emma Cop.. | 70 | 70 | 66 | 69 |
| 1,200 | First Nat. Cop. | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 4 | 4¼ |
| 1,000 | ‡Florence .... | 42 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 100 | Ft. Pond Mines C. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 | ‡Goldfield Con. | 95 | 95 | *93 | 94 |
| 1,000 | ††Gold. Merg.. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1,100 | Hecla Min.... | 5 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 800 | Howe Sound.... | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 1,200 | I. & L. M. & R. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 200 | ††Inter. Mines. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1,250 | ‡Iron Blos.... | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 17,750 | J. V. (a pros.) | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| 900 | J. V. Ext.... | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 4,700 | ††Jim Butler.. | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 1,500 | ‡Jumbo Ext... | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 1,800 | ‡K. M. Co. (a prospect) .... | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 800 | Kerr Lake.... | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 10,400 | ††La Jara Gold | 52 | 53 | 46 | 46 |
| 2,000 | La Rose Con.. | ⅝ | ¾ | ⅝ | ¾ |
| 1,000 | ‡Louis. Con.... | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 500 | Majestic ..... | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 500 | Magma Cop.... | 15½ | 16 | 15½ | 15½ |
| 5,500 | ††Marah Min.. | 14½ | 15 | 14½ | 15 |
| 8,000 | McIntyre ..... | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 2,000 | †McK.-Dar. .... | 55 | 57 | 55 | 57 |
| 2,080 | ‡Mojave Tung. | 6¼ | 9¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1,200 | Monitor Sil.... | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 12,000 | ††Mother Lode. | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27½ |
| 3,000 | M. M. (a pros.) | 41 | 44 | 41 | 44 |
| 400 | N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co..... | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 100 | Nip. Mines.... | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 200 | North B. Div.. | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1,500 | Oat. Big Jim.. | 92 | 95 | 92 | 95 |
| 1,000 | ††O. L. (a pros.) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 900 | ††O. L. (a pros.) | 40 | 40 | 36 | 36 |
| 2,000 | ‡Pet. Lake.... | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 4,000 | ††Rex C. Min.. | 20 | 21 | 20 | 20 |
| 50 | Ray Hercules. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1,000 | ‡Right Away.. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3,800 | Rilin Copper.. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2,500 | ‡Roch. Mines. | 70 | 70 | 67 | 68 |
| 500 | ‡S. Gr. G. M.. | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1,000 | ‡Sil. Pick.... | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 300 | Sil.-Lead. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 4,200 | Stewart..... | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 4,500 | ††Success Min. | 78 | 78 | 76 | 77 |
| 1,900 | ††Temiskam... | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 1,500 | Tono. Exten.. | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 20 | Tono. Mining. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 3,000 | Tri-Bullion.. | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 415 | Un. Eastern.. | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 3,000 | ††U.S.Con. M. | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| 2,300 | ‡Un. V. Ext.. | 27 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ |
| 700 | Va. Mines.... | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1,100 | Unity G.M.Co. | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ |
| 5,500 | †W. End Con. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 94 | 94 |
| 700 | ‡W. Oaks M... | 12 | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 300 | ‡Yusc. Cons... | 1⅜ | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ |
| 200 | Yukon Gold.... | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |

BONDS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $250,000 | ‡C. & O. 5s. | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 75,000 | ‡M. S. cv. 5s. | 97 | 97 | 96⅝ |

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Int. Corp..... | 19 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Brit.-Am. Tob, ord.. | 17½ | 18¼ | | |
| Grant Motor Car..... | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| Hendee Mfg. ..... | 23 | 26 | 23 | 26 |
| Int. Arms & Fuse.... | 16½ | 18 | 16½ | 18 |
| Cathodian Bronze ... | 20½ | 22 | 20½ | 22 |
| Lynn Phonograph.... | 10½ | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| United Drug ..... | 76 | 77 | 76 | 78 |
| United Drug 2d pf... | 93 | 95 | 93½ | 95¼ |
| United Drug 1st pf... | 52½ | 54 | 53½ | 55½ |

OIL STOCKS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Oil & Gas..... | ⅝ | 1 | ⅞ | 1 |
| Int. Petroleum..... | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| Met. Petroleum..... | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22¾ |
| Pierce Oil ..... | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14 |
| Wayland Oil & Gas.. | 4⅞ | 5½ | 4⅞ | 5½ |

BOND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pierce Oil 6s..... | 82 | 84 | 82 | 84 |

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Explosives pf.. | 70 | 75 | 70 | 75 |
| American Brass ..... | 288 | 291 | 288 | 291 |
| Atlas Powder ..... | 98 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| Babcock & Wilcox.... | 113 | 115 | 114 | 116 |
| Bliss, (E. W.)..... | 405 | 510 | 448 | 455 |
| Bliss, (E. W.) pf.... | 75 | 84 | 75 | 84 |
| Can. Fdry. & Forg... | 190 | 200 | 190 | 200 |
| Canadian Explosives. | 300 | 350 | 300 | 350 |
| Can. Explosives pf... | 100 | 110 | 100 | 110 |
| Colt's Arms ..... | 830 | 840 | 840 | 850 |
| Du Pont Pow., new.. | 288 | 292 | 297 | 305 |
| Du Pont Powder pf.. | 102 | 104 | 102 | 104 |
| Hercules Powder .... | 374 | 375 | 370 | 375 |
| Hercules Powder pf.. | 115 | 116 | 114 | 116 |
| International Arms.. | 15 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond... | 173 | 175 | 170 | 176 |
| Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.. | 103 | 105 | 103 | 105 |
| Scovill Mfg. Co..... | 558 | 565 | 558 | 565 |
| Winch. Rptg. Arms. | 1,825 | 1,925 | 1,825 | 1,900 |

# MERGER OF AIR RIVALS.

## Bankers Announce Progress in Wright-Curtiss Consolidation.

Bankers interested in a consolidation of the Wright Company and the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company said yesterday that satisfactory progress was being made, although too many details still remained to admit of any announcement as to the plans. The merger was undertaken several weeks ago for the purpose of stabilizing the commercial aeroplane business in this country, and also to bring to an end litigation between the two concerns over patents.

It is expected that a new company will be formed, whose stock will be exchanged for the Wright and Curtiss shares. Controlling interest in the former was obtained last Autumn by a group of capitalists headed by William B. Thompson, while Glenn H. Curtiss sold out his interest in the latter concern to a syndicate headed by William Morris Imbrie & Co. last January. An officer of one of the companies said yesterday that until the attorneys had reported on the feasibility of the combination the amount of capital for the new corporation would not be decided.

The Curtiss Company has been filling large orders for more than a year at its three plants in Buffalo, Hammondsport and Toronto, chiefly for the allied Governments. The Wright Company has spent $2,000,000 in the construction of additional factory room in the plant of the Simplex Motor Company at New Brunswick, N. J., for the manufacture of aeroplane motors. The Simplex Company was bought by Mr. Thompson and his associates at the same time the Wright Company was purchased.

# MOTORS HAVE A BAD DAY.

## Speculation Declined and Prices Fell Off in Most Issues.

Speculation in the motor stocks subsided still further yesterday, with declines in many of the issues which showed such large advances on Monday. There were no new developments on the surface in the new Willys-Durant $223,000,000 combination. It was stated yesterday that the new company will not be known as the American Motors Corporation.

United Motors, a recent Durant promotion which figures in the new combination, had a bad session on the curb. Transactions amounting to 40,000 shares carried the price down to 83¼, compared with the high of 94 on Monday. White sold off to 54½, closing at 55¼. t had sold at 59 on Tuesday. Chevrolet lost 10 points on the day's dealings, closing at 255. An odd lot sold at 246. Edmunds and Jones closed with a loss of 2 points. Fisk Tire, one of the companies expected to enter the new merger, gained 5 points.

On the Stock Exchange, Chandler, which reached its highest price at 131 Monday, closed at 115, with a net decline of 6. Maxwell lost 1⅞, Studebaker ½, and Willys-Overland preferred 1¼.

C. S. Barney & Co., who placed the new White Motor stock, have issued a circular in which they state that the company's domestic business for the first four months of 1916 increased 45 per cent. The Russian Army is using 4,000 White trucks. At General Joffre's headquarters 1,000 more are kept for emergency needs.

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6s | Sept., 1916..... | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 6s | Sept., 1917..... | | | 102⅞ | 103⅛ |
| 4½s | June, 1965..... | 107⅞ | 108 | 107⅞ | 108¼ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1963..... | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1957..... | 107¼ | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107⅜ |
| 4½s | May, 1957..... | 107¼ | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107⅜ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1917..... | 101⅛ | .. | 101⅛ | .. |
| 4½s | May, 1917..... | 100⅞ | .. | 100⅞ | .. |
| 4½s | April, 1966, w. i. | 102⅜ | 103¼ | 102⅜ | 103¼ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1964..... | 102⅝ | 102⅞ | 102⅝ | 102⅞ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1962..... | 102¼ | 102⅜ | 102¼ | 102⅜ |
| 4½s | Sept., 1960..... | 102⅜ | 102⅞ | 102⅜ | 102⅞ |
| 4½s | Mar., '60, op. 30. | 102⅜ | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 102⅝ |
| 4s | May, 1959..... | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 4s | Nov., 1958..... | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 4s | May, 1957..... | 100 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 4s | Nov., 1956..... | 99¾ | 100¼ | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| 4s | Nov., 1955..... | 99¾ | 100¼ | 99¾ | 100¼ |
| 4s | Nov., 1936..... | 99¾ | .. | 99¾ | .. |
| 3½s | 1929..... | 90 | .. | 90¼ | .. |
| 3½s | Nov., 1954..... | 90 | 90¾ | 90 | 90¾ |
| 3½s | May, 1954..... | 90 | 90¾ | 90 | 90¾ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | June, 1917..... | 3.75 | .. | 3.75 | .. |
| 4½s | 1918-1923 ..... | 4.05 | 3.90 | 4.05 | 3.90 |
| 4½s | 1924-1939 ..... | 4.10 | 4.00 | 4.10 | 4.00 |
| 3½s | 1950-1954 ..... | 4.02 | 3.95 | 4.02 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1940-1950 ..... | 4.02 | 3.95 | 4.02 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1930-1940 ..... | 4.05 | 3.95 | 4.05 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1924-1930 ..... | 4.05 | 3.95 | 4.05 | 3.95 |
| 3½s | 1918-1924 ..... | 4.05 | 3.90 | 4.05 | 3.90 |
| 3½s | 1916-1918 ..... | 3.95 | .. | 3.95 | .. |
| 3s | 1940-1942 ..... | 4.02 | 3.95 | 4.02 | 3.95 |
| 3s | 1918-1925 ..... | 4.10 | .. | 4.10 | .. |
| 3s | 1916-1918 ..... | 3.95 | .. | 3.95 | .. |

## PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | —Closing— Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am. G. & E.. | 148¼ | 147¾ | 148¾ | 147¼ |
| 866 | Cities Serv... | 283 | 276 | 276 | 279 |
| 675 | Cities Ser. pf. | 88 | 87½ | 87¼ | 87⅝ |
| 469 | Commonw'th.. | 65 | 64 | 64⅝ | 65 |
| 375 | Com'w'th pf.. | 85 | 84 | 84 | 85 |
| 50 | Kentucky Sec. | 76½ | 76 | 76 | 77 |
| 215 | Pac. G. & E.. | 58⅞ | 58⅞ | 58¼ | 59 |
| 200 | Phil. & West. | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| 1,000 | P. & W. pf.. | 35½ | 35⅜ | 35¾ | 36½ |
| 250 | Repub. Ry&L. | 85¾ | 85½ | 84½ | 85½ |
| 100 | Sprgfd. Lt. pf. | 99 | 99 | .. | .. |
| 200 | Stand. G.& E. | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 820 | Tenn.Ry.L.&P | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11¼ |
| 200 | ‡ Do. pf..... | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51½ | 52¾ |
| 570 | Toledo T.... | 46 | 45¼ | 45 | 45½ |
| 113 | Toledo T. pf.. | 80¼ | 80¼ | 81 | 82 |

BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 | Commonw. 6s. | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¾ |
| 22,000 | Mich. Ry. 6s.. | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¾ |
| 4,000 | So.Trac.1st5s. | 70½ | 69½ | 69 | 71 |

Other closing quotations were as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Electric Light pf. | 78 | 81 |
| Adirondack Electric Power | 23 | 27 |
| American Gas Co | 120 | 122 |
| *American Gas & Electric | 146 | 149 |
| *American Gas & Electric pf | 50 | 52 |
| American Light & Traction | 384 | 388 |
| American Light & Traction pf | 110½ | 112½ |
| American Power & Light | 70 | 71 |
| American Power & Light pf | 85½ | 86½ |
| American Public Utilities | 45 | 48 |
| American Public Utilities pf | 73 | 79 |
| American Waterworks & Electric | 6 | 7 |
| Am. W. W. & E. participating pf. | 13 | 15 |
| American W. W. & E. 1st pf | 52 | 54 |
| Atlantic P. & L. pf | 92 | 95 |
| Baton Rouge El. pf | 86 | .. |
| Baton Rouge 1st 5s | 90 | .. |
| Baton Rouge notes | 99½ | .. |
| Cen. Miss. V. Prop. pf | 77½ | 81 |
| Columbus Electric pf | 74 | 77½ |
| Connecticut Power pf | 93 | 95 |
| Connecticut Power 1st 5s | 96 | .. |
| Carolina Power & Light | 27 | 31 |
| Carolina Power & Light pf | 97 | 100 |
| Colorado Power | 25 | 26 |
| Colorado Power pf | 99¼ | 101¼ |
| Dallas Electric notes | 98½ | 99½ |
| Dayton P. & L. pf | 95¼ | 96½ |
| Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s | 97 | 99 |
| Electric Bond Deposit pf | 85 | .. |
| Electric Bond & Share pf | 99¼ | 100 |
| Empire District Electric pf | 86 | 90 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 62½ | 65½ |
| Eastern Texas Electric pf | 92 | 94 |
| Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s | 92 | 95 |
| Eastern Texas Electric notes | 100 | 100½ |
| El Paso Electric ex dividend | 124 | 128 |
| El Paso Electric col. 5s | 97 | 99½ |
| Empire Gas & F. 6s | 99¾ | 100 |
| Federal Light & Traction | 11 | 13 |
| Federal Light & Traction pf | 45 | 49 |
| Galveston Electric 1st 5s | 89 | 94 |
| Galveston-Houston Electric | 30 | 35 |
| Galveston-Houston Electric pf | 75 | 80 |
| Galveston-Houston Electric 1st 5s | 91 | 95 |
| Gas & Electric Securities | 270 | .. |
| Gas & Electric Securities pf | 92 | 97 |
| Great Lakes Power 6s. 1021-38 | 99 | 101 |
| Great Western P. 5s, 1946 | 89 | 90 |
| Houston Electric 1st 5s | 97½ | 100 |
| Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s | 98 | 99 |
| Mississippi River Power | 14 | 16 |
| Mississippi River Power pf | 38 | 41 |
| Mississippi River Power 1st 5s | 77¾ | 78¾ |
| Mississippi Valley G. & E. 5s | 91 | 92½ |
| Northern Ontario Lt. & Power | 16 | 18 |
| Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf | 60 | 65 |
| Northern States Power | 79 | 80 |
| Northern States Power pf | 96 | 97½ |
| Northern States Power 5s, 1941 | 96 | 96½ |
| Northern States Power notes | 98¾ | 99¼ |
| Northern Texas Electric | 61 | 65 |
| Northern Texas Electric pf | 85 | 88 |
| Northern Texas El. col. tr. 5s | 91 | 94 |
| Ozark P | 42 | 47 |
| Pensacola Electric 1st 5s | 85 | 90 |
| Puget Sound Traction | 18 | 21 |
| Pac. G. & E. (orig.) | 89 | 91 |
| Pac. G. & E. 1st pf | 89 | 91 |
| Puget Sound Traction pf | 55 | 60 |
| Railway & Light Sec. pf | 96½ | .. |
| Railway & Light Sec. ser. 5s | 96 | .. |
| Seattle Electric con. 5s | 94 | 97½ |
| Southern California Edison | 89 | 90 |
| Southern California Edison pf | 104½ | 106 |
| Southwestern Power & Light pf | 97½ | 100 |
| *Standard Gas & Electric pf | 39 | 40 |
| Tampa Electric | 132½ | 137½ |
| Tampa Electric 1st 5s | 98 | 101½ |
| United Light & Railways | 52 | 54 |
| United Light & Railways 1st pf | 77 | 79 |
| Western Power | 21 | 23 |
| Water Power pf | 65½ | 66 |
| Western States G. & E. 1st 5s | 91 | 94 |

*Par value, $50.

# BRITISH BORROWING SENT CALL RATE UP

## Tuesday's Sudden Rise to 4% Due to Demand for $25,000,000 to Pay for Exports.

## AFRICAN GOLD COMING IN

## Reaches This Market Via Japan, Vancouver, and Ottawa—$4,155,000 Received Yesterday.

The receipt of $4,155,000 more gold by J. P. Morgan & Co., from Ottawa, yesterday, for the account of the Bank of England aroused new interest among bankers in the great movement of the metal to this centre. Since gold began to flow to New York early last month $35,735,000 has been received, and it is learned that many millions more will come in before shipments cease.

The bulk of the gold so far received had its origin in the South African mines, being shipped to Japan, it is said, and from that country to Vancouver either on Japanese war vessels or on ships under warship convoy. In the early stages of the movement bars were received which were sent to Ottawa last year from the Assay Office here, but these soon ran out. The South African mines have been producing approximately $4,000,000 a week for several months, and the bulk of this has found its way to Canada instead of to London, as was the case before the war.

The sharp rise of the call money rate on Tuesday was indirectly connected with the gold movement, according to information obtained yesterday in banking quarters. The British Government has been in the habit for some weeks of borrowing funds on call to make payment on goods ready for shipment to England or France, paying off the loans with gold as it came from Canada. On Tuesday a huge loan of call money was placed for this purpose, amounting, according to some estimates, to at least $25,000,000. The pressure on the money market resultant from this transaction caused the banks to call many loans, and the consequent shifting of loans among the bank customers carried the interest rate up to 4 per cent., the highest figure since the Federal Reserve system went into full operation.

The upturn brought in yesterday extensive offerings from out-of-town banks, which were attracted by the excellent return on demand loans. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent., compared with 3 per cent. on Tuesday, and a high record for the year, but in the afternoon enough funds were in sight to ease the loan quotation down to 3 per cent. Late in the day offerings at 2¾ per cent. were reported.

The higher call loan quotations brought a slight stiffening of commercial paper quotations. The bulk of the six months' bills of the best grade were reported yesterday as selling on a 3½ to 3¾ per cent. basis. Of late paper of this maturity has been discounted largely at 3 and 3¼ per cent.

# FINDS ALL PRICES ADVANCING

## City Bank Figures Show Rise on Articles Unaffected by War.

The general advance in prices is not confined to products of the United States nor to materials especially affected by war conditions, according to a statement given out yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. The compilation made by the bank showed that a very large

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

*To Whom It May Concern:*

## CALL FOR REDEMPTION REFUNDING BONDS of AUSTIN, TEXAS.

**Notice** is hereby given that the City of Austin, Texas, has elected to redeem certain of its bonds dated July 1, 1901, and maturing July 1, 1931, but subject to call on any interest payment date, and known as "REFUNDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN"; and under authority contained in said bonds, the City Council of said city has caused to be drawn by lot for such redemption the certain bonds of said series of the respective numbers hereinafter set out, and said bonds will be redeemed on July 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest to such date, upon presentation at the "National City Bank" in the City of New York. Such bonds so drawn for redemption, and contained in this notice, shall after the first day of July, 1916, cease to bear interest. The numbers of the bonds hereby called for redemption are as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 308 | 542 | 769 | 973 | 1192 | 1428 | 1653 |
| 40 | 309 | 543 | 770 | 975 | 1194 | 1429 | 1654 |
| 41 | 310 | 544 | 771 | 976 | 1195 | 1431 | 1655 |
| 42 | 311 | 545 | 772 | 977 | 1196 | 1431 | 1656 |
| 43 | 316 | 546 | 773 | 979 | 1198 | 1432 | 1659 |
| 45 | 317 | 547 | 774 | 980 | 1199 | 1433 | 1660 |
| 46 | 318 | 548 | 776 | 982 | 1200 | 1435 | 1661 |
| 47 | 320 | 549 | 777 | 983 | 1201 | 1436 | 1662 |
| 48 | 321 | 550 | 778 | 984 | 1202 | 1437 | 1664 |
| 49 | 322 | 551 | 779 | 985 | 1203 | 1438 | 1665 |
| 51 | 323 | 553 | 780 | 986 | 1204 | 1439 | 1666 |
| 52 | 324 | 554 | 781 | 987 | 1205 | 1440 | 1672 |
| 53 | 325 | 555 | 782 | 990 | 1207 | 1441 | 1673 |
| 54 | 327 | 556 | 783 | 991 | 1209 | 1442 | 1674 |
| 55 | 329 | 557 | 784 | 992 | 1216 | 1445 | 1675 |
| 56 | 331 | 558 | 785 | 995 | 1217 | 1447 | 1677 |
| 57 | 332 | 559 | 786 | 996 | 1218 | 1447 | 1678 |
| 58 | 333 | 560 | 787 | 997 | 1219 | 1448 | 1680 |
| 78 | 334 | 561 | 788 | 998 | 1220 | 1449 | 1681 |
| 74 | 335 | 563 | 789 | 997 | 1222 | 1450 | 1682 |
| 75 | 337 | 565 | 790 | 998 | 1223 | 1451 | 1683 |
| 76 | 338 | 565 | 791 | 999 | 1224 | 1455 | 1684 |
| 77 | 339 | 566 | 792 | 1000 | 1228 | 1454 | 1685 |
| 78 | 340 | 567 | 793 | 1001 | 1229 | 1457 | 1686 |
| 81 | 341 | 569 | 794 | 1004 | 1230 | 1460 | 1688 |
| 82 | 342 | 570 | 795 | 1006 | 1232 | 1462 | 1689 |
| 85 | 343 | 571 | 796 | 1010 | 1233 | 1463 | 1690 |
| 84 | 344 | 572 | 797 | 1011 | 1234 | 1465 | 1691 |
| 85 | 346 | 573 | 798 | 1012 | 1235 | 1466 | 1692 |
| 92 | 347 | 574 | 799 | 1015 | 1236 | 1467 | 1693 |
| 93 | 348 | 575 | 800 | 1014 | 1237 | 1468 | 1695 |
| 94 | 349 | 576 | 801 | 1015 | 1238 | 1469 | 1697 |
| 115 | 350 | 577 | 802 | 1016 | 1240 | 1470 | 1698 |
| 116 | 351 | 578 | 803 | 1017 | 1241 | 1471 | 1702 |
| 118 | 352 | 582 | 804 | 1018 | 1242 | 1472 | 1703 |
| 119 | 355 | 583 | 805 | 1021 | 1243 | 1473 | 1704 |
| 120 | 356 | 584 | 806 | 1023 | 1244 | 1475 | 1705 |
| 121 | 357 | 588 | 807 | 1024 | 1245 | 1477 | 1719 |
| 122 | 358 | 589 | 808 | 1025 | 1246 | 1478 | 1720 |
| 123 | 359 | 590 | 809 | 1026 | 1247 | 1479 | 1721 |
| 124 | 360 | 591 | 810 | 1028 | 1248 | 1481 | 1722 |
| 125 | 361 | 593 | 811 | 1030 | 1249 | 1482 | 1723 |
| 126 | 362 | 594 | 812 | 1031 | 1250 | 1483 | 1725 |
| 128 | 363 | 595 | 814 | 1032 | 1251 | 1484 | 1726 |
| 129 | 365 | 596 | 816 | 1033 | 1252 | 1485 | 1727 |
| 131 | 366 | 597 | 818 | 1034 | 1254 | 1486 | 1728 |
| 132 | 367 | 598 | 819 | 1035 | 1255 | 1487 | 1730 |
| 135 | 368 | 599 | 820 | 1036 | 1256 | 1488 | 1731 |
| 136 | 369 | 600 | 821 | 1037 | 1287 | 1489 | 1732 |
| 137 | 370 | 601 | 822 | 1038 | 1290 | 1491 | 1733 |
| 138 | 371 | 602 | 823 | 1039 | 1300 | 1492 | 1734 |
| 137 | 372 | 603 | 825 | 1040 | 1261 | 1493 | 1735 |
| 138 | 373 | 604 | 826 | 1041 | 1262 | 1494 | 1737 |
| 139 | 376 | 605 | 827 | 1042 | 1263 | 1495 | 1738 |
| 140 | 377 | 607 | 828 | 1043 | 1264 | 1496 | 1740 |
| 142 | 378 | 608 | 829 | 1046 | 1265 | 1497 | 1741 |
| 143 | | | | | | | |
| 144 | 379 | 609 | 830 | 1047 | 1266 | 1500 | 1742 |
| 146 | 380 | 611 | 831 | 1048 | 1267 | 1502 | 1743 |
| 147 | 381 | 612 | 832 | 1049 | 1268 | 1503 | 1744 |
| 148 | 382 | 613 | 833 | 1050 | 1269 | 1504 | 1745 |
| 151 | 383 | 614 | 834 | 1052 | 1271 | 1505 | 1746 |
| 152 | 384 | 615 | 835 | 1053 | 1272 | 1506 | 1747 |
| 153 | 386 | 616 | 836 | 1057 | 1273 | 1507 | 1748 |
| 154 | 387 | 619 | 837 | 1058 | 1274 | 1508 | 1749 |
| 154 | 388 | 620 | 838 | 1059 | 1275 | 1521 | 1750 |
| 155 | 389 | 622 | 839 | 1060 | 1276 | 1522 | 1751 |
| 156 | 391 | 624 | 840 | 1061 | 1278 | 1523 | 1752 |
| 157 | 392 | 625 | 841 | 1062 | 1281 | 1524 | 1753 |
| 158 | 398 | 626 | 842 | 1064 | 1282 | 1525 | 1754 |
| 159 | 394 | 629 | 846 | 1066 | 1288 | 1526 | 1755 |
| 160 | 395 | 630 | 847 | 1067 | 1289 | 1527 | 1756 |
| 162 | 396 | 631 | 849 | 1069 | 1291 | 1528 | 1757 |
| 163 | 399 | 632 | 850 | 1070 | 1292 | 1529 | 1758 |
| 164 | 402 | 634 | 851 | 1071 | 1292 | 1530 | 1761 |
| 178 | 403 | 635 | 852 | 1072 | 1293 | 1531 | 1762 |
| 174 | 404 | 637 | 854 | 1073 | 1294 | 1532 | 1763 |
| 175 | 405 | 638 | 856 | 1074 | 1295 | 1533 | 1765 |
| 176 | 406 | 639 | 857 | 1075 | 1296 | 1534 | 1766 |
| 177 | 407 | 640 | 858 | 1078 | 1297 | 1535 | 1767 |
| 178 | 408 | 642 | 859 | 1079 | 1298 | 1536 | 1768 |
| 183 | 409 | 645 | 860 | 1080 | 1300 | 1537 | 1769 |
| 184 | 410 | 646 | 861 | 1081 | 1301 | 1538 | 1770 |
| 185 | 411 | 647 | 862 | 1084 | 1302 | 1540 | 1771 |
| 186 | 412 | 648 | 863 | 1085 | 1303 | 1541 | 1772 |
| 187 | 413 | 649 | 864 | 1086 | 1304 | 1543 | 1773 |
| 188 | 431 | 651 | 865 | 1088 | 1305 | 1544 | 1774 |
| 189 | 432 | 652 | 866 | 1087 | 1306 | 1545 | 1776 |
| 191 | 433 | 653 | 867 | 1002 | 1307 | 1546 | 1777 |
| 192 | 434 | 654 | 868 | 1094 | 1308 | 1547 | 1778 |
| 193 | 435 | 655 | 869 | 1095 | 1309 | 1548 | 1781 |
| 194 | 436 | 656 | 870 | 1097 | 1310 | 1549 | 1782 |
| 195 | 437 | 657 | 871 | 1098 | 1311 | 1550 | 1785 |
| 196 | 438 | 658 | 872 | 1099 | 1312 | 1551 | 1786 |
| 197 | 439 | 659 | 873 | 1100 | 1314 | 1552 | 1787 |
| 198 | 441 | 660 | 874 | 1101 | 1315 | 1553 | 1788 |
| 199 | 442 | 661 | 875 | 1102 | 1316 | 1554 | 1789 |
| 200 | 443 | 662 | 876 | 1103 | 1317 | 1555 | 1793 |
| 228 | 444 | 663 | 877 | 1104 | 1319 | 1556 | 1794 |
| 229 | 445 | 664 | 878 | 1105 | 1320 | 1557 | 1795 |
| 230 | 446 | 665 | 879 | 1106 | 1322 | 1558 | 1796 |
| 231 | 448 | 667 | 881 | 1107 | 1323 | 1559 | 1797 |
| 232 | 451 | 669 | 882 | 1108 | 1324 | 1560 | 1798 |
| 234 | 452 | 670 | 883 | 1109 | 1325 | 1561 | 1799 |
| 235 | 453 | 671 | 884 | 1110 | 1326 | 1563 | 1800 |
| 236 | 454 | 672 | 885 | 1111 | 1327 | 1565 | 1801 |
| 238 | 455 | 673 | 887 | 1112 | 1329 | 1566 | 1802 |
| | | | 888 | | | | |
| 239 | 456 | 675 | 891 | 1113 | 1330 | 1567 | 1803 |
| 240 | 457 | 676 | 892 | 1116 | 1331 | 1568 | 1804 |
| 241 | 458 | 677 | 893 | 1117 | 1332 | 1571 | 1805 |
| 242 | 460 | 678 | 894 | 1118 | 1333 | 1572 | 1807 |
| | 461 | 680 | 895 | 1119 | 1335 | 1573 | 1808 |
| 245 | 462 | 681 | 896 | 1120 | 1338 | 1574 | 1809 |
| 246 | 463 | 682 | 897 | 1121 | 1339 | 1575 | 1810 |
| 248 | 466 | 683 | 898 | 1122 | 1570 | 1611 | 1811 |
| 249 | 467 | 685 | 899 | 1135 | 1350 | 1577 | 1812 |
| 250 | 468 | 686 | 901 | 1134 | 1351 | 1578 | 1813 |
| 251 | 469 | 687 | 902 | 1136 | 1353 | 1580 | 1814 |
| 252 | 470 | 688 | 903 | 1137 | 1354 | 1581 | 1815 |
| 284 | 472 | 689 | 904 | 1139 | 1356 | 1582 | 1817 |
| 255 | 473 | 690 | 906 | 1140 | 1357 | 1583 | 1818 |
| 256 | 474 | 691 | 907 | 1142 | 1358 | 1584 | 1819 |
| 257 | 475 | 692 | 909 | 1143 | 1359 | 1585 | 1820 |
| 258 | 477 | 695 | 910 | 1144 | 1360 | 1586 | 1824 |
| 280 | 478 | 696 | 911 | 1145 | 1361 | 1590 | 1825 |
| 281 | 480 | 697 | 912 | 1146 | 1362 | 1602 | 1827 |
| | | | 913 | 1148 | 1363 | 1604 | 1828 |
| 262 | 481 | 699 | 914 | 1148 | 1363 | 1604 | 1828 |
| 263 | 482 | 700 | 916 | 1149 | 1364 | 1605 | 1829 |
| 265 | 487 | 707 | 917 | 1150 | 1365 | 1606 | 1830 |
| 266 | 488 | 709 | 918 | 1151 | 1366 | 1607 | 1831 |
| 267 | 491 | 710 | 919 | 1152 | 1367 | 1608 | 1832 |
| 268 | 492 | 711 | 921 | 1153 | 1368 | 1609 | 1833 |
| 269 | 494 | 712 | 922 | 1154 | 1369 | 1610 | 1834 |
| 270 | 495 | 713 | 923 | 1155 | 1370 | 1611 | 1836 |
| 271 | 498 | 714 | 924 | 1156 | 1372 | 1612 | 1838 |
| 272 | 497 | 715 | 925 | 1157 | 1374 | 1613 | 1839 |
| 273 | 498 | 716 | 926 | 1158 | 1373 | 1614 | 1840 |
| 274 | 499 | 717 | 928 | 1159 | 1376 | 1615 | 1841 |
| 275 | 500 | 718 | 930 | 1160 | 1377 | 1617 | 1843 |
| 276 | 503 | 719 | 931 | 1161 | 1378 | 1619 | 1844 |
| 277 | 506 | 720 | 932 | 1162 | 1379 | 1620 | 1845 |
| 278 | 508 | 721 | 933 | 1163 | 1380 | 1621 | 1846 |
| 279 | 509 | 724 | 934 | 1164 | 1381 | 1622 | 1847 |
| 280 | 510 | 726 | 935 | 1165 | 1382 | 1623 | 1848 |
| 281 | 511 | 727 | 936 | 1166 | 1383 | 1624 | 1849 |
| 282 | 512 | 728 | 937 | 1168 | 1384 | 1626 | 1850 |
| 285 | 515 | 729 | 938 | 1169 | 1385 | 1627 | 1851 |
| 284 | 514 | 733 | 940 | 1170 | 1386 | 1629 | 1852 |
| 286 | 515 | 734 | 942 | 1171 | 1387 | 1630 | 1853 |
| 287 | 516 | 736 | 944 | 1172 | 1389 | 1631 | 1854 |
| 288 | 518 | 742 | 949 | 1173 | 1390 | 1632 | 1855 |
| 290 | 519 | 743 | 949 | 1175 | 1391 | 1633 | 1856 |
| 291 | 520 | 745 | 950 | 1176 | 1392 | 1634 | 1858 |
| 292 | 521 | 747 | 951 | 1177 | 1393 | 1635 | 1859 |
| 295 | 522 | 748 | 952 | 1178 | 1394 | 1636 | 1860 |
| 294 | 524 | 749 | 953 | 1179 | 1395 | 1637 | 1861 |
| | | | | | | 1638 | |
| 297 | 525 | 750 | 954 | 1180 | 1396 | 1639 | 1862 |
| 298 | 528 | 751 | 955 | 1181 | 1397 | 1640 | 1863 |
| 299 | 527 | 752 | 956 | 1182 | 1398 | 1641 | 1864 |
| 298 | 530 | 753 | 958 | 1183 | 1399 | 1642 | 1865 |
| 299 | 531 | 754 | 960 | 1184 | 1400 | 1643 | 1866 |
| 300 | 532 | 756 | 961 | 1185 | 1401 | 1644 | 1867 |
| 301 | 534 | 761 | 962 | 1186 | 1402 | 1645 | 1868 |
| 302 | 535 | 762 | 963 | 1187 | 1415 | 1647 | 1869 |
| 303 | 536 | 763 | 967 | 1188 | 1424 | 1648 | 1870 |
| 304 | 537 | 764 | 969 | 1189 | 1425 | 1649 | 1871 |
| 305 | 539 | 766 | 970 | 1190 | 1426 | 1650 | 1872 |
| 306 | 540 | 767 | 971 | 1191 | 1427 | 1652 | 1873 |
| 307 | 541 | 768 | | | | | |

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE,
Mayor of the City of Austin, Texas.
Austin, Texas, May 29, 1916.

## Associated Simmons Hardware Companies

To holders of five-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, issued under and secured by indenture, dated October second, Nineteen Eleven:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of the said indenture, dated October 2, 1911, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of Associated Simmons Hardware Companies, the above mentioned five-year, five per cent. secured gold notes will be redeemed July 1st, 1916.

Said notes will be paid on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said notes, with all coupons maturing on and subsequent to July 1st, 1916, at par, together with a premium of one per cent. on their par value, and the interest accrued to said July 1st, 1916.

Dated May 1st, 1916.

Associated Simmons Hardware Companies,
EDWARD C. SIMMONS,
JAMES G. CANNON,
WALLACE D. SIMMONS,
Trustees.

LEWIS S. HASLAM, Secretary, 900 Spruce St., Saint Louis, Missouri.

TO HOLDERS OF
CITIES SERVICE COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT. FIVE YEAR
CONVERTIBLE NOTES,
New York, May 6th, 1916.

DATED MAY 15, 1913.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Company has called said notes for redemption at the price of 102½ of face value and accrued interest to date of presentation. All holders of notes are notified that said notes will be payable on or before July 12, 1916, at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, or at the office of Messrs. Sperling & Company, Bowlidon House, Moorgate Street, London, England, and thereafter interest shall cease to accrue on any such notes.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY.
HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 p. m. on June 15, 1916, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of Bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $5,150., said bonds to be delivered on July 1st, 1916. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY.
Formerly New Security & Trust Company,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, June 1, 1916.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

## PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES C, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions contained in Section 4 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between the Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following Notes have been called for payment on July 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided.

SERIES C, $1,000 NOTES.

| No. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1090 | 1167 | 1233 | 1285 | 1338 | 1394 | 1436 | 1468 |
| 1104 | 1180 | 1234 | 1286 | 1335 | 1400 | 1437 | 1484 |
| 1105 | 1174 | 1236 | 1295 | 1340 | 1401 | 1438 | 1466 |
| 1108 | 1176 | 1241 | 1297 | 1342 | 1404 | 1443 | 1467 |
| 1109 | 1179 | 1244 | 1298 | 1346 | 1405 | 1445 | 1468 |
| 1112 | 1193 | 1246 | 1307 | 1348 | 1408 | 1446 | 1469 |
| 1118 | 1198 | 1255 | 1308 | 1349 | 1411 | 1447 | 1471 |
| 1125 | 1199 | 1259 | 1309 | 1352 | 1412 | 1448 | 1472 |
| 1126 | 1201 | 1261 | 1316 | 1359 | 1418 | 1449 | 1473 |
| 1127 | 1204 | 1263 | 1321 | 1360 | 1420 | 1450 | 1474 |
| 1135 | 1208 | 1264 | 1322 | 1367 | 1421 | 1452 | 1475 |
| 1137 | 1211 | 1266 | 1323 | 1368 | 1426 | 1454 | 1476 |
| 1140 | 1213 | 1270 | 1324 | 1369 | 1425 | 1455 | 1477 |
| 1141 | 1215 | 1277 | 1325 | 1375 | 1429 | 1456 | 1478 |
| 1146 | 1226 | 1279 | 1351 | 1376 | 1434 | 1458 | 1479 |
| 1147 | 1227 | 1283 | 1332 | 1385 | 1435 | 1459 | 1480 |
| 1153 | 1231 | | | | | | |

SERIES C, $5,000 NOTES.

| No. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1481 | 1511 | 1545 | 1604 | 1663 | 1695 | 1724 | 1750 |
| 1482 | 1512 | 1547 | 1608 | 1667 | 1697 | 1725 | 1762 |
| 1483 | 1514 | 1550 | 1610 | 1668 | 1698 | 1727 | 1767 |
| 1486 | 1515 | 1552 | 1611 | 1669 | 1699 | 1727 | 1768 |
| 1489 | 1516 | 1554 | 1618 | 1670 | 1700 | 1729 | 1770 |
| 1491 | 1517 | 1555 | 1614 | 1671 | 1705 | 1730 | 1771 |
| 1494 | 1518 | 1558 | 1617 | 1673 | 1706 | 1731 | 1775 |
| 1495 | 1519 | 1560 | 1625 | 1675 | 1707 | 1732 | 1776 |
| 1496 | 1522 | 1563 | 1627 | 1676 | 1708 | 1733 | 1779 |
| 1497 | 1523 | 1564 | 1628 | 1677 | 1709 | 1734 | 1780 |
| 1498 | 1524 | 1565 | 1633 | 1678 | 1710 | 1738 | 1781 |
| 1500 | 1525 | 1570 | 1642 | 1679 | 1711 | 1739 | 1784 |
| 1501 | 1526 | 1572 | 1643 | 1680 | 1712 | 1740 | 1785 |
| 1502 | 1527 | 1576 | 1646 | 1681 | 1718 | 1748 | 1786 |
| 1503 | 1528 | 1577 | 1648 | 1682 | 1714 | 1751 | 1787 |
| 1504 | 1535 | 1578 | 1651 | 1683 | 1715 | 1752 | 1788 |
| 1505 | 1536 | 1585 | 1654 | 1684 | 1716 | 1753 | 1794 |
| 1506 | 1538 | 1586 | 1655 | 1690 | 1717 | 1754 | 1791 |
| 1507 | 1540 | 1587 | 1657 | 1691 | 1720 | 1755 | 1792 |
| 1508 | 1541 | 1591 | 1659 | 1692 | 1721 | 1756 | 1796 |
| 1509 | 1542 | 1595 | 1661 | 1693 | 1722 | 1757 | 1797 |
| 1510 | 1544 | 1596 | 1662 | 1694 | 1722 | | |

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on July 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
By D. P. SENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29, 1916.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY
Notice of Redemption

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER INDENTURE DATED JUNE 20, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has determined to exercise the option reserved to it in and by its General Mortgage dated June 20, 1914, to Bankers Trust Company and Charles H. Tuttle, as Trustees, to call for redemption the entire issue of one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,650,000) of its General Mortgage Five-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds now outstanding under said mortgage, and accordingly said bonds have been called for redemption and will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof and a premium of one-half of one per cent. of such principal amount (100½%) and accrued interest, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1916, being the next succeeding interest date.

Dated, April 28, 1916.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company,
By H. R. Kurrie, President.

## THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Debentures, Due June 1, 1922.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with Article Three of the Indenture dated by the above Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1907, it will receive sealed proposals for the sale to it of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred two and one-half per centum (102½%) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND 42-100 DOLLARS, ($73,400.42).

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 13, 1916.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.
New York, May 15, 1916.

## CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, numbers 624 to 537 inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.

R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

## THE CITY OF ARECIBO, PORTO RICO,

under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated April 3rd, 1916, will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the Office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William street, New York City, $9,000 of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 80 to 97, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.

M. VINAS,
Mayor of Arecibo, Porto Rico.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at the office of the Company, at No. 232 W. 74th Street, New York, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1915, the following resolutions readopted:

Resolved, That The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation, and surrenders to said State its charter and corporate franchises. That the Board of Directors is hereby instructed to proceed to convert all the assets into cash, and to pay off and discharge all its debts of whatever kind, and after fully discharging all such debts, to divide the remainder among the stockholders as their interests may appear, after complying in all respects with the laws and regulations of the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the President of this corporation cause notice of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published near the principal office or place of business of said corporation, once a week for four consecutive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1916.

WILLIAM STURGIS,
President of Said Corporation.

Attest:
JAMES E. NEVIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE INLAND OIL COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 25th day of May, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal.) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON,
Attorneys for Franklin, Levinson Company, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company.
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the head office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M. for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1916, at three o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of June, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated, May 20, 1916.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting of LOWERATOR COMPANY, INC.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Lowerator Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 631-633 Kent Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, on the 28th day of June, 1916, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1916.

G. RABINOF, Secretary.


# COTTON MOVES UP 12 TO 14 POINTS NET

## Revival of Peace Talk, Its Origin Obscure, an Incentive to Buyers.

## WEEK'S WEATHER WAS GOOD

### Market's Action, Despite Crop's Favorable Progress, a Disappointment to Recent Sellers.

Cotton developed an upward tendency yesterday, and on the rise trading became more active as a result of short covering and some fresh buying for long account. Although the advance was not fully maintained up to the close, there was no weakness, and prices showed a net gain for the day ranging from 12 to 14 points.

The incentive for the buying seemed to have been supplied by a revival of peace talk, although it was rather difficult to discover the basis for the rumors. The market is narrow and a good many contracts have been absorbed by Liverpool's buying to reduce the straddle interest.

The advance was all the more difficult to explain in view of the fact that the weekly weather report published at noon was quite favorable. The summary said:

"Weather during the week just ended has been favorable for the development of cotton, and it is improving steadily. There are some reports that it is rather small although it is growing well with a good stand. In Texas, cotton is in all stages of development from newly planted to blooming. While there are some grassy fields, it is generally well cultivated. It is being chopped as far north as Tennessee. Squares are developing in Mississippi, and are forming in Arkansas. Boll weevil is reported in Southern Alabama and is becoming numerous in places of Mississippi."

One of the items of interest during the day was to the effect that a prominent local operator had covered a short line during the forenoon. It was also believed that the action of the market had been a disappointment to some of the recent sellers by refusing to show weakness, as a result of the favorable progress of the crop.

According to the returns of the British Board of Trade, exports of yarns during May amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, against 19,348,000 pounds last year. The total for the season thus far is 72,000,000, against 83,000,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth amount to 505,000,000 yards, against 472,000,000 yards for the same period of last year.

The weather map showed good scattered showers over a wide area with precipitation rather general, although not excessive throughout Texas and Oklahoma.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged. New Orleans, 6 advance; Galveston, 20 advance; Norfolk, 12 advance; Houston, 10 advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 10 advance. Middling, 12.90c. Sales, 1,500 bales.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 12.85 | 12.75 | 12.82@12.83 | 12.70@12.71 |
| Oct. | 13.00 | 12.86 | 12.96@12.97 | 12.83@12.84 |
| Dec. | 13.16 | 13.02 | 13.13@13.14 | 12.99@13.00 |
| Jan. | 13.25 | 13.08 | 13.20@13.22 | 13.07@13.08 |
| Mar. | 13.39 | 13.23 | 13.33@13.36 | 13.21@13.22 |

Total port receipts, 11,896 bales; last week, 11,797 bales; last year, 5,291 bales.

RECEIPTS.

| | Yesterday. | Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 4,032 | 2,896 | 3,274 |
| New Orleans | 1,552 | 5,105 | 1,077 |
| Mobile | 439 | 246 | |
| Savannah | 1,704 | 1,807 | 368 |
| Charleston | 11 | 402 | 171 |
| Wilmington | | 151 | 6 |
| Norfolk | 972 | 1,160 | 290 |

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

| | Yesterday. | Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta | 120 | 142 | 348 |
| Memphis | 292 | 483 | 715 |
| St. Louis | 138 | 4,638 | 816 |
| Houston | 409 | 773 | 1,767 |

Total, 17,451 bales; total thus far this season, 5,117,265 bales; total last season, 7,960,509 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Spots. | Stocks. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,481 | Galveston | 13.15 | 195,242 | 214,908 |
| 1,480 | New Orleans | 12.60 | 244,306 | 191,682 |
| | 50 Mobile | 12.62 | 19,726 | 17,295 |
| 979 | Savannah | 12¾ | 125,456 | 86,697 |
| | Charleston | 12¾ | 48,789 | 58,456 |
| | Wilmington | 12¾ | 59,604 | 43,765 |
| 1,633 | Norfolk | 12.75 | 68,712 | 57,223 |
| 662 | Augusta | 12.44 | 98,660 | 98,660 |
| 750 | Memphis | 13.00 | 88,618 | 108,695 |
| | St. Louis | 12¾ | 14,185 | 27,269 |
| 900 | Houston | 13.10 | 62,329 | 25,931 |

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton with middling five points decline at 8.44d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales. American, 9,000. Market closed very steady.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; light variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; fresh s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., except probably showers in extreme n.; Fri. fair, strong w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; strong, shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain Thurs. and probably Fri.; strong e. to n. winds.

Ia., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., preceded by showers in n. Thurs.; warmer Fri.; diminishing w. winds in n.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Wis.—Rain and continued cool Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer; w. gale diminishing.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., preceded by rain in e.; warmer Fri.

Iowa, N. Dak., and S. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs.

Neb.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in e. Thurs.

W. Tex.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and feverish and prices moved within a range of about 2 cents per bushel. After a comparatively steady opening the market eased off over a cent under renewed liquidation prompted by continued evidences of pressure of cash wheat on the market and an indifferent demand. Leading Western commission houses took the buying side on the break, however, and as this was followed by general covering, prices rallied sharply and advanced 2 cents from over the final of Tuesday. Subsequently values again broke sharply and final prices were at about the low of the day, with net losses of 1 to 1¼c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.17½; 2 hard Winter, $1.16½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.23½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1.06⅝ | 1.04⅝ | 1.04⅝ | 1.05⅝ | 1.11⅝ |
| September | 1.08⅛ | 1.06¼ | 1.06⅝ | 1.07⅛ | 1.08⅝ |
| December | 1.10⅛ | 1.08⅝ | 1.08⅝ | | |

## CORN.

The action of the corn market was influenced largely by changes in wheat, but fluctuations were confined within a narrower range, and closing quotations were net unchanged to the final of Tuesday. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 71¼ | 70⅛ | 70⅛

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

# FOUR HOUSES
## AT WHITE PLAINS

In the finest residential section, the Ridgeway Tract, will be offered at Public Auction Sale to the Highest Bidder on Saturday, June 10, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sale held on premises. Rain or shine.

PROPERTIES OFFERED:

No. 1. Improved private dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, gas and electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace. Lot 60 feet front, 139 feet in depth. Fine shade trees and shrubbery.

No. 2. Eight rooms, bath, steam heat, gas and electric lights, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace. Lot 60 feet front, 128 feet deep.

No. 3. Eight rooms, bath, steam heat, gas and electric light, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace. Lot 60 feet front, 103 feet deep; fine old maple shade trees.

No. 4. Nine rooms, two baths, open fireplace, steam heat, gas and electric light, hardwood floors and trim; corner plot, 123 feet on Midland Avenue, 140 feet on Lynton Place.

Immediate possession. Photographs on request. Easy terms. This is an opportunity to buy a good home, well built, in a developed community.

All streets improved and assessments paid. For further particulars apply to

GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East 41st Street, New York.

**Real Estate in All Its Branches.**

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

**PATHOS AND BATHOS**

ARE BUT A STEP APART—SO IS GOOD MORTGAGE BROKERAGE FROM BAD—WE MAKE NO CHARGE UNLESS WE BENEFIT YOU.

**J. CLARENCE DAVIES**
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094.

**Borrowing Money**

on first mortgage on Manhattan realty is greatly simplified by the assistance of this Company. Quick answers. Lowest charges.

**Loton H. Slawson Company,**
171 Madison Ave., New York City

**BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED**

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

**MORGENTHAU JR & CO. MORTGAGES 25 PINE STREET**

**$2,000,000—4½%**

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

S. A. Israel - R. M. De Leeuw Co.
35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

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We have a great bargain to offer in well-built three-story stone houses on north side of 139th Street, near Edgecombe Avenue. Mortgage at 4½% for term of years. Easy terms.

J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 MADISON AVE.

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**FORCED TO SELL**

my newly decorated 7-room cottage, all modern improvements, bath, electricity, gas, etc.; large grounds for poultry and garden; near station, trolley, and stores; good neighborhood; fast building section; 30 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; wonderful bargain, $3,700, worth $4,500; must have $250 cash at once; will take $18 per month for balance. B. Klotz, 349 E. 14th St.

**OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE**

7 rooms and bath, with modern improvements; sewer, water, gas, &c.; macadam road, sidewalks, curbs; large plot of ground; 30 minutes out; $300 cash, balance as rent. S. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

**127 Acres Staten Island**

Water Front on Grant's Kills.
FINE VIEW
Large Frontages on Amboy Road and South Side Boulevard.
APPRAISED $108,000.
NOW OFFERED AT $60,000.

ROBERT R. RAINEY,
95 Liberty Street, New York City.

**WHY PAY RENT?**

$800 cash will secure a modern 8 room cottage, with 3 lots, at New Dorp, S. I. Balance on very easy terms. Present price fully 25% below value. J. W. Hughes, 45 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold forty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold thirty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. — THE POMPEIAN COMPANY against the steamship "ARPILLAO," her engines, &c.—Notice.—I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for damage to cargo, $10,000; process returnable and cause heard on opening of said court on June 19, 1916, in U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
MILTON DAMMANN, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 804 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 19, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, June 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

**This is One of Those Rare Opportunities That New York City Alone Affords To Invest a Few Hundred Dollars with the Assurance of Getting Thousands Back**

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TO CLOSE OUT THE HOLDINGS OF THE

## Estate of Wm. L. Sheafer et al.

FOR WHATEVER THEY MAY BRING

# 524 BRONX LOTS

**On East 222d St., 221st St., 223d, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th Sts., Laconia Ave., East Chester Road and Adjoining Streets,**

TO BE SOLD ON **Wednesday, June 14, 1916**

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City

**WHITE PLAINS AVE. SUBWAY**

**Extension, nearing completion, Stations at 219th and 225th Sts., a few blocks from Lots to be sold.**

70% May Remain on Mortgage for 1 to 3 Years at 5%
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS ACCEPTED AS DEPOSIT ON LOTS.
FREE TITLE POLICIES FROM TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
STODDARD & MARK, Attorneys, 128 Broadway.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAP CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
A. P. W. KINNAN, President of Union Dime Savings Bank, 40th St. and 6th Av.
J. ROMAINE BROWN, 299 Madison Av., from attorneys, or Auctioneer's offices.
FREE BUS to inspect entire property at 225th St. and White Plains Av., every day, 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone Cortlandt 1547

*The Banking Department State of New York*

**A Real Estate Opportunity Without Precedent**

**For Builders, Investors and Prospective Homeseekers**

The urgent motive of this sale is to hasten the process of liquidation involving two corporations.

The properties consist of choice building lots and two-family houses at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, Teaneck, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, and are offered at about 50% of former owners' prices. All are within a five cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan.

**LIBERAL TERMS** **TITLES GUARANTEED**

For information, address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

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**BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK**

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 3 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000
$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

**Hico Building Co.**
OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.
Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn.

**Brighton Beach Subway**
MR. AND MRS. HOMESEEKER
**Four High-Grade Bungalows.**
**Price from $6,500 to $7,250.**
On Avenue Q and East 23d St., five minutes' walk east of King's Highway Station and Ocean Ave. cars.
Driveway for your auto.
LOUIS R. PAULSON, Owner & Builder on premises, or 1,147 Lincoln Place. Telephone Bedford 6786.

**6 ROOM HOUSE**

with tiled bath; every modern improvement; porch, lawn, garden; at subway station. 20 minutes from Park Row; $400 down and average payment of $30 per month buys it; only one left. Call today, or write.
ALCO BUILDING CO., Owners,
Opposite 22d Av. Station, Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn.

**CORNER WITH GARAGE**

Seven rooms, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electric lights, all street improvements. Price, $7,000. Terms to suit desirable purchaser. Box E 329 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

# NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out
Restricted Residential Community
Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.
*Detailed information upon request.*

**NEPONSIT REALTY CO.**
Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

**ON MANHASSET BAY.**

Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.

Substantial house. First floor: Billiard room, living room, 30x18; hall, dining room, 30x18; breakfast room, butler's pantry, kitchen and creamery. Second floor: Four bedrooms, one 30x18; two baths. Extension: Double room with bath for servants.

Electric light, hot and cold water, furnace heat, entire interior recently decorated and modernized. Hardwood floors throughout.

Large, roomy barn. Garage. Chicken house, icehouse, carpenter shop, greenhouse, children's playhouse, old-fashioned flower and rose garden. Ten minutes' walk from station. Easy terms. Inquire Walter I. Hess, 107 West 13th St., New York.

**$20 LOTS HUNTINGTON**

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY, MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION. WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED.
$2 Down $1 Monthly
CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE R. R. TICKETS.
B. SEYMAN,
105 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

**BARGAIN HOME, $6,100.**

Picturesque surroundings; high elevation; 30 minutes out from 34th St., Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn; 4 minutes' walk from station; 7 rooms, tiled bath, sun parlor, living room, brick fireplace, parquet floor, all improvements, restricted; easy terms. Mr. Moore, 558 W. 161st St.

**BEAUTIFUL WATERFRONT FARM**

96 acres, 1,200 feet Long Island Sound, sandy beach, wooded cliff, fertile soil, views, cultivated; convenient station; farm buildings; excellent neighborhood; $225 acre; bargain.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

**For Summer Home & Week Ends**

Attractive North Shore property of one acre, fronting harbor; fine boating and fishing; well built house, 8 large rooms and bath; owner will sacrifice. Asking $6,500. A positive bargain.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33rd St.) N. Y

**LITTLE HOUSE, $1,350**

with large piece of land, short distance out, near trolley, where you can go boating, bathing and fishing; can keep chickens; small down payment, and balance on very easy terms. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn, near L. I. R. R. Depot.

**BUNGALOW NEAR THE WATER**

5 rooms and bath within 2 minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, privilege of private bathing beach; bargain; easy monthly payments. H. Shore, 243 West 34th St.

**SMALL FARM**

Nearly 2 acres of fertile land; fine house; suitable for raising poultry, vegetables, &c.; $300 cash, balance easy terms. Farm, Box 111 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**NEW COLONIAL HOUSE.**

For rent or sale, at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes out on Harlem Division New York Central, near station; city improvements and advantages; plot 100 feet frontage; high elevation; no mosquitos; nine rooms, two baths, open fireplaces; attractive sleeping porch. Address for photograph and particulars, H. E. WILSON, Tribune Building.

**PARK HILL NORTH**

In the Southern Section of Yonkers.
Attractive Lots. Attractive Prices.
Visit Park Hill North.
THOS. S. BURKE, Radford Building, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.
Or PARK HILL ON HUDSON, INC., No. 2 Rector St., N.Y.C. Phone 9969 Rector

**Rent — Fireproof House — Sell.**

Most artistic in Westchester; 14 rooms, three baths; three-car concealed garage; five minutes' walk depot, 30 minutes from Grand Central; every city improvement, including sewers and gas. Inquire GEORGE H. MILLS, Tribune Bldg.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY**
In Its Entirety,
**SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS**
**Fish & Marvin** 527 5TH AV.

**RENT; IF YOU LIKE IT, BUY.**

Just completed, Dutch Colonial house, 10 rooms, two baths, large living room; steam heat, open fireplace, gas, electric light, sewers; high, healthy location; plot 100x100; restricted residential colony. Particulars, A. REINER, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

**FURNISHED HOUSES**

For Season or Year.
Mount Vernon and Vicinity.
**COOLEY REALTY CO.,**
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**BARGAIN! OPEN! TERMS!**

New Rochelle, N. Y., 30 minutes 42d St., 15 Fairview Place, 5 minutes station, Sound direction; fine section; equity $6,000—terms; open for inspection. J. D. McCann, Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel. 451.

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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**A Bargain, $7,000**
Terms to Suit.
**ITALIAN VILLA**
OVERLOOKING THE WATER.
Picturesque Grounds, 100x200 ft.
49 Min. on Train. Ex. Service.
Delightfully located on ridge commanding superb water views. House of 10 rooms and 3 baths; living room 27 feet long, open fireplace; all conveniences. Send for photographs.
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*"A Good Place in Which to Live."*

**HACKENSACK, N. J.**

(County Seat of Bergen County.)
Just across from Manhattan. 16,000 population. Two railroads. Six depots. Three trolley lines. Every conceivable modern improvement. High-class schools—public, private, parochial. Churches, theatres, golf clubs, lodges, &c.

*Fine Town Spirit.*

Houses and Land to Sell or Lease. Come and see for yourself or write for Booklet to Recording
Secretary of the Community Council,
**HACKENSACK, N. J.**

**Long Branch—For Sale or Rent**
**Furnished or Unfurnished.**
North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply
WM. LUSTGARTEN,
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Highlands of Navesink, N. J.

A restricted colony, situated on wooded hill overlooking N. Y. Bay and Ocean. Attractively furnished cottages. Reduced Rentals for season. 1 hour and 20 minutes via Sandy Hook Route. E. C. Poillon, 103 Park Ave. Phone Murray Hill 1850.

**HANDSOME HOME**

for rent to acceptable party at a bargain; new house of 10 large rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 2 baths; large piazzas and sleeping porches; corner plot; garden, lawn, garage; rent $100; with option to buy; good transportation, 30 minutes out. Address Owner, P. O. Box 65, Leonia, New Jersey.

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Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
**103d St. and West End Ave.**
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NORTH CORNER OF
**108th St. and Riverside Drive**
MODERATE RENTALS
**5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths**

We are offering a number of very desirable apartments for immediate occupancy in the most exclusive localities on the West Side at very attractive rentals. For further particulars consult
Representative on premises, or
PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
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Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
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# FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 50 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
2⅛ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters, overflow guest rooms. Rubble stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particulars apply

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**IDEAL MOUNTAIN CAMP.**

1,500 picturesque acres adjoining Catskill State Forest Preserve; beautiful lake, trout stream, well stocked; excellent hunting; clubhouse, 9 sleeping rooms, baths, numerous outbuildings; accessible New York City by rail or automobile; $18,000; worth double.
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With All City Conveniences

On a Connecticut hilltop, overlooking the Sound, several New York business men built their homes. To protect themselves against undesirable conditions they have acquired the land adjoining and lying between their respective properties. This is now offered in plots of two acres or more to acceptable purchasers who will erect houses in keeping with the surroundings. Every plot has an unobstructed view of the water. Not more than fifteen plots are available. Golf and country clubs near by. One hour and ten minutes from Grand Central. This is real country, with electricity, gas, telephone, and city water. Discriminating people will appreciate this opportunity. The cost will be moderate. For information address HILLTOP, Box 82 Times.

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**In One of the Berkshire Valleys**

10 minutes from R. R., shop and mill equipped, with timber lot, cottage house; also good farm with large house and barn; fine country home; will sell together, or separately.
F. G. SEARS.
West Cummington, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES—To Let Furnished.

**BERKSHIRES**

$250.00—Beautiful Bungalow, large verandas and sleeping porches, 3½ hours from 42nd St., one mile from Post Office, 5 minutes from Lake Garfield. Fine boating, bathing and fishing, beautiful scenery, good air, walks and drives unsurpassed. Adjoins Berkshire Summer School of Art. Milk, eggs, and vegetables from adjoining farm. Photos. J. C. PEARSON, 63 Myrtle Ave., B'klyn.

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For Rent for Season.
Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

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**Large Country House.**

16 rooms and 3 baths on large corner plot adjoining golf and country club on summit of hill in the best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000; five minutes from two express stations and trolley; will exchange for free and clear acreage, city or suburban lots.

Paul Delmont, 50 Church St., N.Y. City

**$22,000 Equity**
**50 FT. FRONT** in Bronx Apartment. 5-story, 4-family.
Will Exchange for Free and Clear colored Tenement or will consider property with small mortgage & some cash.
**KEMPE & CO.,** 87 St. & B'way. Schuyler—5610.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

**CAPE COD** Cottage at Harwichport. Fully furnished, 12 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, open fireplaces. Ideal location, facing ocean. Always cool; finest sailing, bathing, motoring. Address Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

**NO. 30 EAST 23RD STREET**
**MODERN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING**
Offices and Show Rooms
$15.00 per month and upwards.
ALSO STORE 25x100
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
**BROOKE & GEORGER,**
No. 29 W. 34th St.

**LOFT** 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
**247-253 WEST 19TH STREET**

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Tenth Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth; or your own broker.

London, England.

**PREMISES** to be let at 168-170 Regent Street, London, England, consisting of a grand corner Shop, Basement, and First Floor. All 170 feet long by 45 feet wide in the best shopping position in London, being part of Robinson & Cleaver's magnificent block of buildings just erected. (Five floors above may be had after the war.) Elevators and stairways back and front. Would suit a high-class store or any fashionable business. Rent $32,500.00 per annum. Apply to Mr. Pritchard, Agent, 7 Beak Street, London, W.

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**CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS**
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
**8 to 16 Rooms**
**2 to 5 Baths**
One Large Corner Apartment.
Apartments for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply 175 West 58th St.

**Romsay Ap'ts**
667 West 161st St.
at Riverside Drive
**3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms**
**with 1 and 2 baths**
New High Class Elevator Apartments Ready for Occupancy
**Rents $38 to $125**
Open for inspection day and evening.
Renting Agent on premises.
Telephone Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 B'way

**FREMONT**
8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550
310 W. 94th ST. NEAR WEST END AV.

**NEW CENTURY**
401 WEST END AV.,
N. W. cor. 79th St.
**9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths**
**Rentals $2,200 to $3,200**
including refrigeration and exceptionally low rate for electricity. Subway one block distant. Ground floor suitable for doctor. F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Co., B'way, 80th St.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building
**261 Central-Park-West**
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Apply to Superintendent on premises
9 Room Aparts., $2,000 & Up.

**TERRACE COURT**

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or
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**FAIRVIEW COURT,**
**3119 Broadway, near 125th St.**
FOUR ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
Large and light rooms; elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY,
100 Broadway. Tel., 355 Rector.

**6-8 ROOM APARTMENT**
**Roxborough, Broadway & 92d St.**
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

**The CLEBURNE**
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

**113TH ST., 241 WEST**
Near Seventh Avenue.
8 rooms and 2 baths, large and light, elevator; select tenants; rent $75. Superintendent on premises or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
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**Skylight Studios**
5 West 16th Street
**Bachelor Apartments**
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

**Non-Housekeeping Apts.**

A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.
Agent Always on Premises.
**Rents $840 to $1,320.**
**507 MADISON AVENUE,**
At 53d Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

BRONX.

**VALENTINE AVE.** 2440-2444 Near 183d St.
4 extra large rooms, convenient to N. Y. Central, "L" and new Subway. Select Families Only. **$30-32**

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

**166 WEST 72D STREET**
3-ROOM APARTMENT,
Consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, large bathroom; shower and needle bath. This apartment is handsomely furnished and will be leased at $100 per month. Maid service if desired. Apply manager, on premises. Tel. Col.—7640.

**THE ESTLING**
223 Riverside Drive.
8-room apartments. Homelike and comfortable. Immediate possession. Reasonable rent.

# Real Estate

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
Real Estate. 1 West 34th St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN.
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

**Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.**

51 East 92d St. and 130 East 95th St. are being improved; electric light, plumbing, parquet floors, and will decorate to suit. Caretaker, on premises, your broker, or inquire Chas. V. Snedeker, 50 Elizabeth St.

For sale, 11 East 74th St.; price 80% of the assessed valuation; your own broker, or Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

Four-story and basement brownstone front. 323 East 17th St., (opposite park.)

**Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.**

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

**Queens—For Sale or To Let.**

Comfortable old home of 7 rooms with improvements, house in very good condition, but needs some decorating; place all laid out in roses, flower beds, vegetable garden, fruit, grapes in large quantity, chicken house and large outbuildings, on 2 full-sized lots; price $2,500, little cash required, balance $25 monthly, buys it. Owner, 608, 1 West 34th St.

Will rent house of 10 rooms, 2 baths, double piazza, sun parlor, overlooking Long Island Sound; shrubbery and flowers; $100 a month, or can be purchased for $13,750; one year rent to apply on purchase price; 20 minutes from Penn.-Long Island R. R. Station; can also be reached by trolley and boat. M 60 Times.

Widow wishes to sell 7-room house with improvements; steam heat; big barn; on two lots; beautiful lawn; trees and hedge around house; will take now $200 down and $18 a month; title guaranteed. Call at once for further information. R. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, near L. I. R. R. Depot.

FACTORY PLOTS,
Long Island City, Near Bridge.
Building Financed.
HORACE S. FLY & COMPANY,
489 Fifth Avenue.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT NEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Write for list of Attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

**Real Estate for Exchange.**

PRIVATE HOUSE BARGAIN.
Sacrifice for cash; near Central Park West, below 96th St., less than ground value. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (105th.)

**Real Estate Wanted.**

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

**Westchester—For Sale or To Let.**

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Will sell at great bargain my Colonial dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; 3 acres of ground; high elevation; delightful views; 40 minutes from Grand Central. Owner, 127 Times.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12 room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents $480-$600 per year. Remco., Broadway, 98th.

New eight-room house, large attic and garage; all modern improvements. Scott, 414 6th Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowere & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

**Long Island—For Sale or To Let.**

BEAUTIFUL NEW SEMI-BUNGALOW, 7 rooms and tiled bath; parquet floors, living room and conservatory; brick fireplace; fine community; restricted; three minutes from express station; 130 trains daily from Flatbush and Pennsylvania stations; 28 minutes; price, $6,150; easy terms; also a cottage to rent. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway.

Will sell a plot of choice waterfront lots, Atlantic Ocean property, 50 minutes by electric trains from heart of city; restricted community; no assessments; very low prices; terms. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, New York City.

Party will sacrifice two elegant, actual waterfront lots, with private rights of same for boat anchorage, bath, &c.; must have $100 cash at once; balance easy. WATER FRONT, Box 152, Times Downtown.

Road House for sale; established at Hempstead; good location, junction of three roads; shade trees; over 2 acres land; price $8,500, including license and stock. George P. Norris, 277 Broadway, City.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Summer Cottages and Estates—Long Island, Huntington—North Shore—Shelter Island, $400 to $6,000 Rentals. List mailed. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.) N. Y.

FREE! !—Beautiful illustrated map and birds-eye view of Long Island and vicinity, showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

**New York State—For Sale or To Let.**

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR RENT.
Harriman, N. Y., Erie R. R.; 40 acres tillable land; lake, woodland, running water; 5 rooms, new, all modern improvements; references required; ideal place chicken and geese raising; couple, no children; rent $40 monthly. Address M. J., Harriman P. O., or call Room 1608, 120 West 32d St.

At Lake Mahopac.—Bungalows for $1,950. N. W. Walker, 489 5th Av., New York.

**New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.**

A village farm, seven acres; house, 10 rooms, bath; improvements; barn, hennery; three acres lawn, shade, shrubbery; apples peaches, plums, strawberries, asparagus, garden; convenient school, trolley, station; sacrifice, Stevens & Tetor. 'Phone 208—Ridgewood, N. J.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit; hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes' to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Modern dwelling; six rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electricity, all improvements; near station and trolley; high elevation; 30 minutes from Manhattan; small first payment, balance like rent. $2,750 Bargain. Butscher, 21 Park Row, Suite 1330.

Attention!—Rare bargain at Rutherford in restricted Sylvan section; your choice two modern houses almost your own terms. Write for full information, O. A. Philip, 321 Sylvan St., Rutherford, N. J.

For Sale—A beautiful estate on the Shrewsbury; large house; extensive grounds; water frontage; a perfectly appointed gentleman's home. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av., N. Y. City.

Ideal Summer bungalow, 5 rooms, near river, near station, $825; $100 cash; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 95 Times Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for Booklet B. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

**New England—For Sale or To Let.**

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

**Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.**

For Sale—Modern Colonial house, with ample gounds, planted garden, garage; delightful location, near shore at Shippen Point, Stamford; fifty minutes from New York; a bargain. L 126 Times.

Bargain.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Noroton, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front: especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

**Maryland—For Sale or To Let.**

Beautiful bay front estate, 200 acres; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 4,415, Nicetown Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

**Out of City.**

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

**Mortgage Loans**

*Forty-five cents an agate line.*

$200 bonus and 6% for the use of $5,000 for 3 months. Absolute real estate security. Box Contractor, L 113 Times.

# APARTMENTS TO LET

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Furnished—East Side.**

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

APARTMENT SEEKERS!
At reduced prices, desirable furnished apartments; ALL LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT NEW YORK; save time, trouble. Inquire, without expense, S. Alvin Plaza, 7 East 42d.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Eight rooms, three baths, modern fireproof elevator building; 76th, near Lexington; $250 monthly. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av. Murray Hill 3600.

40th, 149 East.—Furnished or unfurnished, for Summer or sixteen months, delightful, artistic 8-room apartment; handsome fireproof house; exclusive Murray Hill district. Apartment 44. Telephone Murray Hill 8634.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up; extra large 3-room suite, $17.50.

Apartments, two rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $10.50 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

58TH ST., 47 EAST.—Will sublet for Summer months, cool, comfortable apartment, seven rooms and two baths. Plaza 4120. Bacon.

699 Madison Av.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, attractively furnished, to sublet until Oct. 1. Telephone L. R. Stark, Plaza 1342.

TO SUBLET, 14 EAST 60TH, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

49th, 47 East.—Two furnished rooms, bath, kitchenette, for Summer. Miss Look.

**Furnished—West Side.**

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
555 West 111th Street.

Beautifully and completely furnished apartments to sublet for Summer months.
6 rooms and 2 baths, furnished; private 'phone.
7 rooms and 2 baths, furnished; 7th floor, south and west exposure; private 'phone.
8 rooms and 3 baths, furnished; exceptional bargain.
Appointments made by letter or 'phone.
C. E. Hames. 'Phone 4838—Morningside.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The western storm was central Wednesday night over Lake Michigan, without material change in intensity. It has been attended by rains in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lower lake region, and rains and gales in the upper lake region.

Another storm is central off the New Jersey coast, and it is causing rains in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. Showers have also fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Temperatures continue low over the Mississippi Valley and the districts east thereof, and in the West Gulf States, but a general change to warmer weather is in progress over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Indications are that there will be rains in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States, and generally fair weather elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Thursday and Friday.

No important temperature changes are indicated for the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Boston.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong east; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Probably rain Thursday; Friday overcast.

Southern New England—Rain Thursday; Friday overcast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday, probably preceded by rain in the morning; Friday partly cloudy.

Western New York—Local showers Thursday and probably Friday.

Northern New England—Probably rain Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1915. | 1916. | | 1915. | 1916. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 A. M. | 60 | 63 | 4 P. M. | 69 | 58 |
| 6 A. M. | 62 | 59 | 6 P. M. | 63 | 57 |
| 9 A. M. | 65 | 57 | 9 P. M. | 60 | 54 |
| 12 M. | 71 | 58 | 11 P. M. | 59 | 54 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees, at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 8 P. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.83 inches.

## FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| 12:50—817 | West End Av.; Katherine Becker | $1,000 |
| 12:55—500 | Canal St.; Marie Roos | Slight |
| 1:25—760 | 6 Av.; J. Callington | $500 |
| 5:15—19 | E. 116 St.; Keppoeman & Diamond | Slight |
| 5:40—186 | Stanton St.; Y. Namovitz | Slight |
| 7:00—454 | Whitlock Av.; Samuel Smith | Slight |
| 9:35—216-218 | William St.; M. R. Woods | Slight |
| 11:00—104 | E. 98 St.; O. B. Dyke | Slight |
| 11:50—Park Av. & 164 St.; Sigmund Allman | | Not given |
| P. M. | | |
| 12:15—109 | E. 80 St.; Charles H. Sanford | $100 |
| 12:50—1,411 | Av A; L. A. U. Zinka | Not given |
| 7:35—1-3 | Willett St.; A. Winagick | Slight |
| 8:20—3,373 | Bathgate Av.; not given | None |
| 8:50—716 | B'way; H. J. Tessler | Not given |
| 8:50—313 | E. 75 St.; Charles Stumps | Slight |
| 6:54—89 | Tompkins St.; Apple & Sons | Not given |
| 11:55—579 | Washington Av.; Fannie Tozzanasky | Slight |

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

**Army.**

WASHINGTON, June 7.—1st Lt. H. L. Schurmeier, M. R. C., from Army Medical School, this city, to Walter Reed Hospital, temporary duty.

Capt. W. P. Kitts, Inf., Q. M. C., is assigned to 30th Inf., June 14.

Orders of April 14, relating to 2d Lt. C. P. Stearns, 2d Cav., amended to relieve him from duty at the Academy, June 10, and to direct him then to proceed to join his regiment.

Orders of April 14, relating to 2d Lt. C. A. Selleck, 1st F. A., amended to relieve him from duty at the Academy, June 8, and to direct him then to join his regiment.

1st Lt. R. C. Bull, M. C., is relieved from duty with Ambulance Company No. 8.

1st Lt. L. M. Beck, M. R. C., now on leave of absence at Jersey City, N. J., is relieved from further duty at Ft. Meade, S. D., and will proceed to Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Following M. R. C. officers are assigned to station at the post specified after their names: 1st Lts. J. L. Farden, Ft. Meade, S. D.; A. Freer, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; E. E. Maynard, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; H. C. Moore, Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., and P. A. Schule, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

2d Lt. C. Spatz, 25th Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, June 8, and rated a Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

2d Lt. H. S. Martin, Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and rated a Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

Following First Lieutenants are detailed as Captains in Ord. Dept., effective June 20: G. R. Norton and H. P. Councilman, C. A. C., and E. S. Hughes, 4th F. A., and T. J. Smith, 2d F. A.

Following are detailed for service in the grade of First Lieutenant in Ord Dept., effective June 20: 1st Lt. H. O'Leary, C. A. C., and 2d Lts. H. H. Zornig, C. A. C., and B. W. Simpson, 1st F. A.

2d Lt. C. W. Howard, 4th F. A., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. J. H. Langworthy, M. R. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Ft. Leavenworth in orders of May 12 for examination of candidates for the Military Academy, vice Maj. R. Brooke, M. C., relieved.

Capt. G. H. White, Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty.

2d Lt. J. B. Brooks, 10th Cav., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps and rated a Junior Military Aviator, with rank of 1st Lt.

Orders of April 14 relating to Capt. F. B. Downing, Corps of Engrs., amended to relieve him from duty at the Academy June 10, instead of Aug. 25. Immediately upon relief Capt. Downing will proceed to and take station at Baltimore, Md., and by letter to the Chief of Engrs. for duty.

Capt. J. G. Steese, Corps of Engrs., from the Military Academy June 10, and then to and take station at Hagerstown, Md., and report by letter to Chief of Engrs. for duty

2d Lt. B. M. Atkinson, Inf., is detailed in Aviation Section of the Signal Sorps, and rated a Junior Military Aviator with rank of 1st Lt.

Orders of April 19, directing Capt. G. H. White, Inf., to join 28th Inf., upon relief from present duties, amended to direct him to join that regiment upon relief from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

1st Lt. R. B. Lincoln, Inf., is relieved from duty at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa, effective July 16.

1st Lt. R. B. Lincoln, Inf., is assigned to 22d Inf., effective July 17, then to join that regiment.

Leaves: 1st Lt. O. A. Dickinson, Inf., from date of his relief from present duties until sailing of the August transport; Capt. W. L. Reed, Inf., 10 days; Capt. A. J. Dougherty, 24th Inf., 2 months' extension, and 1st Lt. R. McC. Beck, Jr., 2d Cav., 2 days.

**Navy.**

Lts. A. A. Corwin and E. A. Lichtenstein, commissioned.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. E. P. Elmer, H. A. Ellis, and J. E. Austin, commissioned; R. D. Moore, to the Kansas, and H. M. Lammers, Indian Head, Md., to Aid on Staff, Commander, Cruiser Squadron.

Ens. E. S. McCauley, receiving ship at Norfolk, to the Pennsylvania.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Taylor, Washington, D. C., Naval Hospital, to expeditionary forces in Santo Domingo, and G. B. Tyler, M. R. C., to Key West station, Fla.

P. A. Pams, Calhoun, commissioned, and 8. Hempstone, New York Yard, to Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

Chief Gunner R. H. Cheney, retired.

Chief Pharm. C. B. Furnell, the Alabama, to Naval Academy.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

Arrived—Abarenda, at Cavite; Baltimore, at Portsmouth; Benham, at Bridgeport; Birmingham, at Portland, Me.; Brutus, at San Diego; Casain, at Bar Harbor; Celtic, Patapsco, and Patuxent, at New York yard; D-1, at Newport; Duncan, at Boston; Fanning, Jenkins, and Paulding, at Bath, Me.; Oregon, at Portland, Ore.; Saturn, at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, and the Uncas, at Annapolis.

Sailed—Cummings, New York for Bar Harbor; Solace, Monte Christi for Puerto Plata, and the Worden, Newport for Block Island Sound.

The flag of the commander of the mining division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the San Francisco to the Baltimore.

The orders to the Kanawha, as published in the "Movements of Naval Vessels" of May 19, have been modified, and that vessel will proceed to Newport, Boston, Norfolk, and return to Port Arthur.

## POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

**Police Department.**

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. June 8: Lieut. C. H. Chamberlain, 100 to 163; Sergt. M. J. Kavanagh, 17 to 276, signal box monitor; Patrol. L. Moses, 5 to 68, excused from reserve 90 days; W. H. Cowley and W. J. Nammack, 13 to 17; W. E. Jackson, 149 to 172. At 8 A. M. June 13: J. F. McGeoy, 22 to C. O. Squad, office of Chief Inspector, clerical duty.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. W. Wehrenberg, Traf. Div., Subdiv. B, and C. H. Wash, Jr., Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, to 2 I. D., 10 days, 8 A. M. June 8. To 4 Insp. Dist., from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 20 days from 4 P. M. June 9: F. J. Kenny, 26; W. J. Morris, 28; J. P. O'Hara, 28; K. Shelly, 32.

Leaves of Absence, without pay: Patrol. A. F. Cook, 16, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 8; J. J. E. Appel, 26, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 10; F. P. McGahey, 43, 3 days, 8 A. M. June 15; T. J. Cody, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 10; W. C. Franke, 164, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 10.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. C. E. Conahan, 21, 9:45 P. M. April 21 to 8 A. M. May 1; G. S. Evans, 39, 10:45 A. M. April 12 to noon May 3.

Excused from reserve duty: Patrol. T. C. Sullivan, 174, 90 days from 4 P. M. June 8.

Death: Patrol T. Flemming, 38, at 2:55 P. M. June 6.

**Fire Department.**

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: Mon., June 12, Eng. 5 at 10 A. M., Eng. 215 at 1 P. M.; Tues., June 13, Eng. 30 at 10 A. M., Eng. 248 at 1 P. M.; Wed., June 14, Eng. 8 at 10 A. M., Eng. 226 at 1 P. M.; Thurs., June 15, Eng. 152 at 10 A. M., Eng. 236 at 1 P. M.; Fri., June 16, H. & L. 5 at 10 A. M., H. & L. 112 at 1 P. M.; Sat., June 17, H. & L. 21 at 10 A. M., H. & L. 104 at 1 P. M.

Temporary detail at 8 A. M. June 8: Fire, 1st Gr. M. Conway, No. 2, Eng. 31, to Bureau of Fire Prevention, while on sick report.

Special leaves of absence are granted to the following: Fire, 2d Gr. V. Vojacek, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M. June 11; Fire, 1st Gr. R. L. Montgomery, Eng. 59, 12 hours, 8 A. M. June 8; Eng. of Str. P. J. Lynch, Eng. 84, 48 hours, 8 A. M. June 10; Eng. of Str. T. J. Cunningham, Eng. 157, 12 hours, 8 A. M. June 8; Fire, 1st Gr. W. T. Hutcheon, Eng. 33, 36 hours, 8 A. M. June 17; Fire, 1st Gr. J. P. Burns, Eng. 33, 36 hours, 8 A. M. June 11.

## EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of Additional Teachers will hold a meeting at 10:30 A. M. on June 10 at the Martha Washington Hotel.

John J. McCormick has been appointed as an attendance officer for a temporary period, with compensation at the rate of $900 a year.

Contracts for $12,890 have been awarded for alterations, repairs, &c., in P. S. 2, 4, 10, 27, 30, 40, 60, 94, 107, 130, 131, 136, 146, Manual Training High School and its annex. The Board of Estimate has returned for reconsideration the request of the Board of Education for an issue of corporate stock of $150,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building in the vicinity of Thirtieth Street, north of Broadway, Flushing.

The local School Boards of Districts 10 and 32 have submitted their semi-annual reports. They will be analyzed and referred to appropriate committees, officials, &c.

The recommendation by the Board of Superintendents that the assignment of Joseph W. Woolley to the office of the Associate Superintendent in charge of vocational and prevocational training be extended to July 1, 1916, and from Sept. 5 to Dec. 31, 1916, has been referred to the appropriate committee.

## COUNTRY BOARD

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

**Staten Island.**

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

**Westchester County.**

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

**Long Island.**

Sheepshead Bay.—Private family will accommodate gentlemen or couple for Summer. 2,641 Kenmore Place.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th St., Bay Ridge.

**New York State.**

Widow, possessing very attractive, well-appointed home, Orange County, would like to take elderly people or small family; special care given to that. Phone before noon, Schuyler 10148.

**Massachusetts.**

Young women with attractive camp in Northern Massachusetts would take one or two ladies as paying guests; chaperon young girl; riding, driving; beautiful, healthful country; very quiet; wonderful for complete rest. Box 104, East Northfield, Mass.

**New Hampshire.**

Widow, Colonial home, facing lake, New Hampshire, take paying guests; fishing, boating; 16 acres; wonderful country. Telephone Warren, 3602 Morningside. 414 West 118th St.

**New Jersey.**

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Quiet Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Desire to get in communication with responsible party to share cottage at shore or mountain resort for July and August, or spend Summer as paying guest. Trenton, N. J., P. O. Box 644.

Charming family house; high standard; newly decorated and furnished; excellent chef and service. 137 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N.J.

Knollbrook Farm, Westwood, N. J.; station ten minutes via jitney; modern improvements.

Knollbrook Farm, Westwood, N. J.; station ten minutes via jitney; modern improvements.

Private house, with care for aged and invalids. Miss C. Bell, Bernardsville, N. J.

**Connecticut.**

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

## Country Board Wanted

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Gentleman and wife and two children, ages 9 and 4, want board with strictly private family; must be first-class. Address, with terms, Norton, 214 Mosholu Parkway South.

## BOARDERS WANTED

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

MADISON AV., 228.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; table guests; Summer rates.

**West Side.**

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front rooms; modern improvements.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Parties desiring comfortable home, with refined surroundings; private bath; electricity; southern cooking; also smaller room.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Unusually arranged suite, sitting room, bedroom, and complete bathroom; shower, electricity; excellent table.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; parlor dining room. Phone 6841 Col.

72D, 267-308 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; abundant table; transients, Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms, excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, baths; also single; fine table.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms, with board; excellent location.

73D, 142 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, high-class furnished rooms, with board; unequaled French cuisine; table guests.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; bath; exceptional board; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension; superior accommodations; cool double, single rooms, private baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Large second-floor hall room; parlor dining; Summer concessions.

70TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; private baths.

**West Side.**

80TH, 124 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; good home cooking; ideal location; references.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; electric lights, continuous hot water all rooms; table the best; open all Summer; coolest location in city; terms moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; refined Jewish family; superior table.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentlemen, couples appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; beautiful location; excellent cuisine; reference; table guests.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Desirable rooms; couple, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Strauss.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room and private bath, elegantly furnished; also single room; excellent table. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST. (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort; offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private bath, electricity; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; phone; running water; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family has beautiful large rooms facing Drive; suitable for two. Apt. 6B. Telephone Audubon 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Elegant rooms, superior board; $12 weekly. 4060 Morningside. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large, cool rooms; buses, subway; excellent board.

## FURNISHED ROOMS

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**East Side.**

80TH, 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable room; running water; telephone.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6. Telephone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with or without bath; breakfast optional.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; room with piano; single room.

53TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; private bath, telephone; Summer rates; references.

82D, 130 East.—Large front room; $5; one inside, with wardrobe, $3. Ackermann.

**West Side.**

40TH STREET, 57 WEST. Handsomely furnished double rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone; $8, $10, $12.

52d, 29 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separate rooms. 2256 Circle.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; private bath; all improvements, telephone.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

69TH STREET, 118 WEST, WEST HALL.

Large room, running water, with bath; home atmosphere; sanitary furnishings; superior service.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming, large, front housekeeping suite; modern apartment; also attractive room; running water; reasonable. Vane.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy, small, large rooms; parquet floors, electric lights.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome room, with private bath; electricity and telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Front room; running water; room adjoining bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; meals optional; near stations.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large, high-class rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Delightful room; electric fan; private family; for gentleman; board optional. Apt. 32, Columbus—3384.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Parlor, connecting bedroom; also suite with 4 windows; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; phone; southern exposure; $12.

78TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite with bath; also small room; out-of-town people accommodated.

79TH, (Riverside Drive, 73.)—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house; also single.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, and homelike, for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; concessions; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; single room; electricity; telephone.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, airy rooms; electricity; $5-$10; connection "L."

81ST, 3 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Large, small rooms; home comforts; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite, newly furnished, also small room; references.

82D, 100 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom; suitable for two. Koenig.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; balcony; 3 windows; breakfast; references.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Business woman having large apartment near Drive, 1 or 2 rooms; $4-$5.

86TH, (West End Av., 533.)—Desirable rooms; every convenience; very reasonable for Summer months.

87TH ST., 312 WEST, (Riverside.)—Handsomely furnished front room, also smaller room; electricity, lavatory, bath; exclusive neighborhood. Schuyler 9854.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, private bath; single room; reasonable; reference; private house. Barry.

93D, 157 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private family; Summer prices; references.

93D, 255 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable room; private house; continuous hot water; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Light, airy room and bath; every convenience; moderate; breakfast optional.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Airy outside room, lavatory; spacious closets; every convenience. Dickinson.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well-furnished room, bath; telephone; gentlemen.

97TH ST., 220 WEST.—Elegant, large, bright, airy room; Summer rates. Apt. 4-D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

109TH, 301 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Comfortable outside rooms, single or en suite; running water; reasonable. 3B.

113TH ST., 78 WEST.—Room; private; improvements; telephone; subway; $2. Apt. 3.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and en suite. Mathewson.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Rooms, near Columbia; $3, $4; elevator; housekeeping. Apartment 3.

118TH, 423 West.—Single, $3; double, $4, $4.50, $5; board, $5.50. Gayer.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Very desirable room, adjoining bath. Apartment 6 M.

121ST ST., 528 WEST.—Unusually desirable rooms, near Columbia University; large, small. Seller.

123D, 243 WEST.—American family will rent room adjoining bath; refined gentleman.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room with exclusive use of kitchen. Apt. 27.

152D, 598 WEST.—Outside single and double rooms; kitchen privileges. Turner.

BROADWAY, 2,684 (103d St. subway station.)—Beautiful light single or suite; lavatory. Ungerland.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, opposite Park, rent delightful corner room; lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Large outside room, bath; excellent location; gentlemen. Apartment 3-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Delightful large room; Hudson view; reasonable. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Suite with kitchen; also single rooms.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner room; private bath; solid mahogany furniture; no roomers. Blanchard.

## Rooms Wanted

*Thirty cents an agate line.*

**Furnished.**

CHEERFUL, large, well furnished front room, adjoining bath; phone; private family; near Times Sq.; state terms. M 77 Times.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

**City.**

The following promotion lists to clerk, second grade, are announced:

Bureau of Audit, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity: William F. Rogers, 79.35; Clarence F. Schercreck, 78.73. Bureau of Gas and Electricity, (Bureau of Lighting,) Manhattan: Melville M. Murname, 82.40; Abram L. Popper, 82.31; Peter J. Farrell, 75.75; Daniel J. Traynor, 75.35; Abraham M. Bimbaum, 75.30; James J. Haley, 78.80. Bureau of Gas and Electricity, (Bureau of Lamps and Lighting,) the Bronx: Samuel Goldstein, 81.40. Bureau of Gas and Electricity, (Bureau of Lamps and Lighting,) Queens: Abraham Turkilliant, 79.11; Harold E. Petersen, 75.48.

**United States.**

The commission announces for June 13 an examination for investigator in marketing seeds, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 per annum. The appointee will serve as assistant to the specialist in marketing seeds, whose duties will be to investigate the methods of marketing agricultural seeds, especially the seeds of the cereals, forage grasses, and legumes; to render assistance to producers and dealers in organizing and in marketing their products; to devise and demonstrate improvements in present methods, and to direct the work of subordinates engaged in similar investigations. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and thesis. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' experience in some commercial phase of marketing agricultural seeds or seed grains, or investigational work relating to these products, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

*Thirty-five cents an agate line.*

CLASSY 3-PASSENGER CLUBSTER, latest model; used three months; equipped with wire wheels, extra Winter top, extra shoe, tube and wheel, motor pump, vacuum system, Westinghouse starting and lighting system, six-cylinder Continental motor, Schebler carburetor; cost $2,400; will sacrifice for $1,000 less than cost; must sell immediately; full factory guarantee; free service; must be seen to be appreciated. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Open evenings.

Gentleman will sacrifice to immediate purchaser practically new Pierce-Arrow 6-36 touring automobile; extra limousine body, fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, &c.; $850; also Maxwell six-cylinder touring, Gray-Davis electric starter and lighting system; only used 4 months; $450; inspection and demonstration. 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

LOUIS G DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout.
Cadillac, 1916 Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, touring, landaulet.
Stutz, 1915, runabout.
Mercer, 1914, Touring; 1912, raceabout.

TRUCKS.
standard makes, all capacities, in good mechanical condition; prices are mighty low; see us, save money.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP., 136 West 52d St. Tel. Circle 190.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet touring. Packard (Twin Six) touring, 1-35. Simplex (1914) touring; 50 H. P. Pierce-Arrow (1914) runabout. Turnel, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

An exceptionally fine light Oakland five-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, light, &c., $375. Smullen, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

New Chandler, 1916 model, in perfect condition; not a week old; driven only a little over 100 miles; personal reasons compel sale 2 days after purchase. Room 570, 32 Liberty St.

LUXURIOUS PEERLESS, $1,000.
High-class seven-passenger; Gray-Davis self-starter, lighting; cost $3,250; rare opportunity. Owner, 303 West 79th, near Riverside.

For Sale—Thomas taxicab; motor 3¾ by 4½ and a four-speed gearset; motor is not large enough for my requirements and will sell, or exchange for larger motor. Address L 130 Times.

GENTLEMAN'S COLE ROADSTER. Beautiful, light 6; late model; electric self-starter, lighting; ideal for lady; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Kissel, 1914, 5-passenger, 6-cylinder touring; overhauled, repainted, and guaranteed. Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 West 55th St. Tel. 510 Columbus.

Lozier 1915 7-passenger touring; equipped with electric light, starter, &c.; owner leaving town; $1,000. Toale, 2,125 Amsterdam Av.

Scripps Booth, excellent condition; run 4,000 miles; slip covers; any demonstration; $525; no offers. F 242 Times Downtown.

Ford touring, 1914; lighting system, demountable rims, special mudshield, and all-year top; perfect running order. M 84 Times.

Baker electric coupe for sale, good condition; used daily. Young, 328 Grand Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 4300.

Landaulet, Maxwell, 1916; run 2,000 miles; cheap. Clodio & Engs, Inc., 245 West 55th St. Tel. 510 Columbus.

1916 Hupmobile, demonstrators; fully equipped; excellent condition. Address 1,704 Broadway, 6th floor.

Stutz 1915 touring, electric starting and lighting; owner must sell. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Marmon 1913 speedster, fine condition; very fast; must sell quick. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Simplex, 7-passenger, up-to-date. Netherland Hotel, Room 1032.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Chandler 1916 runabout; brand new; price right; demonstration. Telephone 8813 Bryant.

Bargains.—1915, 1914 Mercer touring, 1915 raceabout. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

1916 Cadillac coupelet, like new; a real bargain. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway, near 57th.

1916 small Buick touring car; 1,400 miles; $900. B. Schlesinger, 1,834 Broadway, N.Y.

Little used 1915 Ford touring, self starter. Suter, 3539 John.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 774.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 BRYANT.

Packard 4 and 6 cylinder touring cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1854 Broadway. Tel. 1478 Col.

For Hire.—Packard seven-passenger, by hour, week, month; reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard landaulette or touring, monthly. Ben day, week, monthly preferred; references. Shickell, 115 West 52d. Circle 1075.

Pullman, 1915, seven-passenger touring car for hire by trip, week, month; reasonable rates. Phone Fisher, Melrose 5945.

Packard cars for hire, excellent condition; competent chauffeurs. 'Phone Col. 7539, 22 West 60th St. Adrian Daly.

Benz touring victoria top; classy; by the hour; monthly preferred. Dimitroff, 524 East 75th. Lenox—8040.

Packard. — Elegant seven-passenger; day, hour; monthly preferred. F. Wilmarth, 2607 Schuyler.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 hour; monthly basis preferred. Mandola, Columbus 2008.

Limousine, newly trimmed; easy riding; polite, livery, chauffeur; $300 monthly. 5558 Columbus.

For Hire.—1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

New Packard, landaulet or touring, hourly or monthly; reasonable. Small, Riverside 6200.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Touring car to hire by month, $300. Battle, 128 West 74th.

**Automobile Supplies.**

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

**Automobile Repairing.**

BROOKS-OSTRUK, CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

**Automobile Instruction.**

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School, Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

## SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

*Twenty cents an agate line.*

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, 22, 7 years' experience; exceptionally neat; personality; good figurer; highest credentials; $15. F 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, double entry; thoroughly competent; neat appearance; $12. F 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, competent, to take entire charge; $15. F 228 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady wishes to place chambermaid and seamstress; may be seen Thursday morning at present employer's, 177 East 80th St.

DRESSMAKER, expert designer high-class gowns, suits, desires engagements by day, week, or month in private families; elegant fits and styles. Telephone Riverside—1905.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter, street, reception gowns, linens, remodeling. Kelly, 573 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

MODISTE to do high-grade fancy dressmaking, ladies' tailoring; sporting suits, evening coats, made at home or by day. Telephone Riverside 1906.

NURSE.—Wanted, by graduate nurse, position as doctor's office nurse. Apply 173 West 78th.

PRACTICAL NURSE, educated, refined; physician's family reference; also good housekeeper; city or country. Mrs. Shaw, telephone Columbus—1028.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER seeks position in country; or will travel; capable, well educated; environment more essential than salary. G 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' steel, bonding, brokerage, advertising experience; college graduate; exceptionally neat; capable assuming responsibilities; not afraid work hours; versed up-to-date office methods; $15; references. E 303 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) 6 years' mechanical experience; live wire; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping, filing, card indexing; Standard operator; exceptional; neat appearance; good reference. E 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; $8. M. Schwartz, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary moderate

# NO HATRED FOR JEWS, GUARD OFFICERS SAY

### Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury Examines Second Field Artillery and Twenty-second Engineers.

### CAPTAIN DENIES PREJUDICE

### But W. O. Richardson of Battery F Asserts He Has Admitted Only Non-Jews Since May 1.

The investigation being conducted into alleged discrimination against Jews in the National Guard, which was begun by Adjutant General Stotesbury upon the order of Governor Whitman, was continued yesterday in the State Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and dealt with conditions in the Second Field Artillery and the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers. Most of the officers of both regiments who were called to the stand repeatedly denied that they held any prejudice against Jews or that the question as to the exclusion of Jews had ever been discussed among the officers in their companies.

Twelve of the seventeen men who were admitted to Battery D, Second Field Artillery, since May 10, the night on which Max J. Klein, who brought the original charges of discrimination against Captain Howard E. Sullivan, was told that there were no more vacancies, took the stand. With the exception of one, these men who were admitted said that they were not Jews. One applicant who was a Jew and who was placed on a waiting list and told that he would be notified when vacancies in the regiment occurred, testified that he had not been so notified, although officers of the regiment had declared that there had been vacancies since May 10.

John Allen, armorer of the regiment, could not recall distinctly an interview with a newspaperman in which Mr. Allen, it is said, had agreed that the armory was in the centre of a Jewish neighborhood, that the majority of applicants for membership in the regiment were Jews, and that if the Jews were admitted on the same basis as others the regiment would become overwhelmingly Jewish.

Captain William O. Richardson of Battery F, Second Field Artillery, testified that although he had no prejudice against Jews and did not believe that any of the officers of the regiment had, he had not admitted a man whose features bespoke him to be a Jew since the campaign of the National Guard to enlist 3,000 men in 30 days began on May 1. He said that he passed on about 80 per cent. of the applicants, and that twelve men, none of them Jews, had been admitted to his company since May 1.

John Dinsdorf, 18 years old, of 1,237 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, asserted that when he applied for enlistment in the Second Field Artillery a member of the regiment, who gave his name as O'Brien, recommended the regiment to him, saying: "Boys, the best part of this armory is that you will be among your own kind. There are none of them d——n Jews here to interfere with you." Dinsdorf is not a Jew, but his friend, Abraham Solomon, who accompanied him to the armory, is one. Solomon corroborated this conversation.

The inquiry into conditions in the Twenty-second Corp of Engineers centered around the testimony of Meyer D. Sapiro, of 970 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, and Jerome B. Sewell, of 2,087 Amsterdam Avenue. Sapiro said that his application had been rejected by Colonel W. B. Hotchkin, who died last Tuesday, and that upon seeking the reason for the rejection the Colonel had told him that it was not necessary for him to give a reason.

An exchange of sharp remarks between Maurice Simmons, who is representing the interests of the Jews, and Sergeant John C. Donovan of Company C of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers brought forth a statement from Donovan that he had rejected Sewell because he was dirty and his clothes were not neat. Sewell testified that this could not be so as he had taken particular care to make a neat personal appearance. He added that beside taking special precautions to be clean he had donned a suit of clothes which had just been pressed by a tailor, and that he had received a hair cut and shave before he presented himself at the armory. He said that there had been no hesitancy in making out his application or in sending him for physical examination until the question of his religion had been raised. Sergeant Schuttler of Company C corroborated the testimony of Sergeant Donovan, and said that no Jews had been admitted to his company during the past year.

Captain George Hartley was called to the stand to testify as to his experience in the Eighth Coast Artillery, but did not do so as General Stotesbury adjourned the hearing until 10:30 A. M. Monday, June 19.

Captain Hartley, who was forced to resign from the command, told the reporters of his differences with Major Paul Loeser. He stated that Major Loeser forced into his company a rough element which kept out the better class of recruits and also forbade him to enlist Jewish applicants. The Major, he said, had spoken disparagingly of him to the men of his company, and in other ways had attempted to weaken him as a commander. He told of an incident when he had struck the Major and refused to salute him, and how he had been placed under arrest for twenty days, but was finally discharged with a full and honorable discharge when he had asked for his resignation. Major Loeser maintained that Captain Hartley's command was deficient in every respect, and that it lost more equipment than any other three companies combined. Captain Hartley said that he would tell his whole story on the stand on June 19.

## ATTACK '7 SISTERS' BILL.

### Jersey Legislative Committee Preparing Measures to Repeal Them.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., June 7.—New Jersey is losing hundreds of thousands of dollars annually through the operation, passive as it has been so far, of the "Seven Sisters" corporation laws enacted under Woodrow Wilson's administration as Governor, according to Assemblyman Carlton Godfrey of this country, who has just returned from a conference of the Legislative Committee of Corporation Laws at Trenton.

Godfrey declared that the laws were inimical to the industrial interests of the State, and said that where New Jersey formerly received from $500,000 to $800,000 a year in fees for chartering new corporations, the State had received in 1915 only $75,000.

"As usual, in attacks on corporations," he said, "the people foot the bill."

Corporations, he said, were going to Delaware or other States to be chartered, and those States were getting the revenue New Jersey should receive. The two worst features of the laws, Assemblyman Godfrey said, were that prohibiting corporations from owning shares or bonds of other corporations and that declaring "monopolies" illegal. The latter word, not being defined, operated, he said, to drive from the State any concern manufacturing, for instance, a patented article. The law prohibiting the ownership of other stocks and bonds he declared highly impractical.

"Though there has been no attempt to force these ridiculous features," he said, "they operate to keep new concerns away, for they will not take a chance on running up against these provisions when they can just as easily get a charter elsewhere."

The Legislative Committee, Mr. Godfrey said, was drafting bills to be presented at the next session of the Legislature to repeal these laws and bring back to New Jersey its former substantial revenue from corporations.

## MEAT INSPECTOR PAROLED.

### Accepted Supposed Bribe, He Says, Merely to Get Evidence.

William P. Boyle, an inspector in the office of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who was active in obtaining evidence that led to the arrest of a dozen wholesale butchers in Brooklyn, charged with bribing officials to permit the sale of meat that was unfit for food, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, accused of having accepted a bribe of $100. After a hearing before Magistrate Naumer he was paroled in the custody of his counsel for a further hearing on June 17.

Boyle lives at 985 Utica Avenue. He was arrested at the home of Philip Straus, 911 St. Marks Avenue. Straus is a member of the wholesale butcher firm of Straus, Schick & Feinberg of 300 Johnson Avenue. The police assert that Boyle accepted the money from Straus under promise to do what he could to aid Straus to obtain an acquittal of the charges against him.

In the complaint made by the police they say they were notified that Boyle would call at the home of Straus for the purpose of getting the money. Ten marked $10 bills were prepared and detectives hid in a room adjoining that in which Straus was to receive his caller. When Boyle appeared, according to the police, Straus told him that he was tired of the trouble he was in and asked Boyle to help him. It is asserted that Boyle told Straus that he could "fix things up for a hundred dollars."

The complaint states that Boyle took the money from Straus. The detectives then arrested Boyle. The marked money, it is alleged, was found in his pocket.

Boyle pleaded not guilty. He was represented by Philip A. Johann, Chief Examiner of Accounts in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. Boyle admitted taking the money from Straus, but said he did so at the direction of his superiors, who were looking for further evidence against the meat dealers whose hearing comes up today in Adams Street Court.

Johann corroborated Boyle in the statement that he was told to obtain additional evidence. He also said that it was not unusual for Boyle to take money under the conditions covering this case, as he had in the safe in his office $1,270 that had been turned in by Boyle at various times. This money was given by persons who were trying to bribe him to use his influence in their behalf.

Straus refused to testify. He asserted that he was advised by counsel that, in view of the fact that he is to be arraigned in court today, it would be inadvisable to say anything.

## APPAM CARGO IN COURT.

### General Appraisers to Pass Upon Question of Duty on Goods Sold.

How the seizure of the British ship Appam by the German auxiliary cruiser Moewe, brought two branches of the United States Government into conflict was divulged yesterday at a hearing before the Board of General Appraisers in this city.

Shortly after the arrival of the Appam at Norfolk application was made by foreign underwriters for permission to remove from the ship certain perishable cargo. The court directed the custodian of the vessel to sell a lot of palm oil and Shea butter. The United States Steel Corporation and Edgar H. Laing, an oil broker, bought the merchandise at auction. The purchasers were about to remove the commodities when Customs Collector Hamilton gave notice that the merchandise must be entered at the Custom House and duties paid. The purchasers claimed that the merchandise was not dutiable.

At the hearing yesterday it developed that the Collector demanded 15 per cent. on the palm oil and 3½ cents a pound on the Shea butter. The board took the papers in the case and reserved decision.

## BANKERS TO HEAR WARBURG

### He Will Discuss Check Collections at Atlantic City.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—A special train bearing 350 members of the New York State Bankers' Association arrived here early this evening, and it is expected that 350 additional members will arrive before the opening of the association's convention at the Hotel Traymore tomorrow morning.

The bankers have prepared an elaborate program for the two days' session. The big question to be discussed is the Federal Reserve Board's plan on the par collection of checks. Sentiment in the association is said to be divided on this question. Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board will be one of the speakers tomorrow.

South American trade will be discussed by Carlos Alfredo Tornquist of Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Ltd., who will come from Buenos Aires to attend the convention. Other speakers will include Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; George A. Post of New York, President of the Railway Business Association; Augustus Thomas, and Charles S. Haight, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Bills of Lading of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

# ADMITS TAPPING OF UNION WIRES

### Woods Offers to Let Labor Representatives See the Records and to Explain.

### THOMPSON SETS HEARING

### Committee to Get Charges on Monday—"Listened In" on Garment Workers' Phones, Brady Says.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods made an offer yesterday through Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Legislative Committee, to permit representatives of labor unions to see the records on the tapping of telephone wires of labor organizations and to explain why each wire was tapped.

Mr. Moss said he promised Commissioner Woods that he would send word to this effect to representatives of labor unions before the Thompson Committee meeting next Monday morning. After Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who made the charge that wires to labor headquarters had been tapped, had been told that Commissioner Woods was ready to give him information on the subject, he said:

"I have received no word to this effect directly from Mr. Woods. He knows my telephone number. He could reach me directly if he wished to. Personally I am not in favor of holding any secret conferences. What I want is to have Mr. Woods make the explanation of the reason for tapping the wires of labor unions in public on the witness stand."

Mr. Brady telephoned to the District Attorney's Office late yesterday afternoon to obtain some information in the District Attorney's possession and was informed that Mr. Swann had written a letter to him, asking that information regarding the alleged tapping of the wires of unions be placed before him. When asked about this yesterday, Mr. Brady said that he wanted to have the charges threshed out before the Thompson Committee in the first place and that he would thereafter ask the District Attorney to place the evidence before the Grand Jury.

**Garment Workers Wires Tapped.**

"One of the telephone wires which have been tapped is Stuyvesant 1126, the telephone number of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has been locked out by the employers," Brady said. "Another is Stuyvesant 4867, the number of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Both of these were tapped before the disclosure of the tapping in the charities inquiry and they are being tapped today. A number of other wires of unions are being tapped, and I will make public other numbers later."

Commissioner Woods was not at Police Headquarters after Mr. Brady had made this statement, but Mayor Mitchel said:

"I do not know whether the wires mentioned were tapped, but I can say that no wires have been tapped except in search of information regarding the commission of a crime and for the apprehension of criminals. The statement made before the Thompson Committee yesterday was an irresponsible statement made, so far as I know, by an irresponsible man. The record of this Administration on labor matters is enough to answer the charge that discrimination of any kind has been practised against unions."

While Senator Thompson is doubtful whether he has jurisdiction over the new wiretapping charges, he said yesterday that he would hold a hearing on the matter Monday morning and would decide, after hearing the union men, whether or not the matter was within the province of his committee. The committee representing labor organizations will have full liberty to make their charges, even if the Thompson Committee afterward decides that it cannot go into the matter.

The American Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Labor, and several local unions will be represented on the committee which will place the charges before the Thompson Committee. The members of this committee are General Organizer Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor; James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor; Rudolph Modest, President, and Ernest Bohm Secretary, of the Central Federated Union; Peter J. Brady, Edward I. Hanna, and William Kelly.

**Women's League Commends Mayor.**

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that no action had yet been taken toward initiating the prosecution of Father W. J. Farrell, Dean Potter, Dr. D. C. Potter and others whom he has charged with entering into an unlawful conspiracy in connection with the charities investigation.

Mayor Mitchel's stand in regard to the charities inquiries was commended yesterday in the following letter from the Woman's Municipal League of New York:

June 6, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor, City of New York:

My Dear Mr. Mitchel: The Woman's Municipal League, which is part of the general public which is upholding your efforts to insure enlightened and humane care of the city's dependent children, wishes to express to you its appreciation of the courageous and far-sighted stand you have taken and to commend particularly your wisdom and vision in appointing men in the Department of Charities, who, with you, in the teeth of malevolence and misconception, are carrying out the duty of the city toward its weakest wards, not only as economy requires, but as modern conceptions of charity demand. Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Henry A.) ALICE BARTLETT STIMSON, President.

The movement to seek the appointment of Senator Thompson as a Commissioner under the Moreland act to continue the investigation of wiretapping and other subjects after the life of the Thompson Legislative Committee expires on July 1, will go no further, according to Senator Thompson. He said yesterday that he had given all the time he could spare from his private affairs to the work of his committee.

## JERSEY REVENUES FALL OFF.

### 1916 Corporation Taxes $2,317,142, As Against $2,566,424 in 1915.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Schedules have just been filed by the State Department of Taxes and Assessments with the State Controller showing that the State's income from the 1916 tax on miscellaneous corporations would be $2,317,142, as compared with the 1915 tax, which was $2,566,424.

The tax is made up from insurance, electric light, express, palace, parlor or sleeping car companies, and upon capital stock of corporations. The total of all the companies taxed for 1915 was 8,222, and for 1916 the number was 7,962.

The decrease in the taxes levied was due to the changed conditions of the Prudential Insurance Company, one of the "special class" corporations. The mutualization of that company decreased its surplus from $38,388,950 to $20,257,847. The result was a reduction in the tax on the surplus from $383,689 to $202,578.

## SAVED BY POLICEWOMAN.

### Woman Prevented from Bleeding to Death from Self-Made Wound.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—Prompt work by Trenton's only policewoman, Mrs. Hannah D. Long, saved a woman who tried suicide today in the First Precinct Station House.

Knowledge that she might be sent to work house for violating her parole caused Florence Stillson, 35 years old, to cut herself with the sharp edge of a tin cup, and when found was bleeding freely. Mrs. Long went to the cell and stopped the flow of blood.

Later when the prisoner was arraigned before Judge Geraghty she was freed on promise to report regularly to the police.


**Weak, Anaemic, Nervous, Run-down**

You will find the *new* health and strength you need in

**WINCARNIS**
*The Wine of Life*

Wincarnis possesses a four-fold power in promoting new vigorous health, because it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve-food all in one. That is why over ten thousand physicians recommend it.

Wincarnis contains no drugs. It is a delightful combination of prime Extract of Meat, finest Extract of Malt and a Special Wine—carefully selected and blended together by a special process which intensifies their individual health-giving properties.

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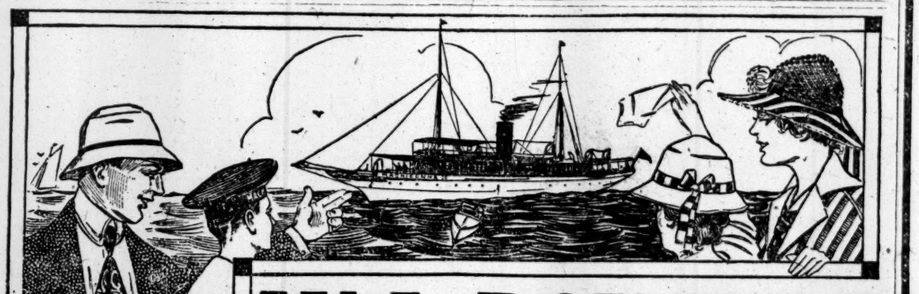

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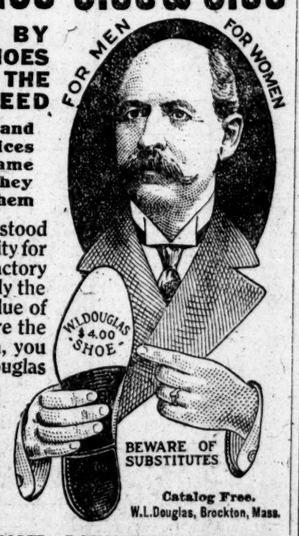
W. L. Douglas guarantees the value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by stamping his name and the retail price on the bottom. They are always worth the price paid for them




For 33 years W. L. Douglas name has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. If you could visit his great factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and how the actual value of every pair of shoes is determined before the retail price is stamped on the bottom, you would then understand how W. L. Douglas guarantees their value, and why his shoes hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 & $6.00 SHOES for style, fit and wear are just as good as those of other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00.

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BOYS' SHOES Best in the World $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00

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847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*839 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.

JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.*



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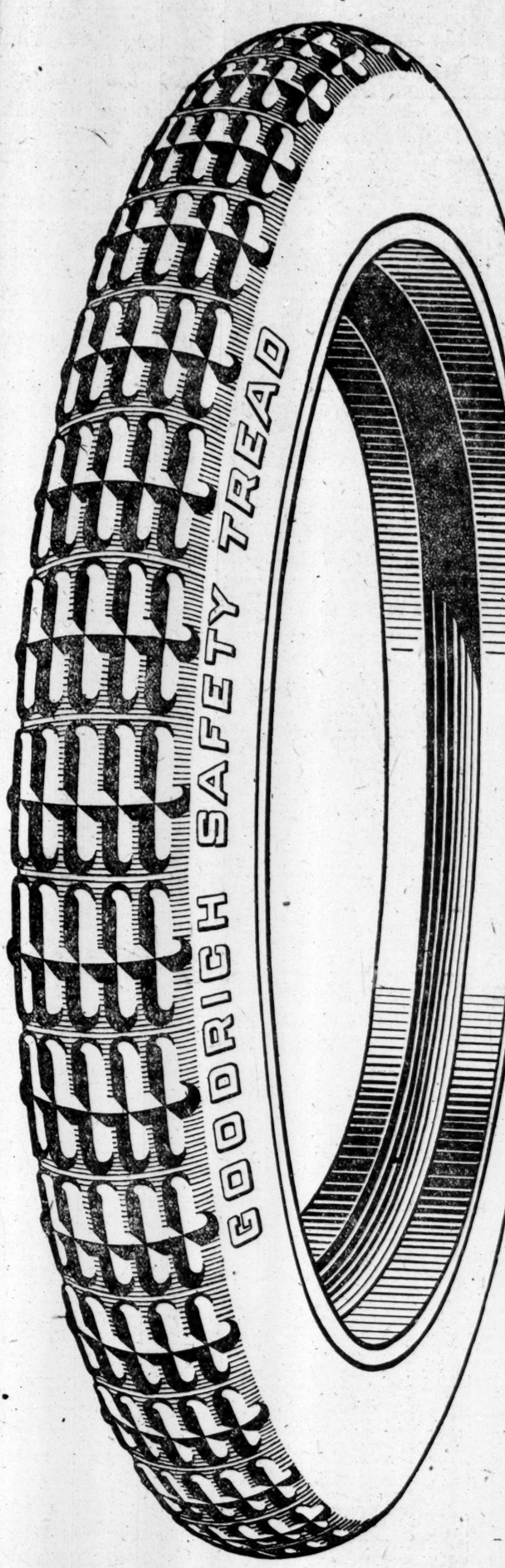


GOODRICH Fabric Tires of *today* are made by the same "Single-Cure" Process as in 1900.

Such Process demands *Skill,—Expert* Workmanship,—that *Accuracy* of treatment which proceeds chiefly from a long *Experience* with it.

The long-experienced *Goodrich* Operator *knows* the *precise* temperature, and temperamental conditions of Fabric and Rubber,—which admit of Vulcanizing these two factors together AT A SINGLE "CURING."

So, *he* can, and does, SINGLE-Vulcanize them, without producing the internal "Blisters" and other hidden "defects," that alone excuse the double-cost, and double-risk, of "Double-Cure" or Vulcanization *on* Vulcanization.

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NATURALLY, the *largest* Rubber Factory in the world should have (out of its 47 year Experience) developed the *ablest Operatives*, as well as the most efficient and economical *Processes*.

Naturally, too, this *Experience* and Efficiency (coupled with a *50% greater* Output of TIRES, for Pleasure Cars and Trucks combined, than that of any other Rubber Concern in America), produces such *Volume* of Tires at the *lowest feasible Cost*, for such Quality.

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GOODRICH Ideals, Principles and long-proven Business Policies, result in the benefit of that *lower cost* being given TO CONSUMERS.

Because,—47 years' experience in Mfg. and Selling Rubber Goods demonstrates that "Time" levels down all *Excess* Profits.

It does that through limiting VOLUME of Output.

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That Goodrich Policy has been Father to the REPEAT-ORDERS which have for 47 years *maintained* the B. F. Goodrich Co. Factory, at Akron, O., as the *largest Rubber Factory in the World*, and the most conservatively successful.

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Let no one "CONVERSE" you out of the advantage these Mfg. Economies should mean to YOU.

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BLACK "BAREFOOT" SAFETY-TREADS

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| 30 x 3 | Ford Sizes | $10.40 |
| 30 x 3½ | Ford Sizes | $13.40 |
| 32 x 3½ | | $15.45 |
| 33 x 4 | | $22.00 |
| 34 x 4 | | $22.40 |
| 35 x 4½ | | $31.20 |
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**TEXTAN** *The Goodrich Shoe Soles (for your Feet). Does for your Shoes what the Black "Barefoot-Rubber" Tread does for Goodrich Tires.*

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—Is Water-proof and Non-slippery
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